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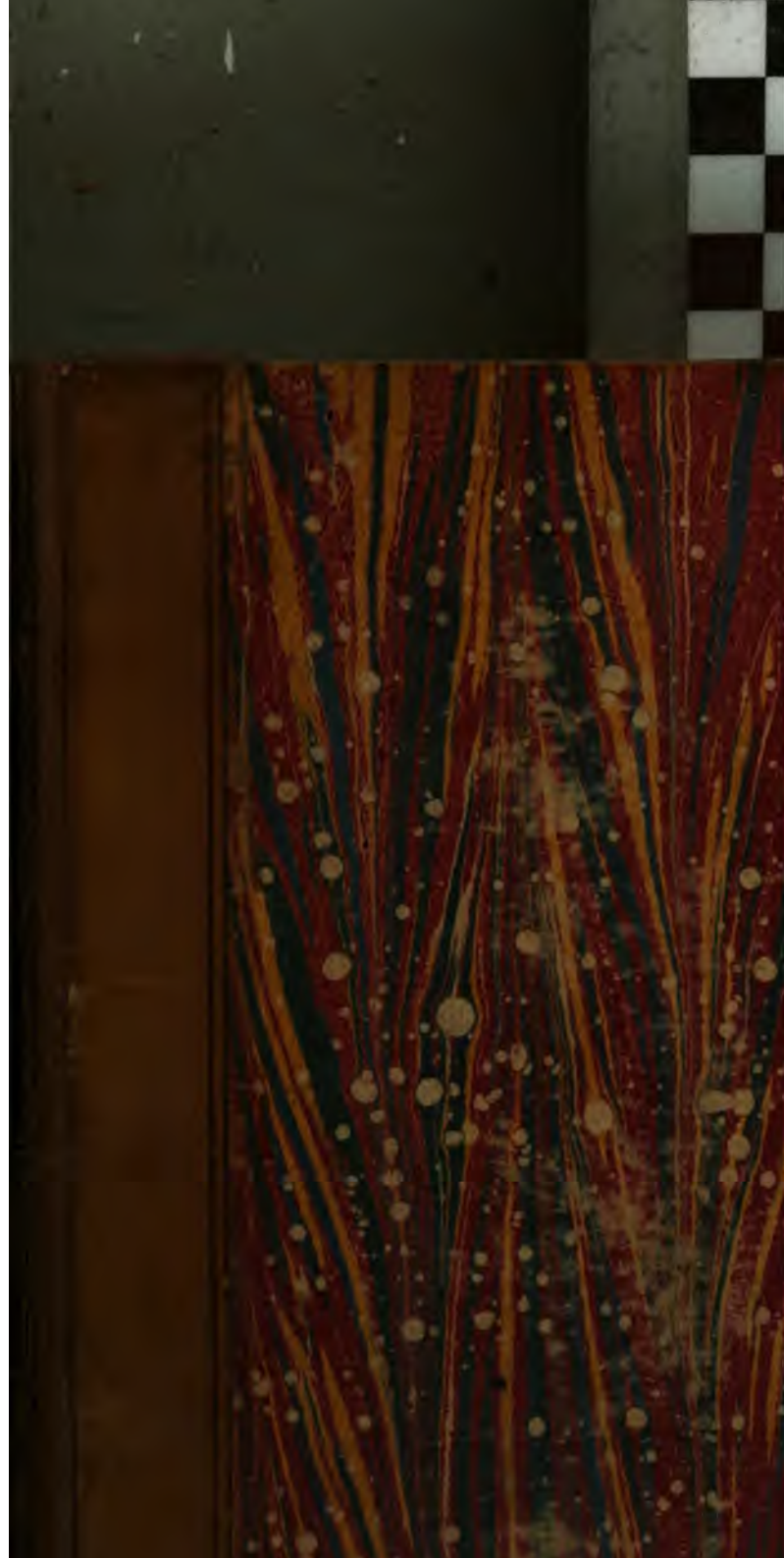
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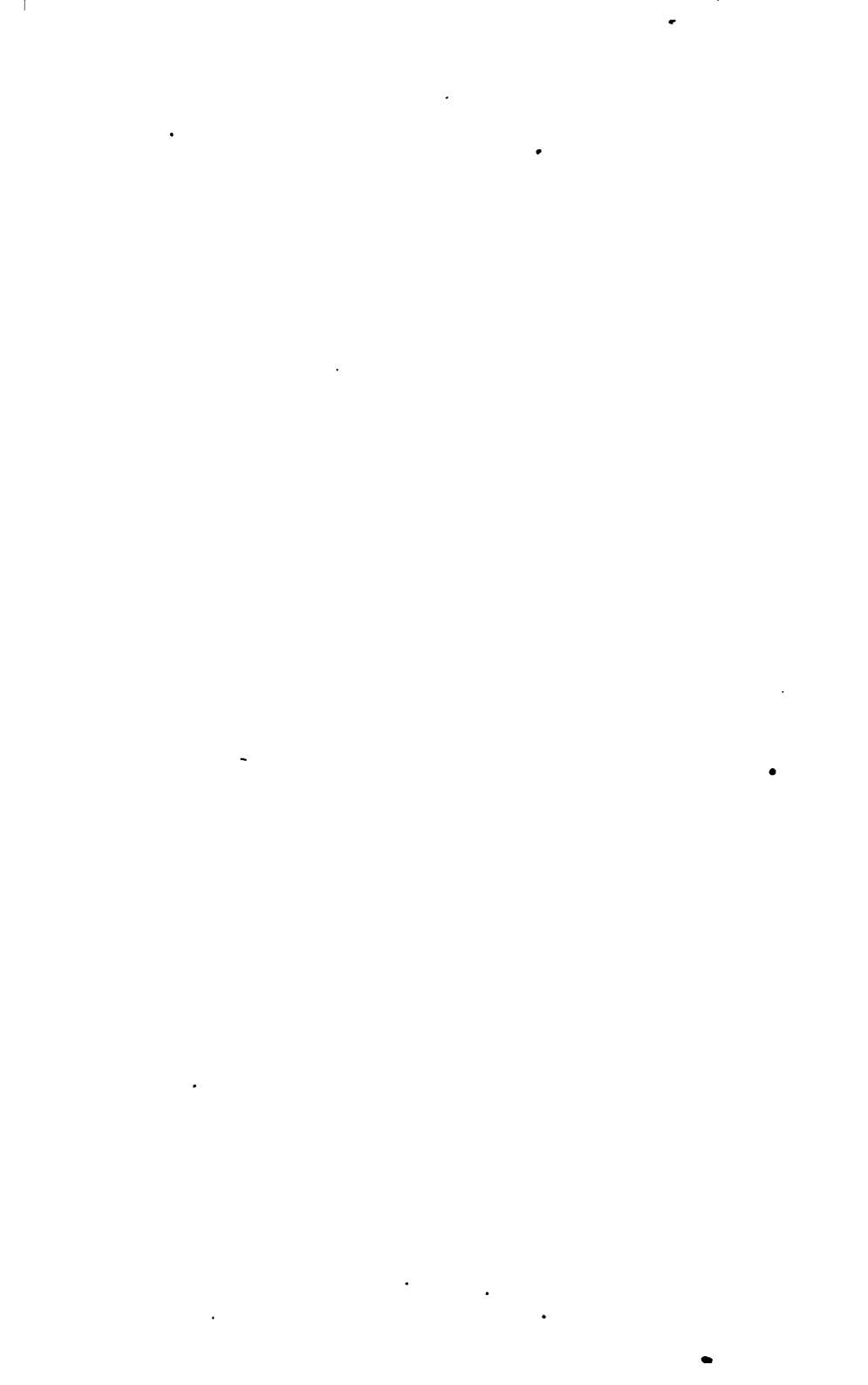
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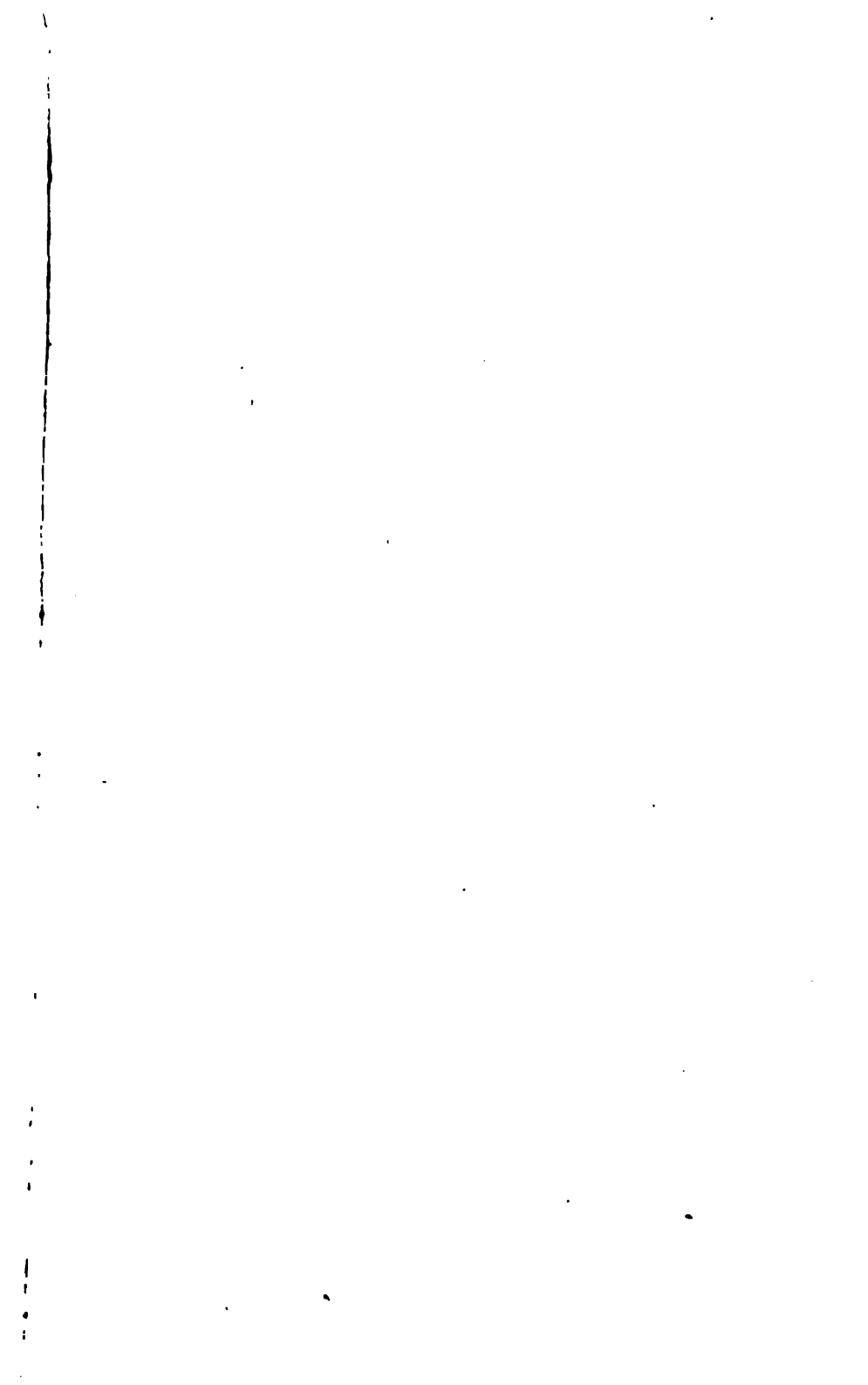


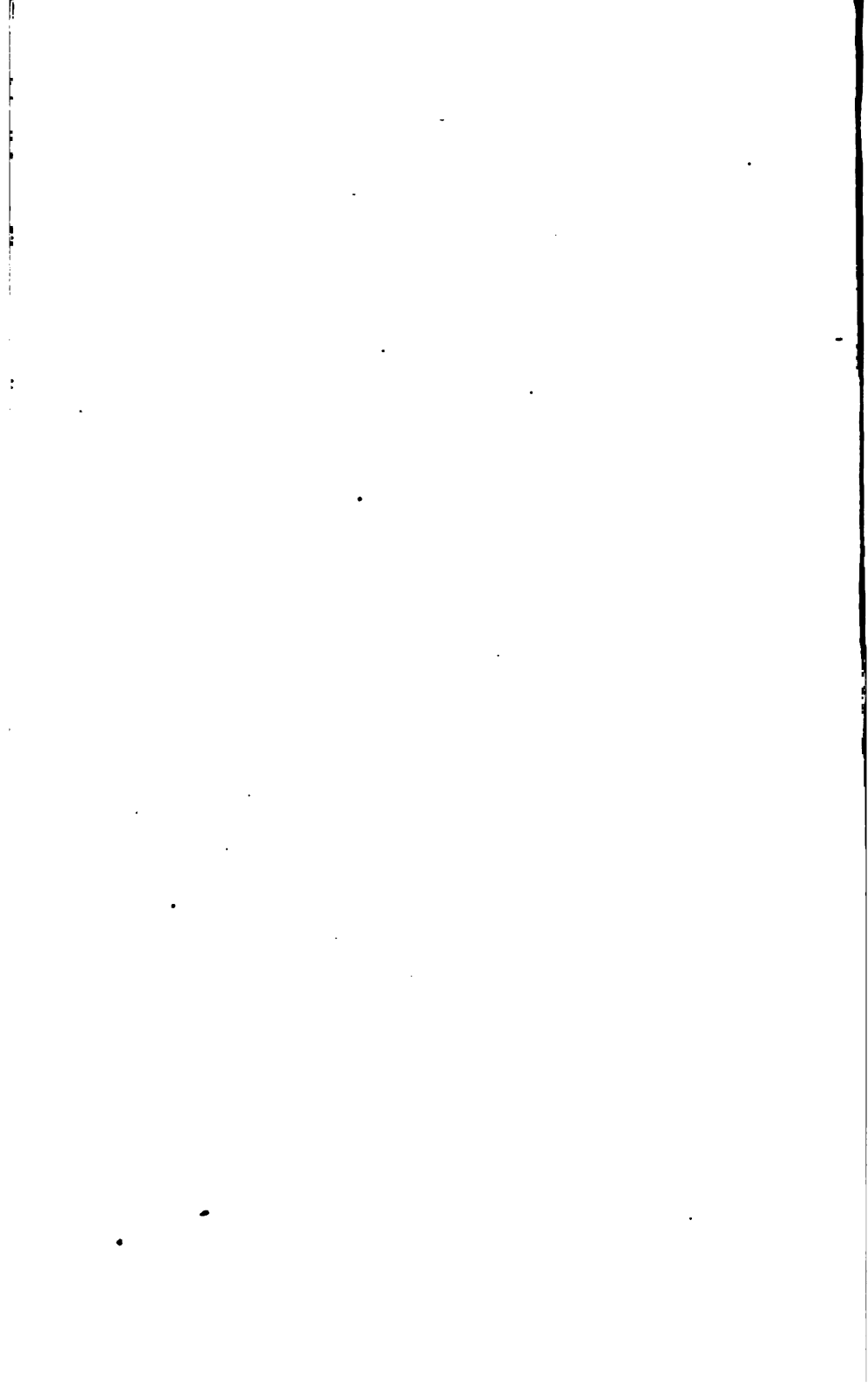




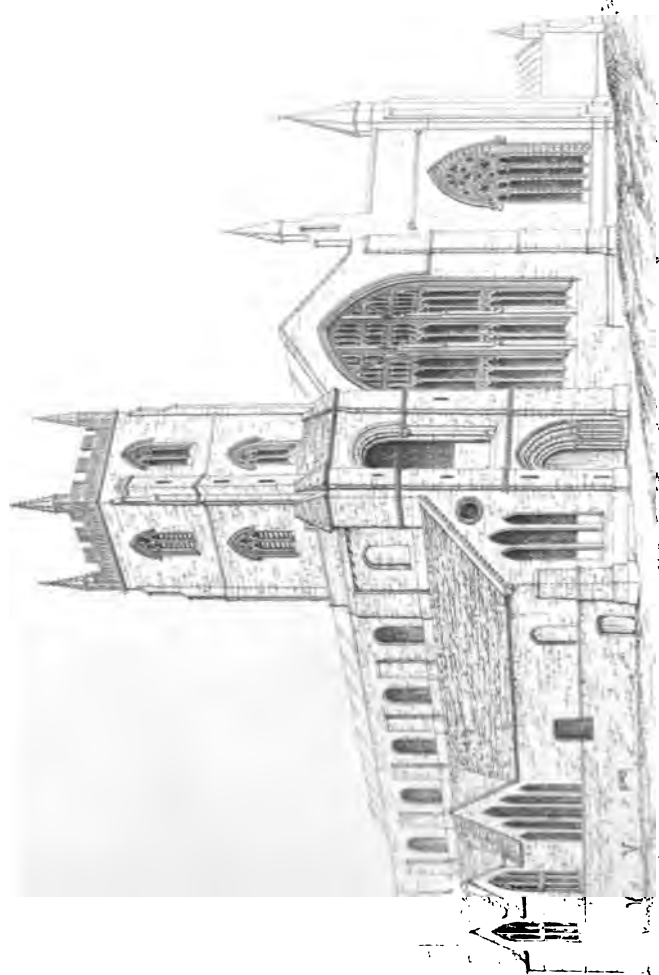
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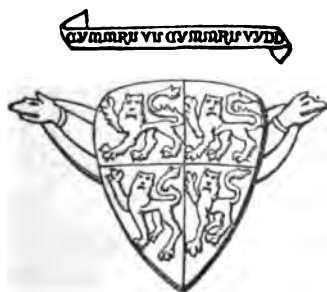


THE MINSTER CHURCH

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Archæologia Cambrensis,
A
RECORD OF THE ANTIQUITIES
OF
WALES AND ITS MARCHES,
AND THE JOURNAL OF
The Cambrian Archæological Association.



VOL. IV. NEW SERIES.

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PREFACE TO VOL. IV.
NEW SERIES.

THE course of time has brought us to the completion of another Volume of the *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS*, and warns us to address a few Editorial observations to our friends, who have kindly and consistently attached themselves to us, and assisted us thus far in prosecuting our literary labours, in the face of no little discouragement.

We confidently appeal to our articles, especially those on "Leominster Church," "Newton Nottage," "Early Remains in the Great Isle of Aran," "Carn Goch," "Breselu Hill," and the "Poems of Taliesin," in proof that we have endeavoured to make the Journal worthy of its name and position.

As long as we may reckon the names of Freeman, Knight, Hartshorne, Archdeacon Williams, Fenton, and Stephens among our contributors, it is impossible that the *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS* can degenerate in point of talent, instruction, or general interest.

The present Editor feels proud in having been officially connected with the work from its very commencement. When it had existed about a year, he suggested the formation of the Cambrian Archæological Association, which also, in conjunction with his colleague, he succeeded in

establishing. This Association, which held its Seventh Annual Meeting at Brecon during the present year, has not only brought men of talent together from time to time, for the purpose of discussing subjects of an archæological character, but has also disposed the inhabitants of the Principality in general, to value and preserve their national antiquities in a way they had never done before.

Ever since the establishment of the Association, the *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS* has been regarded as its special organ. The Editor, who has had the sole management of it for the last two years, has felt the difficulty of reflecting faithfully the sentiments of a society, consisting of men who not only entertained different opinions on archæological discoveries, but who had also unusually strong prejudices on matters affecting the credit of our national literature.

Nevertheless he has reason to hope that in this respect he has given general satisfaction. It was his endeavour, at any rate, so to do; and while he occasionally felt called upon to vindicate the honour of his country and nation from the calumnies of ignorant writers, he took care not to retaliate by any "abuse of the Saxon."

He regrets exceedingly that his other avocations will not allow him to continue his Editorial connexion with the *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS* beyond the present Volume. Whilst, therefore, he resigns his office into the hands of the Committee, he trusts that a successor may be found, possessed of as much real love as is felt by him for his country, and as earnest a desire for the moral and intellectual elevation of his countrymen.

The Publisher begs to tender his thanks to the Rev. H. Hey Knight, for having so liberally contributed towards the illustration of the present volume.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

NEW SERIES, No. XIII.—JANUARY, 1853.

ON THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF CARNO, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

(*Read at Ludlow.*)

A FEW miles north-east of Plynlimon, on its Montgomeryshire side, in a valley watered by some of the early tributary streamlets that fall into the Severn at Caersws, is the village of Carno. The church, a plain structure within the village, has been recently rebuilt on the foundation of the former edifice, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who are said to have had a house near it, and to have possessed the lordship of Carno. As one branch of their duties was the protection of their fellow-creatures from violence and rapine, it is very probable they might have had a station for the protection of travellers, and for hospitality, in that rude and remote district wherein they owned property, and claimed the seignior, and which, according to Pennant (vol. iii. p. 194) was long filled with a lawless banditti who infested the passes of the neighbouring mountains, and levied arbitrary exactions alike on the wayfarer and on the peaceable inhabitant. These knights were sometimes called Hospitallers,¹ from an hospital built at Jerusalem

¹ Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* ; Burns' *Ecclesiastical Law*, ii. p. 451.
ARCH. CAMB., NEW SERIES, VOL. IV. B

for the use of pilgrims going to the Holy Land; for their first business was to provide for such pilgrims at that hospital, and to protect them from injuries and insults on the road. They were instituted about the year 1092, and soon after came into England, and had a house built for them in London in 1100. Combining the austere rules of the monk with the warlike activity of the soldier, the renown which the order acquired in Palestine soon attracted the nobility from all parts of Christendom to its standard, and admission to its ranks was sought with avidity by the flower of European chivalry.² From a poor and lowly beginning they obtained so great wealth and honours that their superior in this country, styled the Prior of St. John's, was the first baron of England,³ and had a seat among the lords in parliament. After they were driven out of the Holy Land by the Moslem powers, they settled chiefly at Rhodes, and were thence called Knights of Rhodes; and, after the loss of Rhodes in the year 1522, and their having the island of Malta bestowed upon them by the emperor Charles the Fifth, they were called Knights of Malta. In England the Hospitallers were suppressed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, for persisting in their allegiance to the Pope after the separation of the English Church from that of Rome, and all their castles, manors, lands, rents, tithes, preceptories, and other titles were transferred to the king and his successors.⁴ The order, however, continued to maintain its existence in other parts of the world, and is said to have descended through later years to our own days, although its primary and distinctive character has passed away; yet

² They followed St. Austin's rule, and wore a black habit with a white cross upon it.

³ This precedence was with regard to lay barons only, for he was the last of the spiritual ones.

⁴ At the time of their dissolution we have the account of their clear yearly revenue:—

Knights Hospitallers' head house in London	£2385	12	8
Twenty-eight of their houses in the country	3026	9	5

—See *Tanner's Notitia Monastica*; *Dugdale's Monasticon*; *Burns' Ecclesiastical Law*, ii. p. 467.

these are now the only representatives of those Crusaders whose exploits in arms struck terror through the Turkish powers in Africa and Asia. The site of their establishment in Carno is left to conjecture; but a proof of the extent of property the knights must once have possessed in the parish is, that Trawscoed and Derllwyn, two of the three townships into which it is divided, are free from great tithes, whilst Llyssin, the other township, remains chargeable. This may easily be accounted for on the supposition that the first named two townships were the property of the brotherhood, and therefore free from the payment of tithes, whilst the other in lay hands would continue chargeable; and the act for the dissolution of monasteries contains a clause that such possessions of those houses as were discharged from tithes should continue so, into whosoever hands they might pass.

Adjoining the churchyard is an oblong quadrangular mound of earth, measuring 121 yards on the longest side, and within the quadrangle, forming part of its western extreme, was a carn of unusual extent or size, which carn, in its old plural, carnau, seems to have given the name of Carno to the village and parish. Its dimensions may be calculated from the testimony of an old inhabitant, who remembered more than a thousand loads of stone having been raised and removed thence for fencing purposes, and for road making; and he states his belief that as much, or more, still remains buried under the green sward of the field of which it now forms a part, and the present appearance of the ground warrants that opinion.

The quadrangle is called *Caer y Noddfa*,—the fortress of refuge, or of sanctuary,—a name that may have been connected with the commandery or hospitium of the Hospitallers, as privilege of sanctuary was usually appended to their mansion houses and other places (commonly called *St. John's Hold*); and the law was so favourable to the preservation of such sanctuaries that Lord Coke says, 3 Inst. 217,—“If a felon had been in prison for a felony, and before attainder or conviction

had escaped and taken sanctuary within the privileged precincts, and the gaolers or others had pursued him and brought him back again to prison, upon his arraignment he might have pleaded the same, and should have been restored again to the sanctuary." By the act of Henry the Eighth, before alluded to, all such privileges belonging to such hospitals were abolished. Notwithstanding the legal enactment, however, the name still subsists, and clearly seems to indicate its present appellation to have been derived from the use to which it was applied by the Knights Hospitallers; but whatever use it may have been applied to by those knights, the quadrangle itself seems evidently to point to an earlier, probably a Roman, origin; and this may be presumed, not only from its quadrangular form, but from its position on the low and plain surface of the vale, adjoining the running waters of several small rills, that there contribute and unite to form the main stream of the Carno brook. These are,—Avon Cwm Llwyd from the north; Avon Pwll Llydan from the west; and the Cledan and the Cerniog from the south, the main stream proceeding east to Caersws,—just such a spot as the Roman army preferred for an outpost or a camp, whilst the Britons preferred the brows and heights of hills for such purposes.

There are traces of an ancient trackway or road running through the parish from Caersws, which are still plainly discernible in the farm yard of Sarn, lying parallel to the turnpike road, and carried on towards Sarn Bigog and Sarn Ddu in a direction north of Plynlimon, and south of the common of Talerddig, pointing westward, and toward the sea coast. From this frequent recurrence of the name of Sarn in the same vicinity, which implies an artificially raised road or causeway, together with the evident traces still discernible of the causeway, the inference has been drawn that it was of Roman construction, in connexion with their neighbouring station at Caersws; and it is deserving of remark that the Roman engineer, centuries ago, had the sagacity to discover what the railway projectors of the present day, with

all the aids of advanced science and skill, now admit to be the best line of road to the westward through these hills.

A farther consideration connected with the rapid developement of the railway system in our day will be apt to force itself on the mind of the antiquary, and, in the present instance, tinge it with a painful feeling, which is, that the projected railway from Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth, if carried out, will pass through the very centre of the quadrangle at Carno, and thus efface from our view one more object of interest to the topographer and antiquary, for at this very time are the surveyors busily engaged in levelling and mapping the sections of the railway, both at Carno and Llanbrynmair.

It is rather singular that no notice in print appears to have been anywhere taken of the Gaer at Carno, except in the Ordnance map, where it is accurately laid down, and whereby my attention was first called to it. It is a matter of regret that our learned topographer and antiquary, Mr. Pennant, in his tour through North Wales, did not extend his researches in this direction further than Caersws, (vol. iii. p. 197,) being deterred by information he received that there was nothing interesting in the region around Plynlimon. On the contrary, the most casual observer, in surveying a map or chart of Wales, cannot fail of having his attention arrested by that central group of hills, with its subordinate ranges, which forms the confines of North Wales and South Wales, and with its capabilities of offence and of defence in warlike operations which, in point of fact, often proved a sort of debateable land between the different portions of the Principality when at variance with one another, and which a reference to history will show to have been the scene of many severe contests, the evidence whereof is still discernible in the numerous *carneddau* and remains of military posts to be found therein.

In the parish are two British posts, opposite one another, on the high grounds that skirt each side of the valley: the one to the south of the village is on the farm

of Castell, the other on the north side, under the Allt Vawr Hill, which seem to have been occupied by opposing parties watching each other's movements.

During the commotions that arose in Wales on the death of Howell the Good, A.D. 948, and the long war which followed between his sons and the sons of Idwal Foel, late prince of North Wales, this parish became the scene of one of those fierce contests that occurred betwixt the contending parties. The sons of Howell had divided amongst themselves the principalities of South Wales and Powys, laying no claim to North Wales; but Ieuaf and Iago, the sons of Idwal Foel, putting aside the pretensions of their elder brother Meyric, claimed the right to the principality of all Wales, as descending from the elder branch of the house of Roderic the Great, which the sons of Howell resisted. Ieuaf and Iago were indeed descended from the elder branch; but since Roderic the Great, in the tripartite division of Wales, had conferred the Principality of South Wales upon Cadell the father of Howell, the right of the heirs of those princes to that division of the Principality seems unquestionable, however open to remark, and however short-sighted may have been the policy, of Roderic, in authorizing the partition amongst his descendants.

This battle of Carno was fought between Ieuaf and Iago at the head of an army consisting of North Wallians on the one hand, and their cousins, Owen, and his brethren Rhun, Roderic and Edwin, at the head of the South Wallians on the other side. It took place in the year 949, upon the hills of Carno, and in its issue Ieuaf and Iago were the victors. The contest had been for the absolute sovereignty of the whole of Wales, and entailed upon the Principality a series of desolation and of slaughter which must have greatly weakened its resources; "and this," adds the *Brut*, O. C. 949, with its emphatic brevity, "was called Gwaith Carno," (the exploit performed at Carno); and farther says, that "the sons of Idwal thereupon laid waste thoroughly South Wales."

A second battle, arising from the same unhappy civil

commotions respecting the succession, was fought at Carno in the year 1077, or 1078; and this is also called, in the same *Brut*, O. C. 1080, by the same title of Gwaith Carno. The government of Wales, both North and South, had been for a long time previously detained from the right and legal owners, when Rhys ap Theodore claimed the kingdom of South Wales, as right inheritor of the same from Howell the Good, and the people received him with the greatest willingness, and made him their prince.

In the year following Griffith the son of Conan, and grandson of the Iago above mentioned, brought a great army of Irishmen and Scots into Wales, and joined with Rhys ap Theodore, as the two right heirs of the whole country, Griffith of North Wales, and Rhys of South Wales, being both descended from Roderic the Great; against whom came Traherne ap Caradoc, the reigning but usurping prince of Gwyneth, and with him his kinsmen Caradoc ap Gruffydd, and Meilyr the son of Rhiwallon ap Gwyn ap Blethyn, his cousin-german, (for Gwyn ap Blethyn was their grandfather,) which latter were in those days the chief rulers of all Wales.

The hostile armies met on the mountains of Carno. The engagement that ensued was long, hotly, and fiercely contested, and every inch of ground disputed with that valour and obstinacy natural to rivals who had everything to hope and everything to fear from the result. But the victory fell to the lot of Griffith and Rhys; for Traherne ap Caradoc, together with his cousins, were slain, and most of their people. This is said to have been the most sanguinary battle recorded in the Welsh annals; and the result was that the government of Wales came under the right rulers, and Griffith ap Conan ruled North Wales, and Rhys ap Theodore South Wales.

The spot on or near which both these battles of Carno took place is said, in the traditionary accounts handed down in the neighbourhood, to have been on part of a high chain of mountains that proceed from Plynlimon, betwixt Carno and Tref Eglwys, towards Llanbrynmair,

on the north-west, which part of the hilly range is locally called Tarannon, but more generally the "mountains or hills of Carno."

On this hilly ridge is an immense carn, beneath which it is said Traherne ap Caradoc and his two cousins lie buried. It measures sixty feet in diameter, and is called *Twr gwyn mawr*; and these traditions are somewhat strengthened by the finding, near the spot, javelin heads, battle-axes, and the infantry bills of that period. Coins of the Lower Empire have also been found within the parish. About a quarter of a mile farther on the same ridge is a smaller carn called *Twr gwyn vach*.

A contemporary bard has left elegies on the fallen princes, one of which, having been beautifully paraphrased by a modern poet, is subjoined, on account of its local reference, and its poetic merits:—

" On Carno's hills, with nimble feet,
The deer were wont to bound ;
But Carno's hills no more repeat
The baying of the hound.
The noble youths who chased the deer
In battle have been slain ;
And never to the morning's ear
Those sounds shall come again.

" For Carno's groves lie dark and still,
The harp the minstrels shun,
Which sweetly rang o'er dale and hill
In praise of Gruffydd's son.
Oh ! when again shall music sweet
Ring from the mellow horn ;
Or from yon hills the deer's light feet
Sweep the cold dews of morn."^s

These two battles of Carno have been transferred by some writers to *Mynydd y Cynr*, either in Brecknockshire or Monmouthshire, between Crickhowel and Abergavenny, but erroneously, or by confounding it with an engagement which did take place in that region between Roderic Molwynog and Ethelbald the Mercian prince in the year 728, when Roderic claimed the victory, and the

waters of the Usk proved fatal to the cause of Ethelbald ; for, as many of the Mercians endeavoured to make their escape through its flood, they were swept off and drowned. The more accurate Price, in his *History*,⁶ describes this as a single mountain near the Usk, and it is now called Mynydd y Cyrn. This lies in the ancient principality of Gwent, which was then a neutral territory, nowise concerned in the struggles between the princes of North and South Wales. These Montgomeryshire mountains, too, are always termed in the plural, "the mountains or hills of Carno."

T. O. MORGAN.

Aberystwyth, August, 1852.

LEOMINSTER PRIORY CHURCH.

(*Read at Ludlow.*)

It has been my fate on several occasions, both before this and other similar societies, to undertake the examination of buildings illustrating the essential difference between ordinary parochial architecture and that of cathedrals and similar great churches, as well as the manner in which we sometimes find the two types intermingled or influencing one another. Of the essential difference between the two, I have on one occasion¹ endeavoured to put together something like a *rationale* ; the practical exhibition of this difference, as well as of the way in which they may be combined, I have done my best to trace out at Llandaff, at Dorchester, and at Monkton ; and it has now fallen upon me to work out the same line of thought with regard to a church well worthy of forming a member of the same series, the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul at Leominster.

⁶ Hanes Cymru, p. 372.

¹ See the *Builder*, vol. x. pp. 4, 117.

This church is one which I may call peculiarly well adapted for a lecture of the present kind. The changes which it has undergone are certainly of a very extraordinary kind, and have resulted—irrespective of later mutilations—in an entire transformation of its original plan and character, so that the first appearance of the church is thereby rendered not a little puzzling and contradictory. But a little further examination will show that they tell their own story pretty satisfactorily, and only require to be pointed out to carry their evidence with them. I am not driven, as at Llandaff and Dorchester, to leave many points still open to doubt and controversy, nor shall I be obliged, as at St. David's, to request your assent to propositions, which, were they not confirmed by undoubted architectural and documentary evidence, you might feel inclined at once to cast aside as paradoxical or impossible. The history of Leominster Church is curious indeed, but in no way difficult.

In treating of this building it will be desirable to adopt a less formal course than has been done on previous occasions. At Llandaff and St. David's, on account of the numerous and intricate changes which they have undergone, it was found necessary to keep the description and the history distinct; here, as at Malmsbury,² the changes being of a much simpler description, the two may well be kept together. I shall therefore, after a brief notice of the general appearance of the church, proceed to a combined description and history of its several portions.

§ I.—GENERAL OUTLINE, &c.

THE WEST FRONT.—I had myself some general notion of what Leominster Church was like, before I had actually the pleasure of seeing it; but I think I should take a malicious delight in witnessing the successive puzzlings and changes of opinion which would assuredly

² *Ecclesiologist*, xiii. p. 154.

be the lot of one who approached it in absolute ignorance of what he was going to find. The first approach could hardly fail to be from the south-west; the eye of the visitor would be first caught by a large and stately west front, comprising a north-west tower, a huge central window, and on the south side what looks almost like the stump of another tower. A second glance will perhaps show that such is not the case, but he will still regret that the designer did not consult uniformity by the addition of so desirable a finish. He may by this time have perceived that the front he is contemplating is a mixture of various dates and styles, but he will as yet perceive nothing that will explain its real nature and history; he will still consider that the enormous central window is the west window of the nave, and that the tower terminates the north aisle; a small lean-to to the north may perhaps, among so many far more magnificent objects, pass altogether unobserved, at any rate it will not be looked on as more than a double aisle or similar excrescence. But upon that lean-to depends our visitor's chance of finding the key to the history of the building; if, as is most probable, attracted by the splendour of some of the noblest Decorated work in England, he takes the turn to the south, he must still for a while remain ignorant of it. He will there pass along a range of windows of almost unparalleled splendour, till he comes to the east end of the aisle, where, instead of a goodly chancel stretching beyond, his aspirations will be cut short by a dead, ugly wall, with two or three unsightly windows irregularly pierced in it. It requires no long process of thought to discover that the church is imperfect; but the destroyed portion might well have consisted of a choir prolonged from the central portion of the west front, and continuations of the Decorated south side and of that terminated by the tower might well figure as aisles by the side of it. The arrangements of the churchyard will now compel him to retrace his steps, and pass along by the west front, to reach the north side. He will now perceive that the

lean-to excrescence which he had so cavalierly passed by is of somewhat more importance than he was at first inclined to allow to it; it is at least as old as anything in the church, clearly belonging to the Romanesque lower portion of the tower. Turning round the north-west corner, a new light will flash upon his mind: the lean-to is hardly a double aisle, the building terminated by the tower is hardly an aisle at all; at least it rises above the lower one with unusual bulk and majesty, furnished withal with a genuine Norman clerestory, no very common adjunct to a subordinate portion of a church. Our inquirer will now begin to understand, what a visit to the interior will make positively certain, that the building terminated by the tower is the real original nave, and that it is the splendid structure to the south of it and not the humble lean-to cowering under its shadow to the north, which forms the true anomaly and excrescence. In short, Leominster Church consists of the western limb of a large cruciform conventual church, whose southern aisle has given way to a magnificent structure almost entitled to be considered as, what it practically is, a distinct, and, in some respects, more beautiful church. The tower stands engaged at the west end of the nave, the original aisle, with its lean-to roof, remaining to the north of it.

§ II.—THE NORMAN CHURCH.

DATE AND EXTENT.—The first event in the history of Leominster which concerns my present subject is the restoration of the monastery by Henry I. in 1125. Previous to that event the house had gone through various vicissitudes, it had changed its order and even its sex, and appears to have been twice altogether suppressed, first during the Danish wars, and again shortly after the Norman conquest. King Henry re-founded it as a cell to his new abbey of Reading, and we may be perfectly sure that the oldest portions of the present church were erected in connexion with that foundation. Indeed the church appears to have been built with unusual rapidity, as several minor altars are mentioned as having been conse-

crated shortly after 1130. Yet, as these would probably be in the eastern part of the church, we may still put the completion of the nave, and especially of the west front, where, as we shall see, the style is somewhat later, ten or even twenty years later. In so saying I am sorry to have to run counter to the authority of an anonymous guide-book which I purchased during my stay in Leominster, where the author soars quite beyond King Henry in the twelfth, and even King Merwald in the seventh century, arguing against certain comparatively reasonable antiquaries who had attributed to this part of of the church an Anglo-Saxon origin, and assigning it to some indefinite period before St. David's removal from Caerleon.³

³ "The two parts of which that style of building now called 'Saxon' is composed existed in this island centuries before their arrival. The round arch was the ingenious contrivance which distinguished the architecture of the Romans, who left behind them many beautiful specimens of it: to the Britons England is indebted for the massive circular column, the art of constructing which they imported with them from Asia, their original country. So that although the exact time in which the back aisle, or the old church of Leominster, was erected cannot now be ascertained, yet, instead of being referable to a Saxon origin, it is, strictly speaking, an assemblage, or a union, of two of the most ancient styles of architecture ever practised in Great Britain, and may vie, for the honour of antiquity, with the oldest religious edifice now existing in this island. The gable-roofed windows in the north side are of British construction, and resemble the windows of churches in Wales, which are known to have existed prior to the commencement of the Saxon heptarchy. This circumstance, joined to others, gives an air of plausibility to the traditionary report, which assigns to this church, *Llan-llienau* or *Llan-llleonau*, not only an æra contemporary with the archiepiscopal or metropolitan church of *Caerleon* or *Caer-llleonau*, but also a presidency over the suffragan churches of the northern, as the latter had over the southern, district of *Gwenta*, or *Venta*, resembling it as well in the dignity of its appropriation, as in the etymology of its name. Be this as it may, it is certain that the old church of Leominster existed many years before the foundation of the present cathedral of Hereford was laid, and is said to have been the capital or mother church of this district, so far back as the year 670, when Wulphere, after whose name this hundred is supposed to have been denominated Woolphy, reigned over Mercia."—pp. 147, 8.

The Romanesque church, as erected by, or at least through, Henry I., was a minster of the second order, of the complete cathedral type, and of considerable size, the nave measuring about 125 feet. It may rank, in point of size, with such churches as Romsey Abbey and Oxford Cathedral. The nave now alone remains, the transepts and choir having been destroyed at the Dissolution, so soon indeed that they had vanished before Leland's visit to the town. That writer speaks of the "church of the priory" having joined to the east end of the "parish church" and having been "but a small thing." I think this expression has been misunderstood, as if the priory church and the parish church had been two distinct structures. I conceive that by the parish church Leland means the nave and its appendages; and by the "church of the priory" the choir and other parts east of the rood-loft; it is simply the old story of the nave forming the parish church, while the choir formed the exclusive possession of the monks. The parochial part in such cases was left untouched at the dissolution, while the monastic or collegiate portion shared various fates according to the disposition of those into whose hands it came. Thus at Waltham, Malmsbury, Fotheringhay, and we may add Leominster, it was altogether destroyed; at Howden and Monkton simply ruined; at Dorchester and Tewkesbury, purchased and added to the parish church. And in the case of Dorchester we find an exact parallel to Leland's expression of "the church of the priory" to denote the choir: Richard Beauforest in his will bequeaths "the abbey church"⁴ to the parishioners, though I believe there is no doubt that his benefaction extended solely to the choir, and that they were already in possession of the nave.

From Leland's expression that this priory church was "a small thing," I think we may infer that the eastern limb, as in many Norman churches, consisted merely of a short presbytery. If it had no greater projection than those of Kirkstall or Buildwas, it might well be called

⁴ Addington's Dorchester, p. 98.

"a small thing," especially as compared with the enlarged dimensions of the other parts of the church. The "chancel of the Holy Cross," which received a new roof in 1389, may probably have been one of the transepts, or it may, with other chapels which are mentioned, have been among the additions in other parts. The Norman church certainly had transepts and lantern arches, and therefore probably a central tower, however low.

The Norman nave is perfect, and is a noble specimen of the simple majesty which that style can assume even in its most unadorned form. The architecture is remarkably plain, but in these grand fabrics ornament can be, and often is, entirely dispensed with, and is certainly never missed. Even the west front, which is the most elaborate portion, and where we do find some enriched strings and capitals, is by no means conspicuous for ornament. Within, the capitals of the west doorway and a few simple ornaments on the imposts of two or three of the piers, form the whole amount of enrichment throughout the building. Indeed for the most part the style is exhibited in its very severest form, with plain square-edged orders, without mouldings or nook-shafts. In this respect it affords a remarkable contrast to its neighbour, the cathedral of Hereford, where the Romanesque style is for the most part exhibited in so very elaborate form. Yet there is a small portion of that fabric, the chapel east of the south transept, which presents the very fac-simile of Leominster in its entirely unadorned character. It would be interesting, could we ascertain whether, in any of its peculiarities of style or arrangement, Leominster at all resembled that great abbey of which it was a dependency. But the destruction which has fallen upon the vast minster of Reading has been so nearly total that hardly any evidence can be extracted from it; while singularly enough the portions—the chapels east of the transepts—of which Reading retains most vestiges, are just those which at Leominster have entirely vanished. In one important point mother and daughter were at complete variance; at Reading the

conventual buildings were on the south side of the church, at Leominster on the north.

WEST TOWER.—The nave consists of seven bays, but of these the western one is now occupied by the tower; there seems indeed good reason to believe that a western tower, if not erected, at least formed part of the original design, so that this may be added to the list I have elsewhere drawn up⁵ of churches which have formerly exhibited the now rare outline of Wimborne and Purton. But we may still further remark that, in having this second tower designed from the very first, Leominster differed from Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Malmsbury, in all of which cases it was a Perpendicular addition,⁶ and agreed with no English example that I know of, except the prince of all, the stately cathedral of Ely.

Though the existing tower is a Perpendicular addition, yet the evidence in favour of a Norman one having been at least designed appears perfectly conclusive. The western bay is something quite distinct from all the rest, within and without. The present Perpendicular belfry arch in no sort disturbs the arrangements of the arcade, as it doubtless would, had it been a mere unexpected intruder; a mass of masonry is ready to receive its respond; the arrangements in all the three stages of the elevations are quite distinct on the two sides of the belfry arch; and the distinction is further marked by an arch being thrown across the aisle. Externally on the north side this bay is marked by a broader and taller pilaster in the clerestory, ready, as it were, to run up the tower, and by a corbel table which does not exist in the other bays. And, what amounts to proof positive, there are what I conceive to be the remains of the responds of a plain square-edged Norman arch across the nave, just where the present narrower Perpendicular arch is inserted.

No part however of the tower, if it was completed,

⁵ Ecclesiologist, vol. xiii. p. 163.

⁶ Furness Abbey, I find, is another example of the same class; here the tower was added *beyond* the nave, as at Wimborne, not *within* it, as at Shrewsbury.

remains above the height of the clerestory walls. But, as later architects have had the grace to spare the west window and doorway, we can make out pretty nearly the original west front. In some respects it suggests the recollection of that of Chepstow,⁷ especially in the retention of the Norman west window through so many changes, but there is no special resemblance in detail. The tower or gable rose between two steep lean-tos, of which the northern one still exists and retains its old pitch, as appears by the chevron under the roof-line. The west window is an unusually large single round-headed one, with large shafts inside and out. The west door is very curious; the massive shafts have a singular air, but it is still more remarkable as being externally obtusely pointed. The pointed arch, as we know, was only just struggling into occasional use in England at this time; but its presence in a doorway is a still greater singularity, that being the very feature in which the round arch was so commonly retained for full a century longer. Within, the round arch is still employed; here, instead of the ordinary rear-arch, we have a receding series, on the same principle, though less extensive, as that without. This is a great advantage, as making the west doorway an ornamental feature within as well as without, whereas in not a few fine churches it remains internally a mere unsightly eyesore.⁸ The capitals of this doorway, both within and without, should be attentively examined by the student of Romanesque detail, as they exhibit an interesting series of grotesque figures and patterns of fretwork.

Pilaster buttresses divide the west end from the termination of the nave aisles; smaller ones occupy the corners of the latter. The extent of the south aisle may be recognized in a break in the masonry under the present great west window. The main window of the north aisle no longer remains, a plain Early English triplet

⁷ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii. New Series, p. 6.

⁸ See *Llandaff Cathedral*, p. 25.

having supplanted it, but a small circular one still exists above the vaulting.

ARCADES OF THE NAVE.—The nave arcades are a grand specimen of plain Norman work; the threefold division is well preserved, except that perhaps an unnecessary breach of unity is to be found in the fact that the bays of the triforium do not tally with those of the arcade below and the clerestory above. The arcades themselves are somewhat irregular. Of the seven bays, one, as we have said, is within the tower; here the responds are of two orders, perfectly plain and square-edged, as at Chepstow and St. Alban's. I should like some one who is a better mathematician than myself to decide whether the arch on the south side is really obtusely pointed, or whether it has merely given way in the crown. Its ambiguous form reminded me slightly of some of my old friends in Gower and Pembrokeshire. The arches east of the tower may be described as a series of plain round arches of two orders, rising from huge cylindrical piers with round imposts and cushion work to the quasi-capitals. But this series is not uninterrupted. In the second bay from the tower on each side there is a singular anomaly. Here there is a flat projection, such as doorways of this date are often set in, and in this a very tall and narrow round-headed arch is inserted. Of this singularity I can offer no explanation, and shall be much obliged by information from any quarter. In the eastern bay again, the series terminates, and we find quite low arches on each side, like mere doorways; in the northern one an Early English doorway has been inserted. These also are set in projections similar to the others. This circumstance I explain by considering that here would be the site of the rood-loft—the choir, as usual in Norman minsters, being under the central tower—the steps to the screen, and the altar or altars which doubtless stood to the west of it, still remain. Now the arcades are so low, that, had there been a regular arch in this bay, the loft would have entirely blocked it up, so it appears to me that the designers judged wisely in stopping the regular arcade at the sixth bay, and making

mere doorways from the east bay of the aisles into the space under the loft. The result of these interruptions is that there are actually only two real piers on each side. But these are noble specimens of the genuine English form, the vast cylindrical mass, which I now believe to be an heritage handed down from ante-Norman times.⁹ Their use here is however remarkable, as, from the general tendency of the architecture, one would have rather expected to find the plain rectangular pier of several orders.

TRIFORIUM AND CLERESTORY.—The triforium, as I have said, does not agree with the arcade, there being here nine bays east of the tower. Each bay consists of an arch containing two smaller arches, all perfectly plain and square-edged. It would seem however that they can never have been really open as a passage, as the arches do not go through the wall, which does not appear to have been altered, the pilaster of the supposed tower being distinctly visible in the same masonry. But the bay in the tower is quite different; the arch is much larger, it has not, and cannot have had, any smaller arches comprized in it, and it goes through the wall, being still open on the north side.

In the clerestory the number of windows returns to that of the pier arches. The windows are perfectly plain, splayed, but without any passage. Between each window are two blank arches, quite plain and square-edged. Small pilasters divide the bays externally. Within, this portion has been much disfigured by many of the arches being decapitated by the miserable wooden roof which forms a most unworthy covering to this stately nave.

AISLES.—The south aisle, as we have seen, no longer exists in its original form, and the northern one has been subjected to much patching and mutilation, which it may be more convenient to allude to here than in strict chronological order. I mentioned that the western bay was originally separated by an arch from the rest of the aisle;

⁹ History of Architecture, p. 240. Archæological Journal, vii. p. 155.

at some later period this arch was blocked with a solid wall. On the west face of this wall remain considerable traces of mural paintings; the date, subject, and merit of them I must leave to others better versed in that branch of archæology; but I may be allowed to express a hope that somewhat better care than at present seems to be the case may be taken both of them and generally of this curious portion of the church, which is now blocked off as a coalhole. This bay is the only part of the aisle, or indeed of the whole church, which is at present vaulted; consequently over it the triforium is a real passage, now leading to the ringers' gallery, and therefore abandoned to a disgusting state of filth. The vault is very plain, irregular, and rough quadripartite; there are no signs of any intention to continue it in the rest of the aisle, and indeed vaulting could hardly have co-existed with the singular projections in the second bay from the tower. This bay contains the only Norman window, now blocked, remaining in the aisle. How much of the aisle wall is part of the original work is hard to discover. It appears to have undergone much patching, both in early and later times, and we must especially remember that the cloister stood against this wall of the church, and its erection and demolition could hardly have been effected without a great disturbance of the masonry. Three windows under dormer gables, as at Brecon and Malmsbury, appear in this aisle; but I am afraid that the stern laws of architectural science will not allow us to assign to them the primitive antiquity so fondly claimed by the author of the *Leominster Guide*. I fear that they never shed their light on the ministrations of any aboriginal contemporary of St. Teilo or St. David, or indeed on those of any one earlier than a possibly Norman intruder of the thirteenth century. The earliest and largest contains a plain Early English quintuplet, doubtless from the same hand as the similar triplet inserted in the west end of the aisle; the other two are very late and bungling insertions; though their tracery recalls a form, unsightly enough certainly, but

usual in that district at an earlier period. In these two last the whole of the upper part is of wood ; and even in the other, part of the gable is, at present at least, of that material. The cause of this arrangement, as I have explained with regard to the similar case at Malmsbury¹ is doubtless to be found in the presence of the cloister, which required the windows to be set high in the wall, so that there was not sufficient room for anything more than the small lights with which the Norman architects were contented, unless the head of the window were carried up into the roof. The Norman string breaks off within at a point just east of the vaulted bay, and does not re-appear until just east of the quintuplet. Without, the string may be faintly traced, and the basement moulding more distinctly, to a point more to the east, somewhat west of the quintuplet; but part of the wall above the string has been rebuilt to introduce a very unsightly window, and there seems a certain amount of patching also below. At this point the string and basement break off, this marking probably the western limit of the cloister. I did not perceive any distinct marks of its western wall, but it is quite possible that it may have been of some irregular form, like those at Hereford and St. David's. At any rate there is a marked change in strings and masonry from this point. I even flattered myself that I could discern some slight traces of the vaulting of the cloister, and the string below the dormer window seems more certainly from its underside to have rested upon a roof. Near the point of junction is a small Perpendicular doorway which must have led to the cloister ; it is however placed so low, that it could hardly have been accessible except by steps from the church. The ground has probably been raised, as the floor certainly has within, where it conceals the bases of the piers ; but hardly enough to account for so marked a difference.

The eastern bay of this aisle appears to have been destroyed with the choir and transepts at the Dissolution,

¹ Ecclesiologist, u. s.

and much further patching is the result. A wall was necessarily built across the end of the aisle against the wall continued from the arcade. It is perhaps too much to expect to be able to account for every botch and seam in a building which has undergone so much change and mutilation as this, but the circumstance of the destruction having extended to this bay may possibly suggest the idea that the transept had a western aisle, a notion however which I do not start with any confidence. I may mention that a roof-line against this cross wall is merely that of a shed which has been recently removed, at which time the ground was cleared, and the basement of the wall continued from the arcade was brought to light. The consequence is that the doorway which I before mentioned in the eastern bay of the aisle is now external; above it is what appears to be the way to the rood-loft, but I could find no sign of it within. At the same time a Debased window appears to have been inserted in the triforium range.

CHOIR AND TRANSEPTS.—I rest my belief that the Norman church was furnished with transepts, besides the *a priori* probability, amounting nearly to moral certainty, that such would be the case in a Norman minster, on certain appearances at the east end, small indeed, but sufficient, I think, for that purpose. We find there, now converted into buttresses, some projections which seem to me to have formed a pier of the west and north arches of the lantern; they are of the same square-edged character which might be expected from the general character of the church; a single impost ranging with them may also be discerned within. The effect of arches of this scale of such extreme severity of style must have been singularly striking. There is of course a similar example of still grander dimensions at St. Albans, but there they are of far greater, even proportionate, height, while at Leominster the prevailing dimension must certainly have been breadth. The remarkable thing is that, in this case, the destroyers were not, as at Malmsbury for instance, satisfied with building up the western arch of the lantern,

still less did they, as at Usk and Chepstow, leave the original central tower at the east end of the reduced building;² they entered upon what seems rather an unnecessary piece of demolition, inasmuch as the whole east end, except the small fragments I have mentioned, was pulled completely down, and a new east end erected with buttresses and a Debased east window. Advancing along the present east end for about fifty feet north of the lantern pier, some appearances are found which seem to mark the extent of the transept in this direction. Close to the ground there still remains the stump of a rectangular pilaster, such as enter into the formation of the responds throughout the church. If the transepts had western aisles, this may be a portion of one of their responds; if not, it may be in some way connected with the south end of the transept; an exactly similar projection appears at the west end of the nave. Anyhow it seems to be a genuine Norman relic, and to mark the southern limit of the transept. Again, the wall turning eastward from this point, and forming the boundary between the churchyard and the workhouse premises which now cover the site of the choir, transepts and cloister, contains, rude and patched as it is, some portions which look very much as if they were *in situ*. A Decorated tomb with ball-flower can hardly be otherwise, and above it are pieces of a Norman

* This difference would seem to imply that at Usk and Chepstow the choir had been moved eastward of the tower, so that the area of the latter was no longer considered as belonging to the monastic portion of the church. Besides, in these instances the destruction of the central tower would have left the church altogether towerless, while Malmsbury and Leominster had also western towers. Perhaps however this latter motive would not alone have been sufficient to account for their preservation, seeing that at Tewkesbury the central tower—the only one—formed part of the purchase of the parishioners, having been previously destined to destruction, while at Waltham the central tower was actually destroyed, and a western one subsequently added by the parishioners as its substitute. In speaking of Chepstow, it must be remembered that there a very similar change to this last took place at a later period from other causes. I ought to have mentioned Chepstow, while treating of Malmsbury, as another instance of a western tower built *within* an earlier nave.

string, shaken and shattered indeed, but still, I think, too regularly placed to be mere accidental fragments. I cannot help suspecting that we have here a genuine portion of the south wall of the transept. At its eastern finish we must be content to guess.

Such was the Norman priory church of Leominster, a noble example of the grandeur and simplicity of its magnificent style. What remains of it, we have seen, is comparatively little altered; but we have now to consider the remarkable additions made to it at a later period, which have so completely altered the general character of the building.

§ III.—ADDITIONS TO THE NORMAN CHURCH.

EARLY ENGLISH ADDITIONS.—In 1239 the church was reconsecrated. The alterations of which we may safely presume this ceremony to have been the consummation were more extensive than might at first sight appear. There is now very little Early English work in the church. I have already mentioned two insertions of windows in that style in the Norman portion; besides this nothing remains except the inner and outer doorways of the porch, a piscina in the extreme south aisle, and the part of the west front in which the great west window is inserted; this last the pilaster and its strings claim as belonging to this period, while the extreme south portion is clearly wholly Decorated. But for the porch and piscina, one might conclude that the Early English work extended no farther south than the pilaster, and that the Decorated work was strictly an addition. But those portions appear sufficient proof that it was during the Early English period that the church was enlarged to its present extent southwards.

That is to say, the external wall of the south aisle of the Norman church was taken down, without disturbing the south arcade of the nave, and, instead of the narrow Norman aisle, a large fabric was erected of the same length and height, and greater width, than the remaining portion of the Norman church, divided by an arcade into two

bodies or aisles, the northern one of which, by its external treatment, was evidently designed to supplant the old Norman fabric as the nave of the church. These two form the portion now retained for divine service, and they alone constitute a church of considerable dimensions, though naturally somewhat strange in its appearance and proportions. The inner face of the old arcade, its low massive arches, blank triforium, and clerestory above,³ must always have had a strange effect in the interior of a church; still stranger is it now, when the massive piers and arches just contrive to peep out from a mass of pews, galleries, staircases, and flimsy partitions. The clerestory windows are partially blocked; owing to the oddness of proportion thus induced, the effect is much more singular than if they had been wholly so. It is remarkable that, while so important and permanent an addition was made during the Early English period, so very little work of that style should actually exist. The south wall and arcade have been rebuilt and a new west window inserted, so that the porch doorways, pilaster, and piscina alone remain to tell their story. The porch seems to have been at this period designed for vaulting, which, as is so often the case, has never been added. The porch doorways are rather rich, with flowered capitals, but both mouldings and bowtells are oddly arranged, seeming to disregard the system of orders, and being somewhat shallow. They reminded me a little of some examples in Cardiganshire and Merionethshire, as at Strata Florida, Cymmmer, Llanaber, and Llanbadarn-fawr; but they have nothing in com-

³ For the effect of the clerestory, compare on a small scale St. Wollos at Newport.—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii. New Series, p. 183. Since this was written, I have seen another instance, exactly similar to St. Wollos, except that the alteration was made during the Early English period, in the very remarkable church of Clun, which was visited in one of the excursions from Ludlow. Clun also bears a little on the addition of western towers, one having been built up against a pre-existing front, not much older than itself, just as in the parish church at Much Wenlock.

mon with the peculiar style of Early English stretching from Wells and Glastonbury to St. David's.*

The entire reconstruction of the east end at a later period prevents our ascertaining with certainty the manner in which these additions were worked into harmony with the transepts of the Norman church. It would have been nothing extraordinary if the south transept had been completely swallowed up, and the new building continued as far east alongside of the choir as its designers thought good to carry it. This, to compare small things with great, was done in the remarkable little church of Whitchurch near Bristol. But it does not seem to have been the case here; clearly not, if my supposed fragments of the south transept be authentic; and in any case, the extreme southern aisle seems never to have reached farther eastward than it does at present. According to my view it must have extended a good deal to the south of the south transept. The effect of this may be judged of by that of Wedmore Church in Somerset, which has a southern transept and attached southern chapel in exactly the relation in which I suppose these to have stood to one another.

I do not know if there is any record of the reason for these extensive additions to the church; but I cannot help suspecting that they must have arisen out of some of those dissensions which we know were, in such cases, too apt to take place between the monks and the parishioners. The latter might perhaps have desired a place of worship more distinct from the former than the old nave of the priory church, and may for that reason have erected this, which must have been then, as now, to all intents and purposes, a second nave. If so, there was an additional reason for confining the sphere of their operations to the space west of the transept. If the latter had a western aisle, it must have been swallowed up, like the south aisle of the nave, and the arcade would remain between the transept and the new work. If not, we are left to con-

* See History of St. David's, p. 64; Llandaff Cathedral, p. 28.

jecture what kind of arches, doorways, or screens, were employed to promote or hinder access from one to the other. Anyhow I fear we shall learn little from our friend the *Guide*, who informs us that "the interior was fitted up as a collegiate church, with stalls, chantries, chancels, and chapels." But it is perhaps too much to expect to extract information from an author who appears to consider that Bishop Burnet had some hand in the dissolution of Reading Abbey, a theory which I can match by one developed by a poet of an adjoining county to the effect that the destruction of such institutions in general was the work of that prelate's great patron.

DECORATED CHANGES.—During the later days of the Geometrical or Early Decorated style the extreme south aisle was rebuilt in a form of singular magnificence, being in fact one of the noblest examples in existence of that variety of Gothic architecture. The southern portion of the west front was now rebuilt, with a polygonal stair turret at the angle, and a bell-cot near the juncture of this work with the Early English. This last feature may possibly tend to prove that the contemplated Norman western tower had never been erected. This was evidently the bell for parish mass, leaving the monks in undisturbed possession of whatever peal may have existed in the central tower. The porch was now recast in the new style, retaining only its actual doorways. Three niches with ball-flower now appear, and we must remark the pinnacles, octagons set on squares, forming the exact miniature of a broach spire. This I conceive is a localism, as I find it in Decorated work in the very interesting churches of Bodenham and Marden. But the glory of this period is the south side of the church, with its series of five magnificent windows of equal size regularly arranged between buttresses. There being no clerestory in this part of the church, the aisle wall is the full height, an arrangement which, as I have observed in the case of Dorchester,⁶ is peculiarly

⁵ Page 91.

⁶ *Archæological Journal*, ix. p. 163.

adapted for producing ranges of splendid windows. It is almost impossible to avoid comparing Dorchester and Leominster in this respect; of course in point of detail the former sinks into utter insignificance, but I am not sure that its greater length does not give it a greater stateliness of general effect. The arrangement is one which demands length to be the predominant dimension, and Leominster certainly looks a little cut short. The windows themselves ought to be generally known, as appearing in Mr. Sharpe's work on Decorated Windows; their main lines are of the simplest Geometrical form, but the filling in with Foil figures is, as a mere matter of tracery, exceedingly rich, and appears to be a local variety. Similar examples occur in the tower of Hereford Cathedral, the north aisle of Ludlow Church, and the chancel at Marden. In the west front of Ludlow there still are, as was pointed out by Mr. Penson in his admirable paper on that church, the remains of a window which was probably identical with these at Leominster, being of four lights with ball-flower. This latter ornament does not occur in the smaller examples at Ludlow and Marden, but at Leominster the whole composition, jambs, mullions, and tracery, are profusely loaded with it. The lavish use of this beautiful enrichment seems to be a localism of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire; I need not do more than mention their respective cathedrals, in the south aisle of the one and the tower of the other. This at once distinguishes the Decorated of this district from Gower's variety at St. David's. Beautiful however as these windows are, I cannot help suggesting that the secondary mullions are too thin, and some of the eyes in the secondary circles would be better open;⁷ they produce a certain appearance of insecurity. The window in the west front is of the same kind; some parts of it have been creditably restored, more than I can say for two on the

⁷ I have to thank Mr. Penson for the remark, which ought to have occurred to myself, that this peculiarity is owing to the work being left unfinished, some of the eyes being open, others not.

south side, which were shorn of their magnificent tracery in 1812 and common intersecting mullions substituted. The pedimented buttresses between these windows are rather plain, being through a great portion of their height without any set off; the parapet is very good, pierced with trefoil arches cut in the solid. The Decorated strings go a little way round the east end, where they are met by the later work; the east window is a wretched affair, but the south transept must have always hindered the existence of one worthy to be the crowning point of such a series. Within, three beautiful sedilia, rich with ball-flower, have been added to the Early English piscina; they are now much disfigured by a modern partition cutting across them.

PERPENDICULAR CHANGES.—The great work of the Perpendicular æra was the completion or re-erection of the north-western tower, which seems to be early in the style, retaining something of Decorated character in its windows and still more in the use of the ball-flower^s in the panelling of its parapet. The pinnacles also are of the broach-spire form already mentioned. There is nothing remarkable about this tower, which is the most purely parochial thing about the church, except the way in which it is fitted on to the Norman work below. Now there is a tradition that this tower supplanted a spire. This is mentioned by Price, but the author of the anonymous *Guide* improves upon his predecessor, informing us “that the lower part of the tower is of Saxon workmanship, and originally terminated in a short spire, on the top of which was fixed a long iron rod, supporting a gilt weathercock.” Farther on we learn that some time between Henry I. and Henry III., a period during which, as the writer truly enough observes, “great alterations

^s The ball-flower in this district evidently came into use earlier, and was retained later, than was usual elsewhere. Of the latter phenomenon we have here an example; of the former I have again to thank Mr. Penson for calling my attention to the singular east window of the south aisle at Richard's Castle.

were introduced into the style of religious architecture," "the old spire was taken down, and the upper part of the tower rebuilt in the pointed style and embattled." Now, unless there is some confusion with the central tower, which may possibly enough have had a spire, one is led to suppose that the notion of its having existed must have originated in the way in which the Perpendicular work is joined to the Norman. The new stage is much smaller than the old, and is set back from the west wall with a slope, in a manner not very easy to describe, but which looks most temptingly like a tower clapped down right into the middle of a broach spire, the pilasters seeming to support the squinches. But, to say nothing of the general improbability of such a proceeding, it is clear that no spire could ever have sprung from this point, only level with the clerestory walls, or what could have become of the nave roof, doubtless originally of lofty pitch? Nor are any traces seen except at the west end; on the south side the diminution in thickness has been taken advantage of to make a passage on to the roof. In short, as is shown by the string, this slope is merely part of the Perpendicular work of the tower, and is a very ingenious way of recessing a smaller upper story. It is simply carrying out what is commonly seen to a smaller extent under belfry windows, at Ludlow perhaps a little more conspicuously than usual.

Within, a narrow Perpendicular belfry arch was thrown across the Norman nave, in the position occupied by its Norman predecessor. It is partially panelled, but, oddly enough, the ornament diminishes as it ascends, the lower stages of the respond being richer than the upper, and the actual soffit of the arch having none at all. At the same time three arches were thrown across the other three sides of the tower, with shafts between them, seemingly for a vault which has never been added. Of these arches the western one conceals the rear arch of the west window, but, by an unusual exercise of forbearance, that beautiful relic of the old church was spared any further alteration. It was really wonderful how

Perpendicular innovators could resist so grand an opportunity of making a new west window.

For the Early English composition, whatever was its nature, which occupied the next division of the west front, the designers of this period, or of one rather later, had much less respect. The superb window which has usurped its place seems later in the Perpendicular style than the tower, and has several points of resemblance to the west window of Gloucester Cathedral, on which however it is certainly a great improvement. Its bold simple pointed arch is far superior to the untoward form of that at Gloucester, and though taste or necessity reduced its authors to the same expedient of supporting its primary mullions by large detached buttresses, they are far from having the same heavy and awkward appearance.

Besides the tower and this window, there is no good Perpendicular work of any consequence in the church.

LATER CHANGES.—Of the effects of the dissolution of the monastery in the destruction of the monastic portion of the church I have found it more convenient to treat at an earlier stage of this essay. But a question might still be asked, What effect had the destruction of the south transept upon the east end of the Early English additions? This I am prevented from answering by reason of an unfortunate fire which took place in the year 1699, and whose devastations were so extensive that we ought to be very thankful that so large a portion of this splendid fabric is still preserved to us. It seems chiefly to have affected the interior and east end of the later portions; at least it was their east wall and the arcade between them which had to be rebuilt in consequence. Of the new east end I need only say that it is very distinguishable both in its masonry and in its central east window—the extreme southern one seems to have been renewed still more recently—from the work in a line with it of the date of the Dissolution. It is just the difference between extremely bad, but still living, Gothic and a mere imitation of its forms when they were no longer understood. The arcade is perhaps better,

five pointed arches resting upon tall round pillars; they are likely to be no inapt representatives of their predecessors, when we consider that, the south aisle being the full height, the arcade was doubtless one of this form, as at Bristol and Dorchester.

The condition of the church might easily be improved. I am fully aware that perhaps no church in England must be more difficult to adapt to our present ritual; the old Norman nave and the southern additions are practically two distinct churches, utterly impossible to be employed by a single congregation; unless then, in so large a parish, they could anyhow be made available for distinct services, one portion must remain disused; this of course is the Norman nave, as the smaller of the two. This part therefore remains in that state of neglect and desolation which almost always seizes upon some portion of a parochialized minster, and which is even more unpleasant than one of total ruin. Still even its uncleanly whitewash is less offensive to antiquarian eyes than the pewed, galleried, plastered and scored neatness of the adjoining portions, which has destroyed the evidence of masonry far more completely. Some of the large windows seem in a dangerous state; and generally it would be desirable if the whole church could assume an uniform aspect, which might be a sort of *tertium quid* between the dreariness of one part and the spruceness of the other.

I have now said all I have to say more immediately relating to this noble minster. But we must not quit its precincts without casting at least a passing glance on the conventual buildings still remaining to its north-east. We here find a structure, boldly spanning the adjoining stream through its whole length, which, after passing through many vicissitudes, has at last settled down into the character of an union workhouse. Its adaptation to that purpose has robbed it of all beauty of outline, by raising its walls, lowering its roof, and inserting a row of ugly windows. Happily however, a goodly store of the original lancets still remain.

My subject is Leominster and not its neighbourhood;

and I have seen far too few of the Herefordshire churches to attempt any such generalization as I have made in the cases of Gower, Monmouth, and South Pembroke.⁹ But I cannot help recommending to your attention two very remarkable churches which I visited during my stay in Leominster. One is the church of Bodenham, a Decorated building of very singular and majestic outline; the other that of Marden, historically interesting as the supposed scene of the murder and first burial of St. Æthelberht, and architecturally no less so, as exhibiting, among other points worthy of notice, what is so great a rarity in English architecture, a triliteral apse. It is of the Geometrical style, and, apparently, as I have already implied, a plainer version of the south aisle of Leominster.

I now say farewell; hoping that, as this is not the first, so it may not be the last, time that I may have the pleasure of illustrating some portion of the architectural antiquities of Wales and its Marches under the auspices of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

⁹ Since this paper was written, the excursions of the Association from Ludlow, and especially the able guidance of Mr. Penson, have introduced me to several more of their number. I have not seen many of much size or magnificence, but for picturesque outlines and singularities of detail, those Herefordshire churches which I have seen must rank among the most interesting in England. Marked peculiarities are the combination of high roofs with early clerestories, which produces a very stately external effect, and the singular position of the towers, which are not unfrequently detached. Richard's Castle is a very interesting church, Kingsland no less so, and they contain such studies of window tracery that I heartily regret that I had not the opportunity of enriching my work on that subject with some of the singular and beautiful patterns which they display.

ANCIENT NAMES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Tri enw a ddoded ar Ynys Prydain o'r dechreuad; cyn ei chyvaneddu y doded arni Clas Merddin; a gwedi ei chyvaneddu y doded arni y Vel Ynys, a gwedi gyrru gwledigaeth arni y gan Prydain ab Aedd Mawr y doded arni Ynys Prydain."—*Triad* i. Third Series.

THE first name which is traditionally assigned to our beloved country is variously written "Clas meitin,"¹ "Clas meiddin,"² and "Clas merddin."³ "Clas," which signifies a *green surface*, or any *enclosed space of ground*, has suffered no variation during the development of the Welsh dialect, being still composed of primitive letters. "Meiddin" must have been originally the same as "Meitin," and its subsequent modification only indicates the sense in which the word was understood by the scribe, viz., that of a *range of mountains*. The same meaning, indeed, might have been attached to "meitin," by those who adopted the word in comparatively modern times, for the *dd* was not uniformly used long after its introduction into the alphabet, yet it is also possible that the naked form was retained under the impression that it was synonymous with "meityn," a term denoting *distance*, properly of time. Whichever of these interpretations be the correct one, whether the *green range of mountains*, or the *distant green spot*, it cannot be denied that both are equally suitable designations of the external or objective character of our island. Undoubtedly the verdant summits of our hills would convey to the mind of the roving mariner the first and only impressions respecting the country, and he would naturally talk of it on his return home, as the green spot he had seen in the far west a long time ago.

Appropriately descriptive, likewise, of the insular position of the place would be "Clas mertin," or merddin, which literally signifies the *sea-girt green spot*.

The cognomen being Celtic, could not, of course, have

¹ Another reading of *Triad* i. First Series.

² Dr. Pughe's Dictionary, *sub voce* Clas.

³ *Triad* i. Third Series. Iolo MSS. p. 1.

been invented but by some of that great Cimmerian family from whom Britain was afterwards colonised. Accordingly we are told in a Triad that the denominators were "y gal gre,"⁴ probably the people of Gallo-Græcia,⁵ or it may be, more generally, the Gallic horde.⁶

When the aboriginal colony first took possession of the island, they found in it an extraordinary quantity of honey,⁷ which in their own language was called *mel*, and from that circumstance they styled it "Y vel Ynys," i. e. the Honey Isle. Such is the statement of the national memorials, and it is wonderfully confirmed by the testimony of Himilco, a Carthaginian general, who, as Festus Avienus relates, referred in his journal to the British isles under the name of *Œstrymnides*.⁸ This appellation has been taken by some writers, absurdly enough, to mean the isle of gadflies; but as Pliny states the *œstrus* to be the *Apes grandiores*, *Œstrymnides* must surely mean the isle of bees. Nor is there any difficulty presented in the chronology. Himilco's voyage to the *Œstrymnides*, though not easily determined, and sometimes placed as late as 420 B.C., is generally placed as far back as 1000 before the Christian era; and the final abandonment of the name "Y vel Ynys," after having existed for upwards of 1000 years,⁹ occurred, according to the bardic computation, about 600 years before the incarnation. There is no doubt that honey was abundant in this country in former times, for we find throughout our early records that the favourite beverage of the natives was made out of it, and even such words as *cyveddach* and *meddwdod* (revelling and drunkenness) seem to have originated in *medd* (mead). The following

⁴ *Sub voce* Prydain.

⁵ This cannot refer to the colony which settled there under Brennus, B.C. 278, but must mean the earlier inhabitants, the compiler designating their country by the name it generally bore in his own time.

⁶ Gre, several together, a flock, a herd. ⁷ Iolo MSS. p. 1.

⁸ Celtic Researches, p. 228. From Bochart's *Canaan*, lib. i. c. 35, 39.

⁹ Iolo MSS. p. 412. According to another chronicle, p. 429, 849 years.

notice which occurs in the Welsh Laws shows that bees were regarded by our ancestors, in later times at least, with a sort of religious veneration :—

“Bees derive their origin from Paradise, and because of the sin of man did they come from thence, and God conferred on them his blessing, and therefore mass cannot be chanted without their wax.”¹

But some persons, though they do not dispute the application of the name, give it however a different interpretation, taking it to signify the isle of Bel. This hypothesis they ground upon the alleged enumeration of Bel or Baal among the British gods. There is no doubt that the worship of Bel was at one time practised in Britain, but it may be questioned whether it was of indigenous growth, or carried to any considerable extent. The national traditions, while they admit that the Cymry did in the earliest period of their historical existence, fall into idolatry,² maintain that they afterwards recovered a knowledge of the true God³ and embodied it into their theological code as one of the fundamental doctrines of druidism :—

“There are three primeval Unities, and more than one of each cannot exist: ONE God, one Truth, and one point of Liberty; and this is where all opposites equiponderate.”⁴

They assert, moreover, that the Irish, the Cymry of Armorica, and the Germans “corrupted what was taught them of the British bardism, blending with it heterogeneous principles, by which means they lost it,”⁵ a statement which is partly confirmed by the testimony of Julius Cæsar, where he says that druidism originated in Britain, and that the Gauls who wished to gain a perfect knowledge of its principles, resorted thither for the purpose.⁶

Now it is remarkable that the several altars dedicated

¹ *Leges Wallicæ*, lib. iii. c. v. sec. 10.

² See ancient documents cited in *Coelbren y Beirdd*, by Taliesin ab Iolo.

³ *Iolo MSS.* p. 425.

⁴ *Theological Triads* *apud* E. Williams' *Poems*, vol. ii. p. 227.

⁵ *Institutional Triads*, *ibid.* p. 230.

⁶ *De Bell. Gall.* vi. 13.

to BELI DUW CADWYR, "Beli, the god of warriors," which were dug up in the last century, were found almost exclusively in the territory of the Brigantes, a tribe which, though originally of the Cimbric stock, appears to have been of a comparatively late importation, and closely connected with the Irish nation. At any rate it was, in the time of Claudius, a stranger to that patriotism which always distinguished the Cymry, otherwise its queen would not have betrayed the Silurian hero into the hands of his enemies.

The Brigantes, under the influence of a corrupt theology which they had probably learned previous to their immigration into this country, might have misunderstood the attention paid by the Cymry to solar aspects in the erection of their circles, and the holding of their congresses for divine adoration, even as the Cymry themselves had formerly regarded as gods the rods of science which bore only the name of the deity,⁷ and thus adopted the worship of Bel, as being, in their opinion, the national religion. Or, indeed, it might have been the Romans that committed the mistake in this instance, for it is remarkable that the inscriptions on the altars clearly prove, as far as they go, that they were the oblations of of that people exclusively.⁸ No monumental vestige of idolatry has yet been discovered among the Cymry proper.

Ynys Bell, *the distant isle*, would not be an inapt designation of Britain considered externally, but the description of course fails when it comes from the mouths of occupants, and it was after it was colonised, we are told, it received the name of "Ynys Vel."

There is a fragment of a poem, apparently of the age of Beli Mawr, father of Cassivelaunus, from which we learn that the island was even then occasionally designated by the title of "Ynys Vel;" it is printed in the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, vol i. p. 73, and is as follows:—

⁷ Coelbren y Beirdd.

⁸ *E. g.* DEO MARTI BELATVCADRO Romanus votum reddidit, inscribed on an altar which was discovered at Netherby, in 1760.

"I will earnestly sing thy praise,
Victorious Beli,
Who protectest the privileges
Of the Honey Isle of Beli."

This however continued as its sole appellation for 849 years, or according to another chronology for 1063 years, that is until the time of Prydain ab Aedd Mawr, from whom, in consequence of the political revolution which he effected, it received the name of "Ynys Prydain," which it still bears.

The name Prydain, *Anglicè* Britain, through ignorance of this simple tradition, has been much discussed, and traced to various sources. Thus, some historians derive it from the Welsh "Pryd cain," *fair aspect*; or, "Briton," *above the wave*; some from the Irish "Braidin," *an extensive country*; some from the Hebrew "Berith-tan," *separate country*; some from the Phœnician "Barat-anac," *the land of tin*; some from the Latin "Brutus," and indeed in support of this last name a Triad may be adduced, which says,—

"After it was conquered by Brutus, it was called the isle of Brutus."⁹

As this statement, however, runs counter to all the bardic traditions on the subject, it may safely be regarded as a forgery, having been perpetrated by some scribe of the Armorican or Mabinogion school.

Prydain flourished, according to the bardic computation, 605 years before Beli Mawr. It was he who first consolidated the several states of Britain under one sovereign, on which account he was ranked as one of the three national pillars of the island. And not only was the country called after his name, but, in after times, the old British constitution became distinguished as the regulation of Prydain.

JOHN WILLIAMS ab Ithel.

⁹ Triad i. First Series.

STOKESAY.

THE following paper on the history of Stokesay has been kindly furnished by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton. The paper as sent to us comprised also an architectural description, but as that has been fully given, with illustrations, by Mr. Hudson Turner in his recent work on *Domestic Architecture*, it has been omitted here:—

At the time of the Norman conquest, the manor of Stoke was held by Ældred, a freeman, under Edric Pylvaticus, a powerful Saxon Thane; but on Edric joining in a revolt of the Welsh, his estates were seized by the king, and in 1070 the earldom of Shrewsbury, with 357 manors in Shropshire, were conferred by the Conqueror on his kinsman Roger de Montgomery.

Among them was Stoke, which Earl Roger granted with twenty-two others to Walter de Lacy, one of his Norman followers. It is stated in the Domesday Survey to have contained fourteen carucates of land in cultivation, (of which five were demesnes,) and 960 of waste, twenty vileins, nine *femina cotarensis*, a mill paying nine measures of wheat, a miller, and a keeper of bees.

After the death of Roger de Montgomery, and of his eldest son, his estates were forfeited, and Stoke again fell to the crown, in consequence of Robert de Belesme, the younger son, having espoused the cause of Robert Duke of Normandy in his attempt to obtain the English throne. The greater part of his Norman followers returned to their own country; but Walter de Lacy having speedily resumed his allegiance, obtained a pardon and was allowed to hold Stoke and other estates from the king *in capite*.

During the tenure of the Lacys, it was bestowed by them as superior lords on a branch of the family of Say, Lord of Clun and Richard's Castle, of whom Theoderic de Say, in 1156, gave the advowson of Stokesay (the first time so called) to the abbey of Haughmond, confirmed by Hugh de Laci as chief lord, and he also gave some land at Stoke to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewsbury.

Though the name of Say has been retained, the manor does not appear to have been long held by that family, for it had reverted to the Lacys before the accession of Henry III., and continued in their holding during several generations, till on the death of Walter de Laci in 1240, his estates were divided between two grand-daughters; Margery, the youngest, married John de Verdon, and received Stoke as a part of her portion.

It does not appear at what period the crown again resumed possession of Stokesay, but early in the reign of Edward I., "Lawrence de Ludlo tenet villa de Stoke-Say for one knight's fee of John de Grey, and the said John de Grey holds it of the king *in capite*." Lawrence was the son of William de Ludelow, of a family who had their origin in the town of that name, and from which the Parliamentary General descended. The Patent Rolls show that, in the 19th of Edward I., he obtained a license "quod ipse Mansuum de Stok-Say in comitatu Salop, muro de petra et calce firmare, et kernellare, tenere posuit sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum."

It remained in this family for many generations, till on the death, in 1498, of Sir Richard Ludlowe, whose wife was the daughter of Edward Grey Lord of Powys, it passed to his son John, who left two daughters, who both married sons of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, and of Tonge, in Shropshire; and the youngest, Anne, with her husband, Thomas Vernon, took up their residence at Stokesay. They were living there when Leland visited Shropshire, by whom it is twice noticed in his *Itinerary*:—"About V miles owt of Ludlo, betwixt Ludlo and Bishop Castle, Stoke Say belonging some time to the Ludlo's, now to the Vernons, builded like a Castell—V miles owt of Ludo." Again he says on his way to Bishop Castle,—“There is alsoe a bridge at *Whister* of Stone near Oney, above Mr. Vernon hath a place, not far from Oney.”

The son and grandson of Mr. Vernon made Stoke their residence; the latter styled himself Lord Powys, as the direct maternal descendant of Edward Grey Lord Powis; he died in 1607, leaving his estates to his sister Aleonora, wife to Francis Curzan of Keddleston, county Derby, but he had previously sold Stokesay to Sir George and Sir Arthur Mainwaring, by whom in 1616 it was conveyed in some family settlement to Richard Brooke, Sir Thomas Baker, and Sir Richard Francis. Four years later it was resold, together with other adjoining estates, to Dame Elizabeth Craven (widow of Sir William Craven, citizen and alderman of London), and Sir William Craven her son, and it has continued in the possession of their descendants to the present time.

Stokesay has never been occupied by them as a residence, but was let on a long lease by the first Lord Craven to Charles Baldwin, of Elsieh, county Salop, and his heirs. During the civil wars it was inhabited by Sir Samuel Baldwin, serjeant-at-law, and was garrisoned for the king, both Lord Craven and the Baldwins being staunch loyalists, and in consequence were heavily fined by the Long Parliament.

The following account of the taking of Stoke, by a party sent out by the parliamentary committee at Shrewsbury, is copied from a quaint old work, entitled *The Burning Bush not Consumed*, by John Vickare:—

"There was drawn out of this garrison (Shrewsbury) by order from the Committee 500 foot, & 300 horse, being part of Col: Mackworth's regiment, & part of Col: Lloyds regt—Our forces marched within 5 miles of Ludlow, the design being to reduce that part of the Country, & to secure it, by placing garrisons there to block up Ludlow. With a party of horse they viewed Holgate & Braincroft Castles both of which the enemy had demolished, notwithstanding they placed the Lord Colvine in Braincroft (Broncroft) Castle, & fell to repaire & fortify it. In the interim they sent Lieut. Riving to view Stoke-say, a garrison of the enemy. The place was considerable, therefore the next morning wee drew up to it, & summoned it, but the Governor Capt. Daurett refused: whereupon we prepared for a storm, and being ready to fall on, we gave a second summons, which was hearkened unto, a party admitted, and it is now garrisoned for us. One of these castles commands Cowe Dale, a rich & varied Country; the other secures Stretton Dale, so that Ludlow is now blockt up on this side, & hath only Hereford to rainge in.

"Continuing in these parts for the securing of the Garrisons—

"Sir Michael Woodhouse, one that cometh out of Ireland, & Governor of Ludlow, procured all the Garrisons for 20 miles round to turn out for his relief. Col: Lunsford from Monmouth, Col: Sandys from Worcester, Col: Scudamere from Hereford, Sir Michael Woodhouse from Ludlow, forces from Hartlebury & other Garrisons, all of which made a body of about 200 horse & foot, which marched up near Braincroft (Broncroft) Castle, & being too weak to encounter with them, marched to Wistanstow, within a mile of Stoak, the better to enforce ourselves from Shrewsbury & Montgomery, whither we sent for forces (but came not in time enough). The enemy contrary to our expectations judging Stoak of more consequence made haste thither to besiege it, of whose approach the Col: having intelligence, with the advice of the field Officers resolving to fight, our horse made what haste they could to fight in Capt. Ffowkes troop, to which were joined some reformadirs, fell upon a body of the enemys horse, being 200, and routed them; the foot marched on with gallant resolution, beat up all their ambuscades in the hedges for a mile together, untill they came to the main body, which after an hours fight was routed & dispersed.

"In this business Col: Riving deserves much honour, as much as a man could do, and also the other Col: did very gallantly.

"We slew near to 100 on the place, took above 300 common soldiers, about 60 officers & gentlemen, & all their Ordnance, bag & baggage, 4 barrels of powder, a good quantity of match & bullets, 100 horse. Some gentlemen of quality were slaine, these being most of the gallantry of Herefordshire.

"In the action Sir Will^m Croft, the best head piece and activest man in that County, was slaine on the place, the Gov^r of Monmouth & Ludlow hardly escaped, Sir Michael Woodhouse, his horse being taken.

"The glory of this great action belongs only to God, who was pleased to make weak means instruments to do so great a work.

"Major Fenwick who behaved himself gallantly is wounded, but wee hope not mortally.

"These were taken in the fight. Col: Tho^s Broughton—Capt. Walter Neale—Capt. George Wright—Capt. Tho^s Stot—Capt. Leinton Synge—9 Quarter Masters—7 Corporals—5 Waggones—3 Mattrasses, Mr. Richard Richardson, Chirurgeon, & many others."

This engagement seems to have been of one of some importance, as it is noticed in most of the newspapers of the day, with great incorrectness both as to the site of the battle and the glory of it.

In 1647, when nearly every place of strength had been wrested from the king, an order was issued by the Parliament that Stokesay, together with several other castles in Shropshire, should be slighted.

A letter from Sir Symon Archer to Sir William Dugdale is published in the *Diary* of the latter, mentioning a visit his "sonne Young" had paid to Mr. Baldwin at Stoke Castle, "as he rod the circuit," two years afterwards, which proves that the *slighting* had not so far dilapidated the mansion as to have prevented Mr. Baldwin residing there, and unless the top of the north tower may have been dismantled at that time, there is nothing to indicate that any extensive repairs were made soon after.

Charles Baldwin, who died in 1706, was the last inhabitant of the castle, for having married the heiress of Agualate in Staffordshire, his son settled on his maternal estate, and from that period Stokesay has been miserably neglected, and only used as out-buildings to an adjacent farmhouse.

Should this slight sketch ever meet the eye of its present worthy possessor and make him aware of the lively admiration and deep interest expressed for this beautiful and unique specimen of the domestic architecture of the thirteenth century, by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association on the occasion of their late visit to it, he might perhaps be induced to appropriate a portion of the liberal expenditure he allows for the benefit of his Shropshire tenantry for the gratification of antiquaries and lovers of the picturesque, in averting from Stoke, by a few repairs, the destruction that surely awaits it, if much longer neglected.

THE POEMS OF TALIESIN.

No. VII.

TO GWALLAWG.

THE subject of this poem, and that treated of in our last paper, is Gwallawg, or Gwallog ab Lleenog, a prominent personage in the history and bardic poetry of the sixth century.

Lleenog, his father, is a personage but little known, and what little is known respecting him is scattered and appropriated to other suppositious persons, so that a superficial reader is led to imagine the information to be more scanty than it really is. In the *Iolo MSS.* we have the following verses among *Chwedlau'r Doethion*, or Sayings of the Wise:—

“A glywaist ti chwedl Lleylawg
Milwr urddol ardderchawg?
Gwell bedd na buchedd anghenawg.”
Iolo MSS. p. 253.

This has been thus translated:—

Hast thou heard the saying of Lleylawg,
The honoured and exalted warrior?
Better a grave than a needy life.—*Iolo MSS.* p. 653.

The *Myvyrian Archaiology* (vol. i. p. 174) contains a copy of the same verses among *Englynion y Clywed*, but with a variation which furnishes a clue to further intelligence:—

“A glyweisti a gant Llenllyauc
Guydel urdawl eurdochauc
Guell Bed no buchedd heghenauc.”

This is evidently the oldest of the two copies, and is supposed to be as old as the tenth century, because portions of two verses contained in the collection are quoted by Giraldus about 1188 A.D.; but with reference to the point under consideration, I believe it to be most inaccurate. This verse may be thus translated:—

Hast thou heard the saying of Llenllyawg,
 The honoured gold-torque-wearing Gwyddelian?
 A grave is better than a needy life.

Here we have the same sentiment attributed to Lleydawg or Lleenog and Llen-Llyawc; and the question naturally arises, is this a case of one name in two forms? A little inquiry will enable us to furnish an affirmative reply. In the poem which forms the text of this article, we have the following lines:—

“Bint bydi derwy y bryt haf pryt *mab*
Lleenawg lliawg hamgwrwl gwmn.”

Here we have the elements from which Llenllyauc has been formed; and a single glance will suffice to show that Llenllyauc is only a corruption of Lleen(awg)lliawg, in this passage. This is the name under which Lleenog is generally spoken of; and it becomes of importance to ascertain whether *lliawg* in these lines is predicated of Gwallog the son, or of Lleenog the father. In favour of the latter hypothesis, we have the fact that in romances and other late documents, we have the name Llenllyauc; and in favour of the former, we have the more conclusive fact that Gwallog is always called the son of Lleenog, and never the son of Llenllyauc. The solution of the question, to the best of my judgment, is this:—*First*,—That the name Llenllyauc has sprung from, and is, a corruption of this passage. *Second*,—That the romances have followed the *Englymion y Clywed* and not the uncorrupted original. *Third*,—That the epithet *lliawg*, flood-like, is predicated of Gwallog, and not of his father; and *Fourth*,—That the proper name is Lleenog and not Llenllyawg. It appears from these notices, Lleenog was a man of Gwyddelian extraction; that he was entitled to the mark of British nobility, the wearing of golden torque, and was a distinguished warrior. It would further seem from Taliesin's former poem that Lleenog turned saint in his latter days, and that he had a church named Llan Lleenog; but whether that was Anhunog as suggested before, Llanllugon in Montgomeryshire, or

some other place, is now uncertain. This view however is somewhat questionable; neither Lleenog nor Llenllyauc appear among the British Saints; and Llan though now generally signifying a church, has other and more primary meanings:—

Llan: primarily, a yard or inclosure, as in *Gwinllan*, vineyard; *Perllan*, orchard; *Ydlan*, rickyard; *Corfflan*, a churchyard; *Corlan*, a sheepfold—(*Dr. Davies and Richards*); and also, a smooth plot, a place of meeting, the church-place or village, and figuratively the church—(*Rev. Walter Davies, Cambrian Register*, i. p. 301); a clear place, area, or spot of ground to deposit anything in—(*Dr. Owen Pughe*).

Hence Llan Lleenog may mean nothing more than the residence of Lleenog; Gwallawg died in defending it, and a chieftain's house was more likely to need defence than a Christian church.

Gwallog was the son of Lleenog. Camden erroneously supposed him to have been the Caledonian chief Galgacus. Geoffrey of Monmouth speaks of him under the various designations of "Gwallawc of Amwythic," (Shrewsbury,) and "Gallucus, Earl of Salisbury." He was one of the knights present at Arthur's coronation at Caerlleon, and his death is recorded by the same veracious chronicler to have taken place in the last conflict between that sovereign and the Romans in Gaul. This of course is fabulous, and the only foundation for the continental wars attributed to Arthur is the expedition of Riothimus, with 12,000 men, to support the emperor Anthemius. Mr. Owen, however, follows Geoffrey to the extent of asserting that Gwallog was a prince of the vale of Shrewsbury, which he certainly was not, though the same statement is repeated in the *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*. Williams follows Owen, Owen follows Geoffrey, and Geoffrey probably mistook Caer Caradoc in the following poem to designate the residence of Gwallog; and the fact that Caer Caradoc is variously placed in Shropshire and at Salisbury, also accounts for the location of Gwallog at those two places.

Of the authentic history of Gwallog but little appears to be known. We first read of him in the poem of Llywarch Hen, who in the elegy on Urien Rheged represents him to have been the opponent of one of the sons of that chieftain :—

“Pwyllai Wallawg, marchawg trim,
Er echwydd gwneuthur dyvin,
Yn erbyn cyvrysedd Elphin.”

Gwallawg, the knight of tumult, would violently rave,
With a mind determined to try the sharpest edge,
Against the conflict of Elphin.—*Heroic Elegies*, p. 37.

From this fact we should infer Gwallog to have been located in the north of England. That view is corroborated by Nennius, who names Gwallog, with Urien, Rhydderch, and Morcant as the four kings who fought against the sons of Ida in Northumberland. This was about 580; Urien fell in 584; and as Gwallog opposed his son and successor Elphin, he must have remained in the north until the last quarter of the sixth century. He appears ultimately to have been deprived of his property; the services of others were offered for his reinstation, but “he rejected the uniform ranks of the hosts of Rhun, Nudd, and Nwython,” and preferred settling down in Wales. His martial spirit still displayed itself, and he was continually at war with his neighbours. The battles he fought in Wales and in North Britain were enumerated in the poem last treated of, and obtained for him the designation of one of the three pillars of battle :—

“Tri phost Cad ynys Prydain: Dunawd Ffur fab Pabo Post Prydain; Gwallawc fab Lleenawg; a Chynfelyn Drwsgl, sef y medrynt Dosparth ar Gad a Chatteyrnedd yn oreuon o bawb oll ar a fuant erioed.”—*Triad* i.; *Myv. Arch.* ii. p. 69.

The three Pillars of Battle of the Isle of Britain; Dunawd Fur the son of Pabo Post Prydain, Gwallog the son of Lleenog, and Cynfelyn Drwsgl, who were so called because their skill in the art and conduct of war was superior to that of all others that ever existed.

The personal prowess of our hero is also specially mentioned; Taliesin imputes to him an insatiable love of

war; and Avan Verddig (?) in an elegy on Cadwallon applies to him the epithet of "the valour of Gwallog." He fell in defending Llan Lleenog, and according to the following Triad his wrongs were avenged from his grave:—

"Tri aerfeddawg Ynys Prydain: Selyv ab Cynan Garwyn; ac Afaon mab Taliesin; a Gwallawg mab Lleenawg: sef achaws y gelwyd hwynt yn Aerfeddogion am ddial eu cam oc eu beddau."
—*Triad* 76; *Myv. Arch.* ii. p. 69.

The three Grave slaughterers of the isle of Britain: Selyv the son of Cynan Garwyn, Avaon the son of Taliesin, and Gwallog the son of Lleenog; and the cause of their being termed grave slaughterers was the avenging of their wrongs from their graves.

Selyv the son of Cynan fell in the battle of Chester in 613;¹ and Avaon fell in the wars of Cadwallon ab Cadvan, *circa* 630; but it is not known that Gwallog fell in either of those conflicts; their "wrongs" were avenged by Cadwallon, who slew Edwin at the battle of Meigen, A.D. 633, ravaged Northumbria, and thus wiped off the disgrace of Cattraeth in 603.²

It is just possible that Gwallog fell in 613. He was buried at a place named Carrog, as we learn from *Englynion y Beddau*:—

"Yn Abergenoli y mac Bet Pryderi
Yn y tereu tonneu tir
Yg Carrawc bet Gwallawc hir."

Myv. Arch. i. p. 79.

The grave of Pryderi is in Abergenoli:
Where the waves broke over the land,
In Carrog is the grave of Gwallog the Tall.

Mr. Williams (*Biographical Dictionary*) asserts this to be "the banks of the river Carrog in Caernarvonshire;" but I much doubt the correctness of that statement.

¹ "Annus 613. Gweith Cair Legion: et ibi cecidit Selim filii Cinan. Et Jacob filii Beli dormitatio."—*Annales Cambriæ*.

² I have read Williams' *Gododin* with much pleasure; but he has certainly antedated this event. Several persons are said to have been at Cattraeth who had *previously* been in the battle of Mannan in 582 or 584: I retain my first opinion.

Taliesin locates Gwallog at Abermaw (Barmouth); and in that district, in the parish of Llanvihangel y Pennant, we find a farm of the annual value of £40 in 1795, and designated Hendrev Wallog, or the old residence of Gwallog.—(*Cambrian Register*, i. p. 300.) Further south, on the coast of Cardigan, a little north of Aberystwyth, we find another place named Gwallog; and further south, on the sea-shore, we come to Llanddeiniol Church, which is commonly called Carog.—(*Meyrick's Cardiganshire*, p. 333.) I incline to the belief that this is the place of burial.

Gwallog had a daughter named Dwywe, who is numbered among the British Saints. She married Dunawd the son of Pabo, and by him had two sons, Deiniol Wyn, first Bishop of Bangor, who died in 584,³ and not in 544 or 554, as is asserted by Owen, Williams, and Rees; and Gwarthan, the patron of Aneurin, who fell at Catteraeth. Dunawd the father died in 595; and we cannot assume Gwallog to have outlived his aged son-in-law by many years.

Reference is made to Gwallog in the poetical dialogue between Gwyddno Garanhir and Gwyn ab Nudd; and the verses will probably be interesting.

I.

Kanis Koegawc sy mor eurawc
A hin yn ymyl llys Gwallawc
Minneu byddaf Goludawg

II.

Boed emendigeit ir gwydd
A dynnwys y lygad yn y wydd
Gwallawc ap Lleinawc Arg-
lwydd

III.

Boed emendigeit ir gwydd du
A dynnwys i lygad oedd ddu
Gwallawc ap Lleinawc pen llu

IV.

Boed emendigeit ir gwydd
gwenn
A dynnwys i lygad oi ben
Gwallawc ab Lleinawc unben.

V.

Boed emendigeit ir gwydd glas
A dynnwys y lygad yngwas
Gwallawc ap Lleinawc urddas.

VI.

Tarw trin an vyddin blawdd
Arbennic llu llid anhawdd
Dinam eirioes am oes nawdd.

³ "Annus (584) Dispositio Danielis Banchorum."—*Annales Cambriae*.

VII.

Ygan gwr gwrdd i Kynnyad
 Arbennic llu llid Owydd
 Ath wrdd nawdd kanys erch-
 ydd.

VIII.

Kanys nawdd ym a roddyt
 Mor verth yth ogyvethyd
 Gwawr lu py du pan ddoyd.

Gwyddno seeing a gay young man coming towards him, when he was near the court of Gwallog, composes these verses, and naturally enough laments the death of that warlike chief. He then asks the stranger his name. The stranger replies that he was Gwyn ab Nudd, king of Faery, and the lover of Cordelia, the daughter of King Lear or Llyr Llediaith ab Brychwel Powys (*circa* 650 A.D.), whose daughter Branwen is the Lady Bradwen of Aneurin; and Gwyddno then enumerates his own feats, and various knowledge. Among these verses is the following:—

XXIV.

“Mi a wn lle i llas Gwallawc
 Mab Goholeth teithiawc
 Addwod Lloegyr mab Lleynawc.”

Myv. Arch. i. 165, 6.

This collection of twenty-six verses, bearing the orthographical marks of the thirteenth century, (*Lhuyd on Letter K., Arch. Brit.* p. 228, col. 1,) has been already translated in *Meyrick's Cardiganshire*; but as the version there given is not strictly literal, I subjoin my own:—

I.

Since a vain person is thus gold adorned,
 Near the court of Gwallog,
 I too will appear possessed of riches.

II.

Accursed be the tree
 That drew out his eye in the wood:
 Gwallog the son of Lleenog, the Lord.

III.

Accursed be the black wood
 That drew out his eye, that was black:
 Gwallog the son of Lleenog, the chief of a host.

IV.

Accursed be the white wood
That drew out his eye from his head :
Gwallog the son of Lleenog, the Sovereign.

V.

Accursed be the green wood
That drew out his eye in his youth :
Gwallog the son of Lleenog, the dignified.

VI. AND VII.

Bull of battle ! active in the army ;
Leader of a host, his anger caused disquietude.
To pure and blameless life he was a protector.
And with the valiant hero,
Chief of the host of furious spears,
There was stout protection for singers, whoever asked.

VIII.

For protection was given to me.
How familiarly art thou greeted ?
Dawn of the host ! who would stay, (at home) when
thou camest forth ?

XXIV.

I know the place where Gwallog was slain,
Son of the chief of a rightful family,
Lloegria's ruin, Lleenog's son.

This imputed intimacy between Gwallog and Gwyddno is also in favour of the location here assigned to the former.

The original of the following poem is printed in the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, i. p. 58 ; but it is not there stated whence it was obtained, and I have been unable to trace it. However it is certainly old, and probably by the same author as the other, whom I have supposed to be Taliesin ; but it is very much inferior to its companion, and very much inferior to the other poems of that bard ; and we must either assume that he was really very much affected with grief, or that he had exhausted himself in the other poem. I am not without a doubt, however, that the critical judgment of the sixth century would have been less severe ; for it contains several illustrations

of the peculiar rythmical versification which was much admired at that time, and for many subsequent centuries. This was the practice of repeating the initial syllables of words, of which one instance is found in Merddin, one in Llywarch, several in the poems of Taliesin, and a very large number in the Gododin; but of the poems of Taliesin, this contains the largest proportion of such miscalled beauties; and as I have denoted them by italics, they will be easily discernible. This practise continued until the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, (*Literature of the Kymry*, pp. 236, 504,) and was specially noted by Giraldus, who informs us that no composition was considered to be elegantly constructed which had not this ornament. This peculiarity could not well be embodied in the translation; I have, in a few instances, represented the form of the original by words of analogous structure; but in the majority of instances this was impracticable, as the flexibility of the Welsh is very much greater than that of the English language.

I. WALLAWG.

Yn enw Gweledig Nef Gorchorddion
Ryganant ryghwynant y Dragon
Gwrthodes gogyfres gwelyddon
 Lliaws Rhun, a nudd, a nwython.
 Ni golychaf an gnawt Beirdd o Vrython
 Ryfedd hael a *sywyd Sywedydd*
 Un lle *rhygethlydd rygethlig*
Ryddysyfaf rychanaf i wledig
 Yn y wlad ydd oedd ergrynnig
 Nim gwnel nis gwnaf ei newig
 Anawdd diollwng adwloedd ni diffyg
 I wledig ni omedd
 O edrych awdl trwm teyrnedd
 Yn ei fyw nis deubydd budd bedd
 Ni ddigonont hoffedd o'i buchynt
 Caletach yr artaith hael hynt
 Torf pressenawl tra Phrydain
 Tra phryder *ry gohoiwo rylycirawr*
Rylyccrer rytharnawr rybarnawr
 Rybarn pawb y gwr banher
 Ac uinat yn ygnad ac elwet

Nid y gwr dilaw ei ddaered
 Gwas greid a gwrhyd gottraed
 Eil eichawg Gwallawg yn llywet
 Hwyrweddawg gwallawg artebed
 Ni ofyn i neb a wnaeth udd
 Neud ym udd nac neud ych Darwerther
 Tewvedd yn niwedd Haf
 Nis cynnydd namyn *chwoech* (chweg?)
Chwoeccach it gynan o hynnydd
 Chwedlawg trwyddedawg traeth dydd
 Teyrnedd yngwedd nwys medd mad
 Telyg heul haf huenydd soned gan mwyaf
 Cenhaf gan ddoeth y gan llu eiliassaf
 Bint *bydi* derwy y bryt haf pryt mab
 Lleenawg lliawg hamgwrwl gwmn
 Gwawl gwnn gwres tarth gwres tarth
 Tranguunis yd engis heb warth
Cledfa cledifa cledifarch nidd am tyrr
 Y lu y ledrad nid amescud i gaw ei gywlad
 Tyllant tal ysgwydawl rhac taleu ei feirch
 O march trwat Morial rith gar riallu
Gwynawg ry gwyylant gweiryd goludawg
O Gaer Glut hyd gaer Garadawg
 Ystadl tir penprys a Gwallawg
Teyrnedd tewrn tangweddawg.

The translation :—

TO GWALLAWG.

In the name of the Ruler of the exalted retinues of Heaven,
 They excessively sing, they excessively bewail the Dragon (i. e.
 leader) ;

He rejected (the aid of) uniform-ranked tribes,
 The hosts of Rhun, Nudd, and Nwython.⁴

⁴ The reader will find a translation of the first four lines in Pughe's *Dictionary*, *sub voce* Gogyfres; but if he refers to the individual words, he will find, what is commonly the case, that the lexicographer's translations are utterly inconsistent with each other. In these lines he substitutes *Gwledig* for *Gweledig*, as I have done; but he also translates *gorchorddion* as if it were *gorchoddion*, misprints *i ddragon* for *y Dragon*, and translates it so; and he renders *gwrthodes*, a verb, having the form of the past tense, and referring to the act of the *dead* Gwallawg, as if it were in the present tense. I mention these things once for all, in order to account for the discrepancies which may be found between my versions and his *Dictionary*;

I will not adore, as the Bards of Britain do,
 Wonderful generosity, and the knowledge of the diviner;
 In place of a master-minstrel of excelling minstrelsy,
 I will earnestly desire, I will greatly sing to a Ruler.⁵
 In his land (where) there was trembling
 I did not make, I will not make his lay:
 Reluctantly I was released, of feasts there was no scarcity;
 To the Ruler there was no denying
 The expected ode to the weighty sovereign:
 In life, until he became the property of the grave,
 There was not enough of fondness for his conduct.
 Harder is the fortune of the generous one.
 He was a host present before Britain;
 While there was anxiety the nimble one destroyed excessively,
 And there was great damaging, wiping of tears, and much
 judging.
 And all men adjudged the hero, tall, bold,
 And furious to be a judge,⁶ and to be serviceable.
 He was not a hero whose revenue was owing;
 An ardent youth, the valour of the skirting country,
 Gwallawg was like Eichlawg in government,
 And of a forbearing aspect was the countenance of Gwallawg.
 He does not ask any one what he shall do.
 Neither to me nor to you would the Lord sell
 Thick mead at the close of summer.
 There will be no increase except of sweet mead,
 And sweeter will be its utterance on account of the sleeper.
 Talkative was the privileged (i. e. the Bard) of the strand, in the
 day
 Of the sovereign, under the vivacious influence of delicious mead.
 Like the sun the animator of summer⁷ he was most frequently
 described.

his work is indispensable to the student of bardic poetry, but he is to be used with caution; and when my own judgment is unsatisfied, I place more implicit confidence on a less pretentious guide.

⁵ See also Pughe *sub voce* Ergrynig and Rhygethlydd.

⁶ The old bards attribute a very peculiar and warlike character to the judge or ygnad.—See *Llywarch Hen*, in reference to Caranmael ab Cynddylan; and *Aneurin*, verse 9.

⁷ This, and the two preceding lines are thus translated by Pughe, *sub voce* Chwedlawg:—

“Talkative is the privileged orator

Of kings, in the luxuriant circle of the good mead,

Like the sun the warm animator of summer.”

He here interposes an *o* between *traeth* and *dydd* in the first line,

I will sing a wise song, of those who were an harmonious host.
 Sullen in the summer time was the countenance of the son
 Of Lleenawg, he was floodlike in the border glen.
 Vapour arose, effluvia from heat—heated effluvia
 From the corpses of men who died without disgrace.
 At the sword-place, in the swording, the sword of the hero was
 not broken;
 His army did not spread about to plunder in the country of the
 Caw (the Bard).
 They pierced the front of the shield, in front of his steeds;
 On horseback like the din of Morial was that of the foray-loving
 leader.
 Fiercely they took hostages of rich hays,
 From Caer Clud^s to Caer Caradoc,^o
 Continuous and high-priced land.
 And Gwallog is in the realm of the Sovereign of tranquillity (i. e.
 Christ, the Prince of Peace).

The persons named in this poem are all known to

and thus puts into the mouth of Taliesin a word which did not exist for many centuries after, and of which he could not find an example to illustrate his *Dictionary*; this unauthorized word changes the whole meaning of the passage. He also has *mwys* in his extract, instead of *mwys*; and Pughe's extracts from the bardic poems are frequently most unfaithful.

^s Caer Clud, or Caer Aclud, Alclnyd, Arclwyd, or Alltclwyd, was the old name of Dunbarton, in Scotland, when that country was in the possession of the Britons of Strathclyde. The town was first built by Theodosius, and was thence called Theodosia; but it afterwards assumed, or resumed, the British name, and was the royal seat of Rhydderch Hael, king of Alclwyd at this time.

^o This is said to have been Salisbury (Richard's *Dictionary*, *sub voce* Caer); but that is improbable. A better authority places it "In finibus Salopiæ inter fluvios Themidem et Colanum,"—(*Monumenta Historica*), i. e. on the borders of Shropshire and Radnor; and those who wish to ascertain the exact position will find it in the preceding numbers of this Journal, in the various articles "On the Site of the Last Battle of Caractacus." It is also named in the Elegy on Cadwallon:—

"Yspsyddawd Catwallaun Caer Caradoc vre
 Wrth y gyfwyre gynne Efrawc."

Myv. Arch. i. p. 180.

and Cadwallon is said to have protected "Caer Caradoc Hill" by the joint rising which fired York. This description leaves no doubt as to the proper site; and it thus appears that the name by which that hill is known is as old as the sixth century.

British story; they were the contemporaries of Gwallog; and they appear to have offered their arms to defend his right.

RHUN was the son of Maelgwn Gwynedd. He is reputed to have been illegitimate; but whether that be so or not, he succeeded his father on the throne of Gwynedd. Maelgwn's daughter Eurgain is said to have married Elidyr the Courteous, the son of Gwrwst Briodor ab Dyvynwal Hen, a chieftain, as Mr. Owen supposes, of some part of Lancashire. On the death of Maelgwn, whether that occurred in 547, or 566, or some date still later, Elidyr came to North Wales to claim Gwynedd as the inheritance of his wife; a battle appears to have taken place at the efflux of the Mewydus rivulet, which flows past the town of Caernarvon into the Menai; the brook was thence named Cadnant; and Elidyr, falling in the conflict, gave his name to "Elidyr Bank," the place of his death. The chieftains of the north, hearing of this misadventure, collected their forces together, and came to North Wales to avenge their brother sovereign; but this had better be related in the words of the Welsh Laws:—

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE MEN OF ARVON.

Here (*i. e.* in Arvon) Elidyr the Courteous, a man from the north, was slain, and after his death the men of the north came here to avenge him. The chiefs, their leaders, were Clydno Eiddin, Nudd the Generous, son of Senyllt; Mordav the Generous, son of Servari, and Rhydderch the Generous, son of Tudwal Tudglyd; and they came to Arvon; and because Elidyr was slain at Aber Mewydus in Arvon, they burned Arvon as a further revenge. And then Run (pronounced Reen) son of Maelgwn, and the men of Gwynedd, assembled in arms, and proceeded to the banks of the Gweryd in the north (the river Wear, it is supposed); and there they were long disputing who should take the lead through the river Gweryd. Then Run despatched a messenger to Gwynedd, to ascertain who were entitled to the lead. Some say that Maeldav the Elder, the lord of Pennard,¹ adjudged it to the men of Arvon; Iorwerth, the son of Madog, on the

¹ The ground on the west side of the river Seiont, opposite the town of Caernarvon.

authority of his own information, affirms that Idno the Aged assigned it the men of the black-headed shafts. And thereupon the men of Arvon advanced in the van, and were valorous there; and Taliesin sang,—

Behold! from the ardency of their blades,
With Run the reddener of armies,
The men of Arvon with their ruddy lances.

And then on account of the length of time they remained in arms, their wives slept with their bond-servants; and on that account Run granted them fourteen privileges.—*Owen's Welsh Laws*, 8vo. ed. vol. i. p. 105.

Rhun is also named in the poems of Llywarch Hen, who appears to have received several favours from him:—

“ Were there not given to me, by Rhun the Warlike,
A hundred swarms, and a hundred shields?
But one swarm was better far than all.

“ Were there not given to me by Rhun the celebrated chief,
A cantrev and a hundred lowing kine?
But one gift was better far than all.

“ In the lifetime of Rhun the peaceless wanderer,
The truly brave will encounter dangers;
And there will be fetters of iron on the steeds of the faithful.”^{*}
Heroic Elegies, p. 35.

These verses occur in the elegy on Urien Rheged, and Mr. Owen supposes this Rhun to be some other person than the son of Maelgwn, because the latter only died in 568, and Urien is thought to have died in 560. This argument, however, has no great force; the date of Maelgwn's death is uncertain, and is variously placed in A.D. 547, 566, 568 and 590; and the death of Urien will, at the proper time and place, be shown to have occurred in 584. E. Lhuyd states this person to have been the son of Maelgwn—(*Arch. Britt.* vol. i. p. 258); and I think that he is right. Some further particulars

^{*} The translation of this verse differs essentially from that of Mr. Owen; and if reference be made to the Triads of the Tri Hualogion Deulu, and the usage of the word *Enwir* in Aneurin, it will be seen that my version is the best.

are found in the *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen* :—

“There are some notices of Rhun ab Maelgwn preserved in the Triads, in one of which he is called one of the three ‘Gwyn-deyrn’ or blessed princes of the isle of Britain—the other two being Rhuvawn Bevyr, and Owain ab Urien. In another Triad he is joined to Rhiwallon Wallt Banhadlen, and Cadwaladr Vendigaid, to form the three ‘Aurhualogion,’ or golden-banded ones, who were so called from wearing bands of gold round their arms, knees, and necks, as insignia of supreme power in every province of Britain. Rhun’s chief residence was the Roman Conovium, on the western bank of the river Conway, which from him obtained its subsequent name of Caer Rhun. He died in 586, and was succeeded by his son Beli.”

In the dialogue between Gwenddydd and Merddin, the following character is assigned to Rhun :—

Gwenddydd.—Who will reign after Maelgwn ?

Merddin.—Rhun is his name, dext’rous his sword-stroke,

Foremost of the army in battle ;

Woe is Britain of the day.—*Myv.* i. p. 139.

NUDD was the person named as Nudd the Generous in the last paragraph ; and all that is known of him is embodied in the following notice :—

“Nudd (Hael) a nobleman who lived in the sixth century. He was the son of Senyllt ab Cedig ab Dyvynwal Hen ab Ednyved ab Maxen Wledig. He is recorded in the Triads as one of the three generous ones of the isle of Britain, the other two being Morder Hael and Rhydderch Hael. We are informed in another Triad that he was proprietor of a herd of cattle, which contained twenty-one thousand milch cows, and was kept by Llawvrodedd Varvog. Nudd Hael is also reckoned among the Welsh Saints, and is said to have been a member of the college of Illtyd, and to have founded the church of Llysvronnudd.”—*Williams’ Biographical Dictionary*.

His dominions appear to have been in some part of the Scottish Lowlands ; his son Drywon took a conspicuous part in support of Rhydderch at the battle of Arderydd, (Airdrie, near Glasgow, most probably,) in 577 ; and another of his sons will be named in the next notice. The liberality of Nudd is the subject of frequent eulogy ;

and, in this respect, to compare a British lord to Nudd, Mordav, or Rhydderch, was the highest reach of bardic eulogy.

NWYTHON was the son Gildas or Euryn y Coed Aur, and brother of An-Euryn (i. e. the son of Euryn) the bard. He and his brothers, Dolgan, Cennydd, and Gwynnog were members of the colleges of Iltyd and Cattwg; but whether this connexion existed in youth or old age is not clear. Two chapels, founded by Gwynnog and Nwython, formerly existed near the church of Llangwm Dinmael in Denbighshire, which are now converted into a mill and a kiln. The festival of Gwynnog and Nwython was kept Oct. 23rd.—(*Williams' Biographical Dictionary.*) At one period of his life he was a distinguished warrior; his dominions appear to have lain about Strathclyde, in Scotland; and he probably inherited the lands of his grandfather Caw, lord of Cwm Cawlwyd, after the death of his uncle Huail. These conjectures are based upon certain passages in the *Gododin*:—

LXXX.

Gweleis y dull o benn tir adoun
 Aberth am goelkerth a disgynnyn
 Gweleis oed kenevin ar dref redegein
 A gwyr nwythyon ry gollesyn
 Gweleis gwyr dullyawr gan awr adevyn
 A phen dyvynwal a breych brein ae cnoyn.

Williams' Gododin, p. 63.

Much credit is due to the author for his zeal and industry in furnishing us with a careful text of this poem, and his translations are generally very accurate; but the translator of so long, obscure, and corrupted a composition must needs make many slips; and there are many cases where a variety of interpretation must arise from a difference of taste in the translators, without there being any demerit attached to either. In the case under consideration, Mr. Williams does not appear to me to have seized the real significance of the lines of Aneurin; and I should translate the verse thus:—

I saw the array from the upland of Doon,
 While they were placing sacrifice on the sacred fire:
 I saw what was customary (i. e. a fight) above the town of
 Redegein,
 And the men of Nwython lost the day.
 I saw marshalled men by the dawn of Doon,
 And the head of Dyvynwal the speckled—gnawed by ravens.

The *pentir adoun* of this verse appears to be "the banks and braes of bonny Doon" in Ayrshire. Rhedegain is the British form of *Retigonium*, now Stranraer, Wigtownshire, one of the towns of the Novantæ; and Rerygwyddyn, which takes its place in verse xcii., corresponds with equal exactness to Rerigonius Sinus, the Roman name for Loch Ryan, on the banks of which Stranraer now stands. And the events here recorded were probably the subjects of the following notices:—

A.D. 642.—The battle of Offa among the Britons.

A.D. 642.—The death of Donald Mac Hugh, in the end of January. Afterward Donald Breck, in the battle of Strath-carmaic or Cairvin, in the month of December, was killed by Owen king of the Britons; and he reigned fifteen years.³

Donald Breck, or the speckled, was king of the Scots of Argyle, and was killed by Owen, king of the Britons of Strathclyde, in the vale of Girvan; and a glance at a map will show that Aneurin, from the hills of Doon, might very well have commanded a view of both Rhedegain and of the vale of Girvan. Donald began to reign in 628 or 629; he reigned fourteen or fifteen years; and he fell in 642. Another king of the Scots of the same name appears to have reigned in 678, and to have died in 686.

But to return to Nwython. The conflict alluded to by Aneurin appears to be the event commemorated in the Mabinogi of Kilhwch and Olwen, p. 305:—

³ A.D. 642.—Bellum Offa apud Britones.—*Ritson's Annals*, &c. p. 174.

A.D. 642.—Mors Domnail Mac Aodha regis Hiberniæ, in fine Januarii. Postea Domnail Brec in bello Fraithe Cairvin (l. Straith-Cairmaic) in fine anni, m. Decembri, interfectus est (ab Hoan rege Brittonum) et annis quindecim regnavit.—*Annals of Ulster and Tighernach*, in *Ritson*, ii. p. 45.

"A little while before this, Creirddyllad, (Cordelia,) the daughter of Lludd Llaw Ereint, and Gwythyr the son of Greidiawl were betrothed. And before she had become his bride, Gwyn ab Nudd came and carried her away by force; and Gwythyr the son of Greidiawl gathered his host together and went to fight with Gwyn ab Nudd. But Gwyn overcame him, and captured Greid the son of Eri, and Glinneu the son of Taran, and Gwrgwst Ledlwm and Dyvnvarth his son. And he captured Penn the son of Nethawg, and Nwython, and Kyledyr Wyllt his son. And they slew Nwython, and took out his heart, and constrained Kyledyr to eat the heart of his father. And thereupon Kyledyr became mad. When Arthur heard of this he went to the north, and summoned Gwyn ab Nudd before him, and set free the nobles whom he had set in prison, and made peace between Gwyn ap Nudd and Gwythyr ab Greidiol. And this was the peace that was made, that the maiden should remain in her father's house, without advantage to either of them, and that Gwyn ab Nudd and Gwythyr the son of Greidiol should fight for her every first of May, from thenceforth until the day of doom, and that whichever of them should then be conqueror should have the maiden."

This appointment of the first of May for the annual combats is a fair presumption that the first battle took place on that day. The battle seen by Aneurin certainly did so; for the sacrifice at the sacred fire bespeaks the occasion to have been Bel-tan-day;⁴ and Aneurin, who elsewhere avows his druidism or paganism, and calls himself "Mab Coelcerth," or son of the sacred fire, was engaged in an act of Baal or fire worship. Here then are several coincidences; both battles were fought on the first of May; both battles were "inter Brittones;" and in both battles "the men of Nwython lost the day."

This verse has nothing to do with the battle of Cattaeth, and like many others of the verses of Aneurin, forms no part of the proper Gododin.

Morial, to whom Gwallog is compared, is said to have been the son of Cyndrwyn and the brother of Cyn-dylan:—"Moryal *Condolani frater*."—(*E. Lhuyd*,

⁴ The month of May is still held sacred in Scotland; in that month there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage; though but few appear to know the reason.

Arch. Britt. col. i. p. 261.) He is identified with that family by Llywarch Hen:—

The sod of Ercal is on the ashes of fierce
Men, of the progeny of Morial;
And after Rhys there is great murmuring of woe.
Heroic Elegies, p. 93.

Rhys, the son of Morial, with his brothers Brych and others, are named in the Gododin, verse 49. Morial is honourably named by Meugant in the elegy on Cyn-ddylan:—

VIII.

Manred gymmined mawr ysgafael
Yrhag Caer Luyd coed neus dug moriael
Pymtheccant muhin a phen gwriael
Pedwar ugein meirch a seirch cyhawael
Pob esgob hunop ym mhedeirael
Nis noddes myneich llyfr afael
A gwyddws yn lu creulan o gynrhan clauer
Ni ddeingis or ffosawd brawd ar y chwaer
Diengynt ai herchyll trewyll yn taer
Ef cynnif mi wyf in eru trafwael
O leaß Cynddylan clodrydd pob hael.

Myv. Arch. i. p. 160.

“Manred gymmined” is a catch phrase with which the first verse terminates and all the rest begin; and the expression appears to derive its significance from the fact that Cynddylan lost his life on the race-course of Tren.

Conflict of the race-course! a great booty,
Did not Morial bring from Caer Lwyd Coed (Lincoln?)
Fifteen hundred kine, and, chief heroism,
Fourscore steeds, and appropriate trappings,
With a sleepy bishop in each of the four corners,⁵
It did not protect monks, to have hold of the (sacred) book.
Of those who fell, a gory host, of the illustrious chieftains,
There escaped not from the gashing a brother to the sister;

⁵ The *Seirch* of the British bards is not war harness as is generally supposed, but silken trappings—*i. e. sericæ*; and it was customary to ornament them at the corners with tassels and ornamental figures.—See the *Mabinogi of Kilhwch*, or *Pughe's Dictionary*, *sub voce* Peidirael.

Those who escaped had eager and fearful pushing.
 I am increasing in marvellous trouble,
 Because Cynddylan's slain, praised by every generous (tongue).

The last five lines refer to the slaughter of the Cyndrwyn family, at Tren, in Shropshire. Morial is again referred to by Aneurin, who extols his bravery in pursuing the foe, (*Williams' Gododin*, v. 54); and allusion to his grave is made in the same work (*Note*, p. 133). He appears to have fallen at Cattræth, and his death was avenged by the successes of Cadwallon.

The land of the Caw is the principality. The Caw was the insignia of a bard.—(See *Iolo MSS.* p. 632; *Armlets of the Bards.*)

T. STEPHENS.

Merthyr Tydfil, Dec. 8, 1852.

P.S.—Will any archæologist skilled in the art of copying inscriptions favour me with a description of the best method of doing this? There are several inscriptions of interest in this locality.

[Mr. Westwood has given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 148, a very easy and effective method of copying inscriptions.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

ORIGINAL LETTERS,

REG. CAR. I.

THE three following letters are offered to the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association simply from their relating to events which took place within the Principality during one of the most momentous periods of our history.

The originals formed part of the collection long preserved in the family of the late Mr. Benett, of Pytt-House, Wilts, whose ancestor, Col. Thomas Benett, had been Secretary to Prince Rupert during the civil wars.

From Mr. Benett they passed into the hands of Mr. Bentley, the publisher, and were finally dispersed by public auction in the summer of 1852.

J. P. O.

No. I.

12th March 1643.

S^r

The newes is very sad and of as much consequence to the Kings affairs as any accident that hath happened almost since these troubles began; The Shipping vppō wensday in the evening appeared before Tenbigh and summoned them to yeald the towne; w^h they refusing, they continued before it vntill Thursday morning, and then began to storme it violently from sea with their ordinance. The same morning their land forces, likewise sate downe before the towne; and plied it hotly with their canon continueing for y^t most part day and night, vntill Saturday about 5 of the clock. at w^h time their shott forced the very gate, and no where else as I learne, and gained the towne. plundering to y^e utmost but gave quarter for life, there were taken prisoners of them that commanded Colonell David Gwyn. Comissary Gwyn Cap^t George Lewis and Butler the now Sherif of Pembrokeshire. no releefe cam for want of horse. and the truth is that all the mischances hapend for want of a moveing reserve of strtgh to releve the garrisons that should happen to be distrest whereof there was nō; the Ammunitiō as is reported was very scarce in towne; it was absolutely the strongest hold in South wales, and of greatest consequence to the King, had it been provided for with Knowing care it was scarcely forrcable; and to regayne it will require a mighty strtgh and knowing souldiers whereof there was little afore in my poore iudgement. it sweeps with it those contreys
. and powerful. all the armes of Carmarthenshire few excepted. and a few in the hand of the traynd men here besides those sent into the contry by M^r Bushell¹ w^h are all fixed now

¹ "Thomas Bushell one of the wardens of his Majesty's Mint He was Governor of Lundy Island which by the Kings permission he surrendered on the 24th February 1647 to the Hon^b Rich^d Fiennes son of Will L^d Say & Sele."—See *A Brief Declaration of the severall Passages in the Treaty concerning the surrender of the Garrison of Lundy now under the Command of Tho^s Bushell Governour thereof for his Majestie*. London Printed in the Year 1647 By order of Parliament.—Tracts presented to British Museum by King George III.

were lost. The people are disheartened by the greatnes of the loss, that it will require no less a name then the Prince to new spiritt them, being yet for the most part (I am confident) loyall. but additionall succes which threatens the vulgar with present danger, for the most part governs the actions of the common sort. they would heare of no treaty. at all from the Earle. what farther resources they have I know not; but am certayne that the greatnes of events rayses men into attempts they durst not have thought of before. we. are all ruined, by this mischance, without a timely reskue There is universall complaynt against the conduct of things, here & certainly not without cause. a Seasonable and Resolved crossing of their current, would bring them to other & more temperate considerations, w^h can not be don, by the souldiery of these parts only. Some Ammunitiō that cam frō Bristoll and ventured to releve the towne, was chased by a frigat of Swanleys and hardly scape putting into a Creeke at llanelly. and is safe: w^{ch} is vpon the matter all w^h these countyes, have the armes & stores of both being used in these late vnfortunate actiōs. what is intended must be with greate secrecy and speede; and the actiō is of much more difficulty then it was before. had Tenbigh been saved, the country had been easily commanded with horse but now they have all the holds Pembrok Tenbigh & Haviford and by this time I beleve Carew castle w^h was garrisond as I heare but with 50 men. They are numerous in ordinance of what nature they please by the shipping all their successes were p^rformed. by Mariners. who being promisid the Plunder adventure boldly vpon attempts neare the water. that country is wholly theirs and the other 2 unfurnisht with armes or Ammunitiō nor have the people will because they wante hopes to doe any thing vnder that military conduct w^{ch} brought them to these extremities It were well if his Highness intends to redeeme this mischiefe, that hee had more particulars and sincere advertisement on every point.

Yours &c

JO: VAUGHAN.

To my worthy ffriend
Morgan Herbert² Esq^r.

[“ John Vaughan one that will upon fitts talke loud for monarchy; but scrupulous to wet his finger to advance it. He served Burges for Cardigan in the long Parliament; but quitted it upon Straffords tryal; named by his Majesty one of the Commissioners to attend the

² Morgan Herbert, probably son of William Herbert of Havod, county Cardigan.

treaty in the Isle of Wight but refused it; personally advysed Cromwell to put the Crowne on his owne head, purchased Movenith one of his late Majestys manors within the County of Cardigan personally assisted the taking of Aberystwith a Garrison then kept for his late Majesty. These services kept him from sequestration bore offices in the late several Governments.

"He is of good parts but putteth high a value on them insolently proud and matchlessly pernicious: by lending 800 to Col. Philip Jones and other favorites of the late times procured the command of the County he liveth in to continue on his friends and dependents to this day."—*Cambrian Register*, vol. i. p. 166.]

No. II.

Sr

The newes I have since I sawe yo^r, out of Pembroke-shire is that they intend wth some speed to advaunce into Carmarthen or Cardiganshire thereby to interest themselves as well as they maye in the Countrey before any of the Kings forces prevent them; nor is that consideracon wthout probabilitie of advauntadge to them, those Countreyes as nowe they stand being in the generall like to yeald themselves to the first danger or to fall in wth the first protection, being very impotent for resistance in themselves, If yo^r shall thinke it fitt to advaunce as yo^r intended either to Cardigan or Carmarthen, or into their Countrey acquaint me wth full directions as yo^r will have me serve yo^r in; Little wilbe effected in the generall heer vntill by some appearaunce of strength. men be more imbowldened to declare themselves, yo^r may as I am informed if yo^r decline Carmarthen, marche from Llanymdoverly a private waye to a place called Llanybythet, where partely in Cardiganshire, and partly in Carmarthenshire the river divideing, onely yo^r maye have tollerable Quarter for a night at the houses of Jenkin Lloyd, the Widdowe Powell and others neare together besides the village and thence to Cardigan, I expect yo^r resolucon and direction wth all speed by the bearer, being most intirely

Yo^r affectionate ffriend
and Servant

JO VAUGHAN.

Trawscoed in Cardiganshire
April 10th wednesday.

For my worthy and honoured ffriend
Colonell Herbert Price^s at Brecon,
and in his absence for Serieant
Maior Morgan.

^s Col. Herbert Price was the second son of Gregory, and grandson
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No. III.

Aprill 11th.

Deare Sr.

I received yo^r tre this Thursday morninge by the breake of daye, but had yeasternight dispatcht one to yo^r w^h yo^r will timely receave this daye, I was doubtful of yo^r being at home and therefore wrotte not soe fully. my Intelligence is heere that in Pembrookeshire they were much moved wth the answere returned them from this County to their letter, insoemuch that it being proposed amonge them that they should so^mon vs once more it was answered by Laugharne hee would not but wth his sworde in his hande, This daye they have convend all the Countrey to a muster at Coleby Moore about 13 miles from Carmarthen whence it is imagined they will march for this or Carmarthen shire, that Countrey wth in it selfe appeares in good number as the maner is, but the bodie of the Countrey absolutely refuses any attempt abroade wth them, as I am informed, soe as their action must depend vpon their ould strength, not being as I heare but between three or foure hundred foote and about seaven score horse, heere will noe great good be done untill some force appeares, I prepare what may be, having those some dayes fixd the trayned band of this quarter whoe were altogether undisciplined in the nature of a Garrison, where they are diligently exercised and will become of use signifieng nothing before, I collect what voluntiers I cann to arme wth the armes in my power as dragooners and what horse can be prepared but those will come in presently vpon y^r appearaunce and so^mons, Direct y^r letter to the Shierieffe that yo^r require by the direction of the Prince the appearaunce of all horse and other strength of this Countie at the place and time yo^r shall thinke fitt, and I doubt not wee shalbe intire: I thinke it requisite yo^r should hasten yo^r Marche wth what speede yo^r can, and send to Maior Botteler that his horse remove not but with yo^r that yo^r attempt may be the intirer, it will not be amiss that yo^r send the letter I propose you should send to the Shierieffe to me with notice of the meetinge since yo^r determine to have wth us that it may be certaine and prepard with some industerie, I am

of Sir John Price, of the Priory, Brecon, his mother was Mary, daughter of Humphrey Coningby, of Hampton Court, Hereford, in consequence of which connexion he settled in that county. He married Goditha, daughter of Sir Henry Arden, of Park Hall, county Warwick, and had issue Sir Thomas Arden, Sir Basil, and Herbert; the two former died without issue, and the latter left an only daughter.

glad Sir Hugh Owen is for conditions for he may prove of greater use, but I am truly sorry that articles of such nature as your letter intimates are preferred against the Earle of Car: for upon my soule he was free from the least falsehood, what ever else was amisse: the Comaunde is now I hope happily disposed of into highness Prince Rupert's hands.

J^o. V.

For my much honoured friend
Collonell Herbert Price
These.

[SIR HUGH OWEN.—“As much as is understood of him a Royalist so habituated to reservedness that it is thought he cannot now extricate himself if he would from it, a lover of the Country and justice; but noted by some to be too sparing or too modest to bear the burthen of the affairs of his Country.”—*Cambrian Register*, vol. i. p. 165.]

[RICHARD VAUGHAN, EARL OF CARBERRY.—“A person of great parts and civilities, about the year 1643 and 1644, was General over the said Countyes by commission from his late Majesty of blessed memory Charles the First; and tho in number of souldiers far exceeding his adversariys, yet without any resistance made by him; some attributing it to a suspected naturall cowardize, others to a designe to be overcome; however shortly after ennobled with the Titles of Baron of Emlyn and Lord of Caermarthyn; the Kings party being mastered he alone of all the Kings party in that country escaped sequestration, freed from composition by order of both Houses of Parliament by reason of the correspondence he kept up with the then Earl of Essex and manie great services done by him to the Parliament during his Generallship, which was then evidenced to the Parliament by Sir John Muricke and by certificate from severall of the Parliaments then Generalls in his Lordships behalfe.

“When Oliver Cromwell snatched the Government of this Nation this active Lord gained his acquaintance and favour, insomuch that Cromwell sent from the Parkes he then possessed near London several Stagges unto him to furnish his Park at Golden Grove in Wales.

“In a word a fit person for the highest publique employment if integrity and courage were not suspected to be too often faylings in him.”—*Cambrian Register*.

The Earl of Carberys pedigree with their titles and honourable Endowments. London: printed in the year 1646. 4to.—“The Pedigree of the Earl of Carberry.”—“The said Earl was created Baron of Emlin at Oxford, and sat there in the Junta (the better to distinguish him, because he hath been by many taken for the Earl of Cherbery) he is Nephew to the late Walter Vaughan (Plod-all) Brother to Sir Henry (Act-all) now Prisoner in the Tower for all; Brother to the late Sir John (Countenance-all) father to the said Carbery and Brother to the honest Richard (Tell-all) who hath been

grievously prosecuted imprisoned and plundered by them all for his affection to the Parliament and yet for all *Alls* the said Earle is about London making all the friends he can to get him off these *Alls*: it seems they are so sharp and prick so sore that he cannot rest long in one place: yet he keeps his brazen face, and brags that he got a pardon for all, and like to be in as great command as ever he was: which if it should be done (which God forbid it should) then woe be to poore Carmarthenshire especially those who exhibit those Articles to the Committee there, for they are likely to pay for all: but I hope the Parliament will be better advised, and prevent that by disabling him and all his compliances for bearing any office or Authority in the Country: he may very well pay a large composition for he hath extorted large summes of money of the Countrey since these wars began, besides two or three thousand pounds of ship-money and other Monies which he had of the Countries on his hands before."

The following Abstracts taken from other letters in the same collection show the fatal result to the Royal cause:—

Hugh Boteler to Colonel Herbert Prise.

Llanamdovery, April 11, 1644.

The Rebels intend speedily to be at Carmarthen if not prevented. Many of the Men pressed by the Parliament will go over to the King if opportunity offer. Lord Carbury ordered a rate of £4000 to be collected.

Colonel Herbert Prise to Prince Rupert.

Brecon April 12th 1644.

Invited hither by the Gentry of Carmarthen and Cardigan. Considering the impossibility of their receiving help otherwise has marched that way.

Colonel Herbert Prise to Prince Rupert.

Brecon April 13, 1644.

Withdraws to Herefordshire in obedience to the Prince's commands, but represents that this will alienate faithful subjects in these parts and leave them a prey to the rebels.

*Colonel Herbert Price to Prince Rupert.*Brecon May 7th 1644.

Misfortune at Carmarthen through failure of promised relief. Begs for forces from Glamorganshire and order to seize arms in the hands of private persons.

Colonel Herbert Price to Prince Rupert.

Calais April 1.

The Kings (Cha^s II.) condition reported everywhere hopeful. The Rebels have nothing to support themselves but the authority of the army. Garrisons increased in every County in England. Cromwell reported dead or very sick; his Officers and Soldiers die daily of the flux. His Highness hath been informed against him. Doubts not of his justification.

[Col. Herbert Price survived to witness the Restoration. He was knighted by Charles II., and dying in 1673, was buried in Westminster Abbey.]

THE DE LA ROCHE FAMILY.

THE following facts in reference to the valuable documents of the De la Roche family, published in the last Number of your Journal (vol. iii. New Series, pp. 258-271) may be interesting to some of your readers.

On the charter of Thomas Bishop of St. David's, marked No. I., it is observed:—

"It belongs to the reign of Henry the Third, or the early years of Edward the First. According to Godwin there were three Bishops of St. David's of the name of Thomas, successors to each other about that time. Thomas Carrew seems to have the best claim to it; but if the early Fasti of the Church of St. David's are in a tolerable state, there could be no difficulty in referring it. In reference to the genealogy of the Roches the point is of importance."

"De Thoma Carren [*sic*] nihil omnino memoratur," are the words of Godwin,—"*De Richardo tamen pauca dicamus*" the note of his commentator Richardson. Richard (not Thomas) de Carew succeeded Thomas Wallensis in 1256, and was succeeded by Thomas Beck in 1280. This narrows the question considerably, and the names of two of the witnesses to the charter, Richard de Gough Archdeacon of St. David's, and T. Arch-

deacon of Caermarthen, bring it within a still smaller compass. A glance at the following table of successions will show that the charter may almost certainly be referred to Thomas Wallensis, while it is scarcely possible to assign it to Beck.¹

Bishops of St. David's.	Archdeacons of St. David's.	Archdeacons of Caermarthen.	A.D.
Thomas Wallensis cons.	- - - - -	- - - - -	1249.
	Richard, Archd. of St. David's, present at a Chapter - - - -	Tankard, Archd. of Caermarthen, present at a Chapter -	1254.
Thomas Wallensis died -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1255.
Rich. de Carew cons.	- - - - -	- - - - -	1256.
	Richard, Archd., at a Chapter, by proxy -	Tankard, Archd., present at a Chapter -	1259.
Richard de Carew died }	Peter Quivil, Archd. of St. D. elected Bp. of Exeter ² - - -	- - - - -	1280.
Thomas Beck cons. - }	Robert de Haverford installed - - - -	- - - - -	
		Mareduc ap Gurwared Archd. of Caermarthen died - - -	1283.
		John de Alderby succeeded - - - -	
	Robert, Archd. of St. D., witness to a charter of Bp. Beck }	- - - - -	1287.
		John de Alderby occurs Canon of St. D., probably still Arch.	1291.
Thomas Beck died - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1293.

We may therefore without hesitation fix the date of No. I. between 1249 and 1255.

In No. IV. Adam Baret is contemporary if not identical with a person of the same name, who exchanged the office of Treasurer of St. David's for that of Archdeacon of Brecon in 1278, and held the latter dignity in 1302.

In No. IX. David Bishop of St. David's is obviously David Martyn; Gilbert de Musselwick, one of the executors of the testator John de la Roche, was Archdeacon of Caermarthen; and Lantesey, as your correspondents read it, is, as they conjecture, Lamphey, or as it is written in old documents, Lantefey.

¹ My authorities are principally the *Annales Menevenses* (*Anglia Sacra*, ii. pp. 650, 1), and the statute-book of St. David's Cathedral.

² Quivil was elected before the consecration of Beck; compare Richardson's note on Godwin's account of the former with the *Annales Menevenses*.

I have only to add that the St. David's Statutes contain a copy of the confirmation (without date) by David de Rupe, of a grant by his father Adam de Rupe of 2s. payable yearly on St. David's Day, to the Church of St. David's, out of the land held of him at Roche by Wobald son of Ernebald. The grant (also without date) is attested by P. Bishop of St. David's, and by Philip Osbert, Robert Meyler, and Martin Gerald, Canons,—the confirmation by W. Precentor, and Pentecostus and Henry Fitz—, Canons. The Adam de Rupe here mentioned is evidently the founder of Pill Priory, he being contemporary with Bishop Peter de Leiã, who attested the deed, and to whose age the other witnesses are known to belong. Pentecostus, one of the Canons witnesses to the confirmation, occurs in 1218,—Henry Fitz-Robert, probably the other, in 1202 and 1222; W. Precentor of St. David's, whoever he be, occurs nowhere else, but his name serves to fix the date of the confirmation at some period subsequent to 1224, when the Precentorship was founded; and we may probably infer, from the attestation of Canons Henry and Pentecostus, that it could not be much later. It is clear then that David the son of Adam de Rupe is distinct from the David de Rupe mentioned in Nos. VI. VII. and VIII. The rent-charge of 2s. from Roche occurs in the cathedral accounts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but it would seem to have been commuted for a quinquennial payment of 10s. I believe it is no longer received.

W. B. J.

University College,
Oct. 29, 1852.

ROMAN INSCRIBED STONE FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT SEGONTIUM.

THE sketch herewith given is of a fragment of a commemorative Roman inscription recently discovered in the vicarage garden in this town, the site of the ancient Segontium.

The slab was found within a foot of the surface of the ground, and had formed a part of the covering of an old flue or drain, most probably the former, for in referring to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, on the ground plan facing p. 177, I found that it was discovered as nearly as possible to that part of the plan marked A. In page 78 of the same volume, another frag-

ment of an inscription found near the same spot is described at length; it appears by comparing the two fragments, that they must originally have formed a part of the same inscription; both readings, when studied in connexion, may probably be the means of elucidating some historical fact concerning this interesting Roman station. I believe any existing evidence of the full operations and strength of the Roman occupation in this neighbourhood, is extremely vague and uncertain. Yet it may be safely affirmed that the Romans took considerable care to secure a footing in this part of North Wales, from the numerous remains of their roads, forts and camps; and that some of these stations must have been extensive, and capable of containing within their walls a numerous body of soldiers, may be gleaned from the lower line of this inscription, viz. COH. I.; but in reading the upper line, *Aquae ductum Vetus*, and comparing it with the site of Segontium, it is difficult to conjecture how it can apply to any military operations which have been erected on this spot, for nearly the whole of the rising ground on which Segontium stood is at this day literally springs of water.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Thomas Thomas, vicar, the slab will be deposited in our local Museum.

JAMES FOSTER.

Caernarvon, Dec. 4, 1852.

SEAL OF HAWYS GADARN; [See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, No. ix. New Series, p. 70.]—The following notice respecting this lady occurs in Powell's *History of Cambria*, p. 157:—"Owen ap Gruffyth had issue one onelie daughter his heire, named Hawys Gadarn, that is, Hawys the hardie, against whom her vncles, Llewelyn, Iohn, Gruffyth Vachan, and Daid arose, challenging the lands of their brother Owen, and affirming that a woman was not capable of lands in that countrie. Wherevpon Hawys made such freends in England, that the matter being opened vnto King Edward the second, the said king bestowed hir in marriage vpon a seruant of his named Iohn Charleton, termed Valectus Domini Regis, borne in Appley, a little off from Wellinton, 1268, in the countie of Salop, whom he made Lord Powys in hir right."



Seal of Hawys Gadarn.



Fragment of a Roman Inscription discovered at Segontium.



Correspondence.

THE GRAVE OF GWALLAWG.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the depth of Mr. Stephens' researches into the language and historical allusions of the Poems of Taliesin, and the labour and ingenuity displayed in removing the veil of mystery and obscurity which involves them, it must be admitted that he is sometimes lost in the regions of conjecture, and apt to give too much scope to imaginary coincidences.

In No. VI. of his Essays, in your last Number, the historical remarks relating to Gwallawg ap Lleenawg, one of the subjects of these poems, appear well founded, but the note appended in p. 245 disfigures the correctness of his views, in which it is stated that "Carog, where Gwallawg was buried, is the commot of Anhunog, Cardiganshire."

I wish to avail myself of a space in your Journal, in drawing Mr. Stephens' attention to the inaccuracy of his deduction as to the place of sepulture of this chieftain, by pointing out the precise spot where his sepulchral urn was discovered about forty years ago.

By referring to the Ordnance map of the district of Arfon, in the county of Caernarvon, Mr. Stephens will be able to discover a small rivulet called Carrog, issuing from Moel Tryfan, and flowing into the Voryd at Abermenai. In the poetical stanzas which record the graves of the warriors of the isle of Britain, it is expressly declared that the grave of Gwallawg the Tall is on the banks of the brook of Carrog. Within the distance of a hundred yards on the right, where the road from Llandwrog Church to Caernarvon crosses the Carrog, may be seen a circular barrow, frequently ploughed up, but always retaining its distinctive form and character, and here was found a British urn, in all probability that of Galgacus.

Several entrenchments and mud forts are still visible on the banks of this stream, and many other graves of the warriors occur in the immediate vicinity, belonging probably to the same heroic age, and marking this locality as a scene of warfare from its contiguity to the Menai Straits. Among these may be mentioned the grave of Bedwin the Brave, on the sloping side of Moel Tryfan, and that of Mabon the son of Madron, further on, on the uplands of Mantle, both of which were accidentally discovered a few years ago imbedded in a carnedd.

Morfa Dinlle, within a mile of the Carrog, is noted as the place of sepulture of a celebrated warrior called Gwydion ap Don, whose name is mixed up with legends of a mythological character. He is said to lie under the green turf at Morfa Dinlle, though the identical spot may, with more propriety, be sought for near an eminence which bears his name, and overlooks the plain of Dinlle, viz., Bryn Gwydion. Within half a mile of the grave of Gwallawg may be seen

an oblong barrow, reputed as the grave of Gwennan, while within range of the same locality may lie hidden the resting-places of Panna the son of Udd, on the uplands of Arfon, and of Llofan with the destructive arm, on the strand of the Menai, "where the hoarse wave breaks on the rocky shore."

Another class of graves of a superior order, and distinguished by the *stèle* or *maen hir*, may be traced on the Ordnance map of this district, and might be made to shed some light on the writings of the early bards, through the instrumentality of Mr. Stephens' researches. Among them is the sepulchral pillar of Gwaewyn Gungoffri, still standing near one of the western entrances into Glynlliffan Park; and that of Dylan, on the sea-shore, near the mouth of the Llyfni, still maintaining its upright position, after the lapse of ages, notwithstanding the encroachment of the sea which washes its base on each successive tide; to which may be added a splendid specimen of their upright monumental pillars at Graianog, near the source of the Desoch, a stream running parallel with the Llyfni.

Arfon in fact appears to have been the arena of some important military movement among the Celtic tribes, in which may probably be recognised the united efforts of the descendants of Cunedda Wledig in maintaining their position among the Picts and Saxons, in the settlement of the discordant elements of society on the basis of the Christian faith.

CILMYN.

Craig y Ddinas, Dec. 6, 1852.

The Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* has submitted a proof of CILMYN's letter to my inspection, for which I am much obliged to both; and I shall esteem it a further favour if CILMYN will oblige me with his proper name, as I particularly wish to make some inquiries about a locality with which he appears to be well acquainted.

With respect to the burial-place of Gwallawg I am not thoroughly satisfied; he has shaken my faith in my own conjecture; but he has not cleared up the matter so thoroughly as could be desired. He says,—“In the poetical stanzas which record the graves of the warriors of the isle of Britain, it is expressly declared that the grave of Gwallawg the Tall is on the banks of the brook of Carrog.” Now the fact is that the *Englynion y Beddau* say no such thing. Here are the very words:—

“Yn Abergemoli y mae Bet Pryderi.
Yn y tereu tonneu tir
Yg Carrawc bet Gwallauc hir.”

Myv. i. p. 79, No. 7.

The original is not punctuated; but it is evident from the rhyme that the second line refers to Gwallawg, and not to Pryderi; and the difference between myself and CILMYN will turn upon the interpretation of that line. The source of dispute is limited to a single

word—*tereu*: *tir* is land, and *tonneu* are waves; and *tereu* is clearly a verb. The infinitive form is *teru*; and we have here the past tense of the indicative mood. The meaning of the word is found *sub voce* *tèr s. m.* from which is formed the verb *tèru*; but as there are two verbs, differing in form only by the accent upon the *e*, it may be well to examine them more minutely:—

Tèr, s. m.—That is fine, clear, or transparent. *a.* Clear, fine, transparent, pure, clarified, purified.—(*Pughe's Dictionary.*) *Mèl tèr*—Clear purified honey.—(*Richards' Dictionary.*)

Tèru, v. a.—To purify, to clear, to clarify; to render fine or smooth. *Teru mel.*—To clarify honey.—(*Pughe.*) To cleanse.—(*Richards.*)

Tèr, s. m.—A state of ardency; aptness to pervade or to break out.—(*Pughe.*)

Tèru, v. a.—To act sullenly; to grow sullen, to pout, to sulk. *Teru ar fwyd, sori ar fwyd*, to quarrel with the victuals.—(*Pughe.*)

Of these two verbs, the latter appears to be the one used; and the lines may be thus rendered in English:—

In Abergemoli is the grave of Pryderi:
Where the waves broke over the land,
In Carrog, is the grave of Gwallog the Tall.

Carrog literally means a brook; there is a Carrog brook in the place mentioned, in Cardiganshire; there is a Carrog brook near Caernarvon town; and there is another towards the southern extremity of that county. I do not therefore ground my opinion solely upon the name Carrog; there is an *M* in Macedon as well as in Monmouth; a Clwyd, Rhuddlan, Bangor, &c. in South as well as in North Wales; a Bryn Arien, Tryfan, and Nanllau in Caernarvon, and a Bryn Arien, Tryfan, and Nanllau in Glamorgan and Cardigan. A mere correspondence in name is not therefore conclusive in such cases as the present; and my preference for the Cardigan coast is founded on many other reasons, viz.:—

First,—The correspondence between Carrog and Carrawc, not only in name, but in significance also. The expressions of the verse are Yg or Yng Carrawc—they are emphatically “In Carrawg”—not on the banks of a brook so called, but in a district of that name.

Second,—The land broken over by the waves is unmistakably that of Gwyddno—the coast of Cardigan. The overflowing of Cantrev y Gwaelod is certainly a very old tradition; it is referred to in some rude and ancient verses attributed to Gwyddno; and I believe that this verse refers to the same legend.

Third,—Gwalloc and Gwyddno were on intimate terms; and it is natural for us to seek the burial-place of the hero in the neighbourhood of his dwelling-place—GWALLOG.

Fourth,—There is an evident connexion of some kind between Gwallawg and Pryderi, who was prince of the seven cantrevs of Dyfed.

Fifth.—There is a substantial reason why Gwallog should be buried at Carrog. His daughter Dwywe was married to Dunawd the son of Pabo, and was the mother of Bishop Deiniol and Gwarthan. The church of Carrog is dedicated to Deiniol, and is now called Llanddeiniol; it was natural for the father of a saintess, and the grandfather of a bishop, to desire Christian burial; and it was natural enough for him to be buried in or near a church dedicated to his son-in-law.

For these reasons I still adhere to the opinion given at page 245, but am nevertheless much obliged to CILMYN for his criticism; and as my sole object is to arrive at the truth, I hope he will favour me with another criticism, should he be dissatisfied with this exposition. I trust however that he will not repeat the error of translating "Carrawg" twice; "he cannot have his cake and eat it too;" and Carrog is either a word signifying a brook, or the name of a place; it must be one or the other—it cannot be both; and if he retains Carrog as a proper name, he must discard the "brook;" or, if he retains the brook, the proper name must disappear.

CILMYN could write an interesting paper on the ancient tumuli of Arvon, and I trust he will enrich this Journal with such an article.

T. S.

Merthyr, December 13, 1852.

P.S.—Is there any legend connected with Craig y Dinas? There is a Craig y Dinas not far from here, beneath which King Arthur and his men are lying fast asleep, in the midst of a perfect California of gold and silver.

CERNUNNOS.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1850, p. 214, Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes expresses a desire to know by what authors the Gaulish deity, Cernunnos, is mentioned: I have the pleasure to invite his attention to Montfaucon's *Antiquité Expliquée*, tome ii. pp. 425, 6, and hope the following remarks on symbolic theology, derived from D'Haneauville, Recherches, and other authors too numerous to mention, will be acceptable to those who in these matters are

"At Dulcarnon, right at their wit's end."

Of the emblems of the deity, or of the luminary which, itself the symbol of the supreme, eternal, universal, intellectual first cause, sits enthroned on the riches of the universe, supplied by animals, that of the ox or bull appears to have been the most ancient and the most universal. The Egyptians consecrated heifers to the moon and to the earth, bulls to the sun, acknowledging by these symbols of fecundity the benefits both of the generative and of the productive powers of nature. To the ox they first gave a human head, afterwards a human

body, preserving the other parts of the symbolic animal, and at last reduced those figures to statues, in which, instead of the parts of the animal they only preserved its progressional character; whilst in Greece, whose artists were emancipated from uniformity by the subordination of theological ideas, the sun was personified by the human face divine of the Belvidere Apollo; the Greeks retained the primitive ideas and symbols of the Egyptians, and represented the radiate head of the god of light by their Bacchus bull with golden horns. On the confusion of the words *cornu* and *radius*, *cornuta* and *luminosa*, we need not in this place dwell. We find the same bovine symbol in the Arcadian Pan and in the Celtic Cernunnos. Probably from this figure were derived those of the other gods represented under the human form, and it ought to be looked upon as the germ or first step of sculpture. The same progression has taken place in every part of the world. In western Calais as well as in eastern Heliopolis we may go back from the statue to the emblem from which it originated—from thence to the stone by which were first represented the divine attributes, afterwards expressed by that emblem and that statue.

A ROSICRUCIAN.

December 14, 1852.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE HISTORIC INSTITUTE OF WALES.

WE have to congratulate our countrymen on the official formation of this very desirable Association. Nothing now remains but that the list of subscribers be completed, when it will be immediately put into active operation. It is absolutely necessary, with the view of guaranteeing the publisher from pecuniary loss, that the number of subscribers amount to three hundred. We sincerely trust that there is that degree of patriotism enshrined in the hearts of Welshmen which will urge them, without delay, to come forward and aid this laudable undertaking. It is of national interest. Therefore let all who love Wales, its History, its Poetry, and its Literature in general, show their attachment, not only by sending in their own adherence, but also by canvassing their neighbours and friends. Were each of those persons, who have already become subscribers, to persuade two more to follow their example, the thing is done, and the first volume will be issued forthwith.

It will be observed, that in consideration of the "Cymro uniaith," it has been determined to publish additional and smaller works, written in the Welsh language, to a copy of each of which all subscribers of Five Shillings per annum will be entitled. Of this class

are most of our bards. Surely their "gwladgarwch" will not suffer *this* list to remain long uncompleted. May we suggest that Brychan's *History of Wales*, now in possession of the Rhuddlan Committee, be applied for, and adopted as the first volume of the Welsh Series.

COINS FOUND IN THE REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA AT ACTON SCOTT.

THE following description was given by Mr. BIRCH of the British Museum :—

I.—NEAPOLIS.—*Obverse*—Head of Apollo, with a wreath. *Reverse*—Half a bull with a human head (emblem of a river). From 250 to 300 years before Christ.

II.—ATHENS.—*Obverse*—Head of the bearded Bacchus, with a wreath of ivy. *Reverse*—Head of Jupiter. A rare coin, probably struck from 200 to 250 years before Christ.

III.—SMYRNA.—*Obverse*—Head of Apollo, with laurel wreath, the hair arranged like that of a female. *Reverse*—[Σ]MPNA [IQN]. Two armed hands of a gladiator or athlete, and a palm branch. There was the name of a magistrate, not legible. Struck about 100 or 150 years before Christ.

IV.—EGYPT.—Antiochus VIII. and his mother Cleopatra. *Obverse*—Portrait of Antiochus with a radiate crown. *Reverse*—An Egyptian symbol, known as the lotus ornament, placed on a crescent, and two ears of corn. *Inscription*—[Ba]σιλειση[ς] [Κλ]εοπατρα[ς] [Θεας]. Kai . [Ba]σιλεως [Αντιοχου]. About seventy years before Christ.

V.—SMYRNA.—*Obverse*—Bust of Britannicus when a boy, under the neck ΣΜΥΡ. now effaced. *Reverse*—A winged figure of Victory holding a palm branch across her shoulder. *Inscription*—ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΟΥΕΙΚΑΔΙΟΥΣ. Struck during the reign of Claudius, about forty-five years after Christ.

VI.—PARIUM IN MYCIA.—*Obverse*—A.I.C.V.P. A lustral vase. *Reverse*—Q. PAQUI. RVF. LEG. C. D. Occupying all the field of the coin.

STONE OF BODVOCUS.

"On the top of a hill called Mynydd Margam, is a pillar of exceeding hard stone, erected for a sepulchral monument, of about four feet in height and one in breadth, with an inscription."—See *Camden*, ii. p. 738.

This sepulchral relic, so often visited by antiquaries, has been wantonly and recklessly thrown down, and unless very soon *properly* replaced, the work of destruction will be completed, and another of our national relics will be lost. As it stood on that very desolate part of Margam Hill, it formed an interesting object to the beholder on the Twmpath Diwlith, the little mound where the Bards of Tir

Iarl were accustomed to meet on the morning of the 24th of June, and where it is said they found the author of the *Mabinogion*, Ieuan ap y Diwlith. It bore the following inscription:—"Bodvocus hic jacet filius Catotis Irni Pronepus Eternali vi domau," &c.

LINES ON SEEING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LETTERED STONE OF
TIR IARLL.

On Margam mountain's dreary height it stood,
A classic monument, where pilgrims came
Since Camden's page the wanderers' footsteps woo'd;
Ages swept o'er it—yet it stood the same;
The flashing lightning spared the record stone,
And tempests scathless left the lettered stone.
Wrenched by destructive hands, now low it lies,
Riven from its rest by brutal force,—no more
We see afar the antique pillar rise,
As erst it met the longing gaze,—and vain
It soon will be to seek and ponder o'er
The old sepulchral relic as of yore.
No trace of it, alas! will soon remain,
Thus left a ruined wreck upon the plain.

8th September, 1852.

LACY ARMS.—A correspondent wishes to know if he can, and how, procure a copy of the "Inq. post Mort. A.D. 1311," out of which extracts are given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, No. xi. New Series; also whether this document differs very materially in its contents from the "Extent, 1334." Will A. C. supply him with the required information?

INSCRIBED STONES, ABERMO BAY.—In Waring's *Life of Iolo Morganwg*, p. 202, it is stated—"There were lately to be seen in the sands of this bay, (Abermo, Merionethshire,) large stones with inscriptions on them, the characters Roman, but the language unknown." Can any of our readers furnish us with any further particulars, and, if possible, with rubbings of these inscriptions, should they still exist.

PETRIFIED TORTOISE.—A very perfect and remarkably well delineated tortoise, in a petrified state, may be seen at Cwmcynvelin, near Aberystwyth. It was found at no great distance from Llanidloes, but how it got so far inland, and in what age, are questions which we are not prepared to solve. Perhaps some of our geological readers may favour us with an explanation.

ERRATA.—Page 259, Charter I. line 8, *for teneri lege tenui*; line 17, *for testimonis lege testimonio*; page 261, Charter IV. line 10, *for annaatim lege annuatim*; page 265; Charter VIII. line 11, *scüario contraction for sanctuario*? page 269, Charter XIII. line 17, *for latonicæ lege latomixæ*.

Review.

WELSH SKETCHES. Second Series. By the Author of "Proposals for Christian Union." London: J. Darling. 1852.

The remarks which we made in reference to the first volume (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1852, p. 78) will equally apply to this. It is written in a plain attractive style, which, in conjunction with the impartial feeling and the great research it evinces, is sure to make it a favourite not only with our own countrymen, but also, or we are greatly mistaken, with those of the amiable author himself. The present series embraces perhaps the most eventful period of Welsh history, beginning with the Lords Marchers in the reigns of the earlier Henries, and ending with Edward of Caernarvon. The following extract will suffice as a specimen of the work; it is in reference to the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffyd:—

"In Mr. Jones' most interesting and ingenious attempt to harmonise the various accounts current on the subject, there is, it is plain, a great deal of guess-work. Tradition divides the burden of Llywelyn's death between Saxon treachery and native treason. . . . Our English annalist Stowe, clearly wrong in his main facts, may have been wrong also in his minor details. It is just as probable as not that Llywelyn used no reproachful words at all. Having examined the whole account, I hope fairly and impartially, I find the admitted facts quite consistent with those uncalculated upon unexpected contingencies, which constitute 'the fortunes of war,' but quite inconsistent with any concerted plan or treasonable conspiracy. That the English had intelligence that Llywelyn was in South Wales, I grant; but there is nothing for, much against, the supposition that they knew that the Prince of Wales was with the detachment of Welsh troops whose steps they were tracking. Will any one make me believe, that, had Llywelyn been driven from the strongholds of Snowdon by false assurances of support, in order that he might fall a prey into the hands of his enemies, that there would not have been in the English camp some one or more counterpart or counterparts to that ill-favoured apocryphal blacksmith, of whom we are told, to recognise and secure the royal person? Would so little store have been set by him who was the life and soul of the national movement as that he should have been left to fall by the casual stroke of one who had not the slightest idea whom he had struck, and did not even care to ascertain, but, as though he reckoned the encounter as so much time lost, hurried on to join his comrades in the pursuit? It is my firm conviction, that, disastrous as was the event, it was unembittered by treason or treachery. 'Saxon' and 'treachery' are ill-assorted words. The men of Bullth have for six centuries borne an unjust reproach; truth is mighty and will prevail, and take away their reproach from them. The hero who chased his foes upon a hundred fields, made royal Edward quail and turn to flight, was, by the inscrutable decree of the Almighty, ordained to die an obscure death by an ignoble hand. He was taken away from the evil to come. His failing sight hung on a glorious vision meet for the dying gaze of a patriot king. He beheld Cambria free. Her intrepid sons, manning their mountain battlements, looked down calm and fearless on the invading hosts beneath. He saw the standards of the aliens captured, fourteen foreign banners trailed in the dust, when as yet no calamity had struck, no cruel reverse humbled, his country's flag. The consolations of religion cheered his parting spirit; while through the land, wherever freedom and Llywelyn were dear—and in what heart of Cymro glowed not that holy flame?—priests and people lifted up their voices and wept, saying with one accord, in the old words of the old prayers—and we will say them, too, with all our hearts—'*Dona ei æternam requiem, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat ei, et requiescat in pace.*' 'Lord grant to him eternal rest; may perpetual light shine upon him; may he rest in peace.'"—pp. 97-99.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

NEW SERIES, No. XIV.—APRIL, 1853.

BRESELU HILL.

BRESELU, or **Presele**, the name of the highest summit in the Pembrokeshire range of hills, which divides the county nearly equally into a northern and southern portion. The word I take to be derived from *Bres*,¹ a round top or summit, and *selu*, to espy or look out, as a place of observation. This epithet is very applicable to the situation, for it rises in the centre of other lower hills, and commands a very extensive prospect of the county over both portions from sea to sea. The name is variously written, but erroneously, as *Percelly*, *Persely*, and *Percelley*. Many would derive it from *Presel*, Celtic for a place overgrown with furze or brushwood; but this does not apply to the locality, which, on every side, is bare of all shrubs, being closely covered by an even, short, downy sward, almost similar to that of the chalk districts in England, with this difference, that here the substratum is chiefly blue slate, on which rests a dry black turf or peat, and here and there a little clay.

To the south-east of this eminence there is a singular deep depression, the sides of which form nearly a semicircle, very precipitous towards the centre, but which is still covered by the same short sward that constitutes a

¹ More probably, perhaps, from *Bre*, a hill, a word of frequent occurrence in the *Gododin*.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

particular feature over nearly the whole extent of this beautiful hill-range; there are also pointed masses of trap-rock seen jutting out from the sides of this chasm or rift, apparently broken off in the convulsion that caused it, and which some are of opinion was the result of volcanic action; but I am more inclined to attribute this break in the uniform swell of the hill to the disruption of a mountain lake that might previously have occupied the summit, then probably more extended in that direction, and the water, by its violent descent, would have formed this crater-like hollow, as well as the alluvial flat at the south side of Breselu, which is now the source of many of the numerous streams that issue thence; and what still strengthens the supposition is, that the surrounding stratification exhibits very little displacement; the reverse would have occurred had fire been the agent. This cavity is termed *Cwm-cerwyn*, literally the hollow of the mash-tub; but the name is applied also to the mountain, with the affix to distinguish it of *Moel-Cwm-cerwyn*, i. e., the smooth or bald top of the hollow of the mash-tub, as that of *Breselu*, like *Cotswold* in Gloucestershire, is given to designate the aggregate of the mountain range. The whole of this district is about seven miles long, by two broad, and forms a connected hill-chain from east to west, with the exception of *Bren-y-Mawr* (commonly made feminine as *Bren-y-fawr*) on the east, and *Carn-engyle*, the rock of fire (engyl), or beacon-rock, on the west. The principal heights along the united portion are *Carnau-Meibion-Owen*, and *Moel-trigarn* on the east; and to the west, *Bwlch-gwynt*, Anglice windy-port, and *Moel-Eryr*, all hills of considerable elevation, that of *Moel-cwm-cerwyn* or *Breselu* being nearly 1700 feet above the level of the sea, and is a known landmark for mariners navigating the Irish Channel. The detached hills cannot be more aptly described than in the quaint language of the celebrated old antiquary George Owen of Henllys, who says,—

“These hills may stand as Captain and Lieutenant, *Vrenny-*

faur leading the Vauntguard and *Carn-Ingle* the rereward having *Percelley* hill ranged in rank between them both, among whom *Cwm cerwyn* being neere mid-way, may well for his high stature overlooking the rest, clayme the place of Ensigh Bearer."

From hence spring most of the rivers and streams that water Pembrokeshire, and are, from their general character of rapidity, and the current of air that passes along with them, the proximate cause of the salubrity of this portion of the county. The names are taken from a list of them given by the same learned author whose words I previously quoted. The most considerable are the eastern Cledde, with its tributaries the Kewgill, the Bray, the Clydaghe, the Llony, the Breynan-ddu and Breynanwen, the Cryning, the Syvynvy (almost as large as the Cledde), the east Marlais, and the brook Gloyn; the river Gwayn, with its tributaries the Logen, the Nant-marchan, the Kead, the Wala, and three nameless brooks, with the Creini, which I have added, not found in the MS. referred to. The names of these rivers I shall recapitulate at the end of this article, with the orthography corrected, and the probable Celtic derivations.

The remains of antiquity in cromlechau, meini-hirion, British camps, and tumuli, are numerous in this interesting region, and deserve to be narrowly explored before modern tillage and modern destructiveness shall have obliterated all traces of them. The fine triple stone entrenchment that crowns the summit of Moel-trigarn, and encloses three enormous cairns, merits particular observation. The height of this nearly conical hill is great, far surpassing that of the mountain ridge which connects it with Breselu, and the view from it is very extensive and varied towards the north.

This fortress appears to have been erected by the earliest Celtic settlers, the entrenchments, together with the cairns, being entirely composed of stone, without any admixture of earth, and from its extent, and almost impregnable position, must have been of great importance. It seems very probable that the hill tract was the part of the country first occupied, as affording the inha-

bitants greater security from the sudden incursions of invaders, to which the lowlands, then encumbered by forests and fastnesses, would have exposed them. The conjecture is borne out by the fact that the whole extent of this mountain ridge exhibits many proofs of early habitation; faint marks of the plough, in the undulations of the sward, may be traced in various directions, and rude conical pits and stone enclosures are also frequent. Vestiges of a road crossing Breselu are to be met with, which go by the names of Ffordd-fleming, the Via-flandrica of Giraldus and others, and the Roman road to Menapia of modern antiquaries. That this road might have been used by the latter people I will not pretend to dispute, as it takes a very good line to pass through their station (*Ad-Vicessimum*) for the one at St. David's; but from observations I lately made, (having had doubts as to the original construction of the road,) I am convinced that it was first formed by the Britons, as a road to connect their hill-forts, and traverse the then only cultivated portion of the land. To the Flemings it could have served no purpose whatever, running, as it does, in a totally different direction to that of their possessions in the south of Pembrokeshire. The very formation of the road bespeaks it not of Roman origin, its surface being too narrow and irregular to denote it as such; and although it may take a tolerably straight line in some portions, it is, along this ridge particularly, very unlike the roads that were undoubtedly constructed by that civilized people in other parts of the kingdom.

The Romans formed their military roads in a manner unknown to ruder nations, and upon the principle of a double arch, (if I may so term it,) or two unequal segments of a circle, the lower one being the greater, with the upper one forming an ellipsis; the centre of the lower segment was composed of large stones, regularly placed, and not mixed with earth or rubbish, over which successive layers were distributed, the stone diminishing in size as the surface of the road was approached and completed, much in the way of our best Macadamized pavements, to

BRESELU HILL.



BRITISH URN

Found in a Barrow on the top of Breselu Mountains, one-eighth the size of the original.

which, in some respects, they were superior, as the greatest thickness or substratum lay in the centre, and, from the reversed figure of the arch, gave the proper resistance to where the road would generally experience the greatest weight, and left the sides proportionably thinner, to drain off the water from the surface into the soil beneath. This would at once distinguish such from the early British mountain roads, which were formed of the rudest masses of stone, thrown together as chance might direct, mixed with earth and gravel, and to which two deep side trenches were added, either for drainage or shelter. The Via Flandrica will be found to exhibit this character, wherever the portions that occur are sufficiently perfect to undergo the examination. Near or adjacent to these hill-roads we also find the remains of tumuli, stone enclosures, and other relics of antiquity, from which it may fairly be deduced that this was the part of Pembrokeshire first inhabited; the migration to, and occupation of, the adjacent lower country was a work of time, and progressed gradually as the population increased, and at which period the Britons began to be invaded by the piratical hordes of Norway and Denmark, together with adventurers from Ireland, the latter of whom kept possession of a large maritime portion of the county, and built earthen works of considerable strength, which at length, not without difficulty, were wrested from them by the native forces, after many a hard-fought battle.

I must here notice one of the several tumuli which occupy the ridge and summit of Moel-Cwm-cerwyn. It was opened in the autumn of 1806 by my late father, along with another barrow, but I fear imperfectly, as it was in company with a large party from Picton Castle, which divided his attention too much, to overlook minutely the operations of the workmen who explored it. I was at the time prevented by indisposition from attending, and had only, upon the return of the party, the mortification of receiving the fragments of one of the finest British urns ever discovered, from the aggregate of

which I had however the satisfaction of making a tolerably perfect representation, which is here engraved from the original drawing. This urn differed from most others of the kind in the varied ornaments that encircled it; the upper portion next the rim, part of which was embossed in the lozenge figure, represented a regal crown; and the lower division of the urn, below the snake-shaped band or plinth, was divided into compartments of the circle, peculiar in this respect as being flat, and, as such, could not possibly have been formed in a lathe, which, from the symmetry of the circle, the other parts were. The urn was formed of clay imperfectly baked, probably by the action of the fire at the time of interment, and contained calcined bones and ashes. The partial opening made in this and another adjacent barrow induces me to infer that they may yet produce many interesting remains, and I trust, if my life be spared, I may, in the course of a short period, and assisted by the other members of our Society, be enabled to enter upon a more minute and satisfactory investigation of their contents, as well as of the other tumuli in this locality.

The stratification of this hill-range is various; the greater portion is slate, of a fine quality and dark blue colour, similar to that of Ffestiniog and Maentwrog in North Wales. It is quarried extensively on the north declivity of Moel-Cwm-cerwyn, not far from the source of the Syfyrnwy. Trap dykes, mixed with nodules of quartz, cross it; and upon the surface of Bwlch-gwynt are scattered enormous columns of a very fine porphyritic green stone, in which are imbedded beautiful white septariæ. I saw some of the old tomb-stones recently dug out of the ruins of St. Dogmael's Abbey formed of this stone, which, although very hard, is capable of being sawn, and takes a good polish. It is almost as fine as the foreign verd-antique, but the ground is not quite so green.

Trap and green stone of various qualities, and of columnar or basaltic form, occur towards the extreme western range, and especially in the out-lying hills of

Carnengyle and Llanlawer, together with a peculiar mass like hard freestone, apparently a transition between that and slate; it is perforated throughout its substance by small irregular cavities, as if caused by the intense action of fire, and now endures heat better than brick, as a substitute for which it might, no doubt, be usefully employed. I may add, although not a perfect stone, a kind of hard compact ochre of a saponaceous quality, and capable of resisting the action of water in a singular manner; it is found in the bottom of a little brook running from Breselu; the colour in the vein is quite black, but when rubbed down it produces a fine, even, azure blue. The country people mark their sheep with it in the autumn, and term it *nod glas*, the blue mark; and although simply applied to the wool by wetting and rubbing together two pieces of this substance, the mark remains indelible during the whole of the winter season. A further inquiry into the nature of this ochre is desirable, as it might furnish artists with a new and permanent colour.

To all who are interested in admiring the works of nature I would strongly recommend a visit to this spot in summer, the season best fitted for exploring mountainous regions, and I think the result will amply repay the Tourist, who is supposed to view things superficially, the Geologist or Naturalist, who defines them scientifically, and the Antiquary, who, by the under-ground test of spade and pickaxe, delves into the mysteries of by-gone days with a precision that ushers in new light upon facts which the feeble rays of tradition only had before but thrown a faint glimmer.

The ascent on the north side to the very summit of Moel-Cwm-cerwyn can be easily effected on horseback, and from hence the view is indescribably grand in clear weather, either just at sunrise or at sunset. I recollect being there some years ago at the close of a fine summer evening, and witnessing a prospect that, in beauty if not in extent, far surpassed that of the higher mountains of the north, where the several rocky eminences that inter-

vened broke the interest of the nearer landscape, and nothing but their craggy tops and a few mountain lakes were seen, the objects of the distance being also too indistinct to claim special notice; here, on the contrary, every high elevation was judiciously lowered, and the green surface of the whole county lay at your feet, like a tinted panorama, studded with populous towns and villages, and all the rivers meandering like silver threads over the whole, and bounded on all sides, but that on the east, by the Irish Channel and Atlantic Ocean, across which the eye in the extreme distance rested upon the Wicklow hills, the Irish coast, the mountains of North Wales, and the Isle of Man, making altogether a most sublime scene.

JOHN FENTON.

Glyn-y-mâl, 17th January, 1853.

APPENDED AND CORRECTED LIST OF RIVERS RISING IN BRESELU MOUNTAIN RANGE.

CLEDDE, east and west, *i. e.* *Cleddyf*, a sword, in the common acceptation of the word, but in this instance as that of a cross piece of timber that keeps the boards of a door together, as these streams, like a band, enclose the largest portion of the county from east to west, before they unite their waters in Milford Haven. The West Cleddyf does not rise in Breselu.

KEWGILL, *i. e.* *Cegil*, from *Ceg*, an entrance, and *Cil*, narrow; or from *Gwyl*, water, and *Cil*, the narrow stream or rill. It rises in Bwlch-Ungor, *i. e.* the pass of a single turn or twist.

BRAY, *i. e.* *Brai*, a boundary or outer mark. The whole course of this stream is a boundary between Pembrokeshire and Caermarthshire.

CLYDAGHE, *i. e.* from *Clyd*, the sheltered river.

LLONY, *i. e.* *Llonydd*, tranquil, quiet,—the tranquil stream.

BREYNAN² DDU and **BREYNAN WEN**, *i. e.* *Brenant-ddu* and *Brenant-wen*, the dark or black hill brook, and the white or fair hill brook. They spring from Carn yr Afar, *i. e.* the rock of the goat.

² *I. e.* *Bre nant*, which countenances our derivation of Breselu.—
ED. ARCH. CAMB.

CRINING, i. e. *Creini*, from *creiniaw*, to creep along the ground, —a low, creeping brook. There is another *Creini*, exactly of this description, that falls into the Gwheyn.

SYVYNVY, i. e. *Sy-fyrn-wy*, from *Sy*, that which is circling, *efurn*, spreading, and *Gwy*, water,—the circling, spreading river. From the same root, *Sy* and *efurn*, is derived the name of the river Severn, and that of its tributary *Efurnwy*, a river of similar size until its junction, and which flows by Meifod, in Montgomeryshire.

EAST MARLAIS, i. e. *Marw las*, from *marw*, dead, and *Glas*, greenish blue, from the colour of the water. There is another river or brook of the same name falling into the western Cleddyf.

GLOYN, i. e. *Glöen*, that which shines or sparkles,—the sparkling brook.

GWAYN, i. e. *Gwheyn*, the out-pourer,—a river rapid throughout its course, and bearing, along with its tributary streams, more water than any river of that length in Pembrokehire. It rises on the north-east side of Moel Eryr, in Waendyfed.

LOGEN, one of its first tributaries, i. e. *Llogen*, from *llog*, that which augments, and *en*, a post-fix, signifying quick,—the first or quickly augmenting stream.

NANTMARCHAN, i. e. *Nant-march-on*, the brook abounding in male ash trees.

KRAD, i. e. *Caead*, that which is shut up, or enclosed. It rises in *Cwm Caead*, the enclosed hollow.

WALA, i. e. *Gwala*, from *Gwal*, an enclosed or fenced place. It rises in *Gwern-y-Wala*, the enclosed alder-grown moor.

CREINI,—derivation previously given.

These, with two or three nameless brooks, are the tributaries to the Gwheyn.

I shall add also one more river, not named by George Owen, which rises at the extreme south-western base of the Breselu hills, and falls into the western Cleddyf, near Wolfe's Castle. It is called the *Sely*, derived in all probability from its hill source, and from which was named the hamlet or mansion of Sealyham.

J. F.

ACCOUNT OF NEWTON NOTTAGE, GLAMORGAN.

CHAPTER I.

BY THE REV. H. HEY KNIGHT.

NEWTON NOTTAGE was, from early ages, a small *cymwd* or portion of Tir y Brenhin; its natural limits may be traced without much difficulty. The Severn sea (Mor Hafren) for an extent of more than three miles, always formed the boundary on the south and west. About one half of this shore, proceeding westward from the Black Rocks, consists of drift sand and rolled pebbles. This flat beach is divided at Newton Point and Middle Point by skers, or projecting ridges of low rock. Each of these spits, as well as the somewhat higher point at Porthcawl,¹ so named from two fishing wears formerly placed there, is probably continued into the Channel to the south and east under the names of the Patches and the Tusker; the latter rock has a beacon on it, and is especially dangerous from the two *skers* or ledges which open out at its western end, and on which the tide sets with a heavy break in rough weather. The other half of the sea-board from beyond Porthcawl is almost one continued ridge of limestone, rising to some sixty or eighty feet, to the western extremity of the parish. From this line (the tendency of the last half of which has been much northerly of the west) we now turn north-and-by-east, leaving the shore near a ruined cottage in Sker demesne called *Castell Morlais*, and traversing about a mile, arrive at *New Park*, anciently one of the "4 closes" of Sker Grange, when it belonged to the monastery of Neath. Inclining more to the east and following the course of a small brook (probably in Leland's time more considerable), another mile brings us to *Pant Mawr*, and the north side of Grove, formerly Burdon's Grove farm. Hence, a once disputed boundary

¹ Cawell, a wear.

line, bordering on the parish of Pyle and Kenfig, leads easterly, across Newton Down, to near a small mound called *Twmpath Ddaear*, on which there was formerly a signal post. From this mound, (settled after an appeal to be on the boundary,) the line trends in a south-easterly direction for another mile, to the entrance of the road from Tythegston to Pyle on the common. Thence it skirts the brink of the old enclosures to near *Penyrheol* farm house, and a little to the south of it, from a large stone, turns westerly to *Farm Wen*, and leaving the Down, descends along the *Hillway* field, through the eastern end of the Graig, and approaching within half way between Newton village and Wickvach farm, it terminates on the sea-shore, about half a mile to the eastward of Newton Point, at the spot above the Black Rocks, from which our perambulation of not less than eight miles and a half began. On the east, *Cwm Car* seems a more natural and obvious boundary from Merthyr Mawr parish. The old road to Tythegston and Bridgend, before the increase of drift sand, led through it, and roads were very often made lines of demarcation. However, for a long period, the eastern boundary, as now given, has continued unchanged. It is observable that the larger portion of the Down lies north of Newton hamlet, whilst of the cultivated lands, the somewhat greater part is rated in the hamlet of Nottage, and extends northward of that village.

The general features of the surface are marked by the steep slope of Newton Down, which protects the enclosed lands from the north and east winds, affording a gentle descent from its foot, for about a mile, to the sea side. A conspicuous windmill, now in ruins, stands on the edge of the escarpment at an elevation of 307 feet. The Ridge of the Down, of which the *Graig* is a continuation, extends from Grove south-easterly towards Candleston, Merthyr Mawr, and the Ogmore river, and is composed of mountain limestone, being in fact part of the brim of the basin of the South Wales coal field. On the edge of the Down, north-west of the windmill, manganese has

been worked, and further on, ferruginous limestone, used profitably as a flux in the iron works.

A thin uncertain vein of lead ore has also been worked at the Red House, on the shore south of Newton village. Traces of it are found in *Pant yr Yards* to the north of Newton. The later magnesian or dolomitic lime overlies the mountain limestone at the *Shelf*, and thence extends southwards to the *Shortlands*, near Nottage. The marl accompanying this stratum has been formerly much used in agriculture. It is probable that the coarse agates, jaspers and sards, found on the beach in *Traeth Treco*,² have been washed out of its debris, while the sands usually associated with it, may form part of the large accumulation on the coast and in the channel. The mountain limestone, which has veins of a liver coloured marble susceptible of good polish, abounds in the usual fossils, and chiefly varies in being more or less tabular and compact.

As to external features and aspect, the Ridge of the Down is broken by hollow depressions. Proceeding from the east, there is first the hollow, down which the present turnpike road from Bridgend descends; next there is a *pant*, or dingle, near the windmill. This may be traced to the *Foss land* and the Newton Wain, or pool, over the north end of which is the causeway on the road to Nottage. The next *pant*, or hollow, is called, from an old almost obliterated trackway, connected probably with the *Birt Way* at Tythegston, *Pant yr Heoles*. This depression is intersected at *The Shelf*, but it may be traced to the *Nottage Wain*, a meadow which, though less permanently overflown, sometimes, after continued rains, extends for half a mile to the south, and its waters (kept back by the drifted sands) flood across the marshes, joining the Newton Pool at its southern extremity. Westward of Nottage the land gradually rises towards the *Lock's Common*, on the sea-coast. In very rough weather,

² This name is derived from the wreck of the *Treco* in the Little Bay. *Treco* is the name of one of the Scilly Islands.



Fig. 4
FULL SIZE



Fig. 2. FULL SIZE



Fig. 1. ONE THIRD OF THE FULL SIZE.



Fig. 3.
FULL SIZE.

the breakers can be seen, high above this rocky ridge, at full two miles distant.

BRITISH REMAINS.

Careful observation will prove that there are still existing some few traces of early settlement. At the eastern end of the parish the road from Bridgend and Laleston passes through a circle, now incomplete, formed of large millstone grit blocks, similar to those which are usually considered *druidical circles*. A bronze *celt* (Fig. 1) was found in the western end of the parish some years ago, and it is now preserved in the Neath Museum. But perhaps the strongest proof of early occupation may be derived from the small tumuli or barrows only noticed of late years, in Nottage hamlet, in two of which vestiges of ancient interment were distinctly observed. The first clear recognition of the object of these neglected mounds was made in or about the year 1827. One of them was then intersected by the formation of a railway to Porthcawl. Being in the northern side of a field called the *Barrow*, (adjoining the *Ball's Croft*,) a satisfactory explanation of the object of the ridge or mounds and of the name of the field, was afforded by the discovery of the remains of a human skeleton carefully buried, which the tenant of the field first brought to my notice. This information was fully confirmed by the discovery made in 1846, at another mound nearly a mile and a half to the south, but on the same side of the railroad, and close to the entrance of the tunnel near Porthcawl harbour. Earth was wanted for a garden, and in raising a supply from a small tumulus on which once stood a boundary *mere stone*, fragments of a rude cylindrical urn were found. From the pieces shown me, two or three of which I retain, the urn appeared to have been about six inches in diameter, tapering to three at the base; it had been inverted to protect the remains of a human body.³ From

³ I have a piece of bone hacked with a cutting instrument from this mound.

the layers of burnt wood and earth, it appeared as if the body had been wrapped in turf, then burnt with the sods and brushwood, and the relics deposited on a flat stone of Lynmouth rag, such as is often brought in ballast from the north of Devon. These may have been the ashes of a Viking or Sea rover of an earlier date than the predatory Danes, the ramparts of whose encampment may be seen from this spot on the jagged edge of the cliff near the Nash Point, almost in a line with the higher light-house. Another *mere* or boundary stone formerly stood about 200 yards to the-westward, but it has been built into the wall of Pickett Lease.

A third similar mound gives its name to the *Bred-barrows*, or broad barrows, a field on the south side of *Priest Lane*, leading from Nottage to the Hutchwns. The tenant, having his horses unemployed, dragged down a neighbouring upright stone, or *maen hir*, which I remember having seen many years ago. From the vestiges of broken pottery in the fields between this place and the *Pickett Lease*, near Porthcawl, it is probable that some other mounds have been dug up to dress the fields, mixed with lime, and scattered over the light sandy soil.

A fourth probably existed at the Summer or *Samar barrows*, to the north of Priest Lane, where there are traces of a ridge or mound, and two or three furlongs on, in the same direction, there is a round low tumulus in the *Little Harolds*. The gradual levelling and filling in the *Great Harolds* have left in it no similar vestiges of the past. To this list of sites of ancient mounds, a sixth should probably be added, viz., the *Twmpath Ddaear*, before mentioned, as almost at the extreme northern boundary of the parish on Newton Down. *King's Hill*, near South, seems alone to retain a name from the ancient chieftains of Morganwg in Tir y Brenhin. Perhaps from these vestiges it may be fair to infer that Nottage, near to which, at St. David's Well, and also to King's Hill Well, there is an unfailing supply of fresh water, was first permanently inhabited, long before the *Newtown in*

Nottage, as it is called by the Welsh, was founded by the Normans.

It may be worth while to add that the old Celtic and Scandinavian *Beltain*, or bonfire, seems not to have been unknown. On my making inquiries about a small circular enclosure to the south-west of Newton, or *Sanford Well*, I was told about the year 1820, by the old people, that there had been a custom of kindling a fire in it annually on midsummer day, throwing a small cheese or cake across it, and then jumping over the embers. This custom of leaping through the flames as an expiation is reprobated by Theodoret on 2nd of Chronicles, also by the lxx. canon of the Synod of Trulla, or Tulla, and the commentators on it, and by Balsamon and Zonaras. It was as old as the Roman *Palilia*, or perhaps as the Phœnician rites.⁴ Something of a superstitious notion of protecting the crops from blight was attached to this ancient observance.⁵ Port Eynon, in Gower, is the only place in which I ever witnessed an approach to this rite, where I saw the younger inhabitants lighting fires on the sand-hills at midsummer many years ago. I could obtain no other explanation than that it was customary. The stones from the enclosure on Newton Sands have been taken long since to repair the road to the port. The foundations which I observed were obviously distinguishable from those of the raised kilns for burning kelp, which were smaller and stood in rows together nearer the sea; *their* ruins have now almost disappeared.

ROMAN REMAINS.

We now arrive at another class of ancient remains, not hitherto noticed, or even suspected to exist.

In quarrying the rock and making considerable excavations at Nottage Court, one of my workmen found at the foot of an old wall on the north side of the house, a

⁴ "Moxque per ardentis stipulæ crepitantis acervos.
Trajicias celeri strenua membra pede."

Ovid, Fast. L. iv. 781.

⁵ See Pennant's Tour in the Highlands.

small brass head, or rather face of Medusa. Seven vipers' heads form the extremities of the little sconce or mask, and there are two small holes at top and bottom for fastening it. (Fig. 2.) In the forelock, parting from the forehead, and in the tie of the wreathed snakes under the chin, there is a resemblance almost exact to the heads of the Medusa, figured in Mr. Lee's interesting little book on *Roman Remains found at Caerleon*, 1850, (plate viii. fig. 2, vi. fig. 1, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iv. First Series.) Those discovered at Bath are so similar, that there seems little room for judicious scepticism. A ring, which I did not see, is said to have been found in the Court at Nottage before my diggings commenced. A large collection of fragments of shells which we found, might have accumulated during the occupancy of mediæval, or perhaps still earlier, inhabitants. A small rude figure of baked clay (Fig. 3) was found last summer, in a clod of earth brought from the Lock's Common for the vinery. It is in character not unlike the bronze figures of animals represented by Mr. Lee, in plate iv. figs. 1 and 2, and is evidently intended for a sheep.⁶ This earthen figure may have been an offering for the safety of the flocks, and still earlier than those of bronze. In the illustration it is faithfully delineated by Mr. O. Jewitt. It seems considerably older than the fictile mounted knight found at Lewes in 1846, for a sketch of which, from the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. I am indebted to a kind and intelligent friend.

Near Dan y Graig House, about half a mile from Newton, still more satisfactory discoveries have recently been made. In removing a bank in order to improve the grounds in the year 1850, a coin of a Roman empress, much worn indeed, but distinguishable by the head dress reaching towards the back of the neck, was dug up. (Fig. 4.) The finders did not spare the use of sand and filing to ascertain that it was not gold, though it may have been gilt; it was obligingly given me by Miss

⁶ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iv. First Series, p. 79.

Turberville. Two pieces of stucco from the interior of a room, with signs of a diamond pattern in blue and dark ochre, an iron key about four or five inches in length, some nails with pyramidal heads in a piece of board, and pieces of cement for flooring, strewed with pounded brick or tile, were also found. These remains certainly seemed Roman or Romano-British. Tradition speaks of the site of an old house near the Ridge, under the large elm, where these things were discovered. It was on the left, or north side, of the occupation road which continued from the main road towards the foot of the Graig, and then joined Bistil Lane, long since taken into the fields. The "*Rhwsted*," or house-stead, was the name of the old barn close at hand; near to this was an isolated sling of land belonging to the Nottage Court property, till exchanged away, previous to the sale of Dan y Graig, in 1839.

Whether some officer from the cohorts quartered in the Roman camp above Pyle, or in the outwork near Heol Sheet on Newton Down, was tempted by the sheltered aspect and pleasant sea view to fix his residence here, or whether some British chief, unmolested whilst he paid taxes to the Roman authorities, resided in this part of the extensive tract called *Tir y Brenhin*, (the king's land,) it is now unavailing to inquire. The Roman coins seem to have long circulated in this country. Hence we may probably explain why the Welsh princes had no mint of their own. As soon as Roman coins became scarce, the Saxon money would take its place in a tributary nation.

It may be well to record, even if rather out of place, that when the foundations of Dan y Graig House were cut, under the upper soil a vein of drift sand was found, then supposed to have been carried up across the cultivated land for a distance of more than half a mile, and deposited by the strong south-westerly gales. Subsequent observation has suggested that this sand was more probably a vestige of a raised sea margin, or an indication of the sinking of the level of the sea at some very remote

period. These raised beaches have been traced in the north-western district of Somersetshire, and still more extensively elsewhere. There is, or was, a local tradition that the sea shall return, and ships be moored to a sycamore tree growing on the top of Newton Clevis. The nearest modern approach to fulfilment of this prophecy⁷ was made at an extraordinary high tide, when the salt water poured into the celebrated Newton Well. It is probable that the Ogmore once entered the sea far to the westward of its present outlet, and much nearer to Newton. The prediction may be one of Twm Evan Prys, of local celebrity. (*Iolo MSS.* pp. 200, 616.)

In our next chapter we shall endeavour to follow the descent and division of property in these two little hamlets, Nottage and Newton, from the Norman conquest of Glamorgan to the great social changes of the reign of Henry VIII., aided therein by documentary evidence.

WENLOCK PRIORY.

THE very name by which common consent designates the monastic ruins at Wenlock is characteristic of that general uncertainty or misapprehension which exists as to their foundation and history. The religious house now known as Wenlock "Abbey" belonged to a class whose members in England used uniformly and correctly to be styled priories, as being subject to no resident authority other than that of their respective priors. These priories owed common allegiance to the great Burgundian abbey of Clugny; nor was this allegiance

⁷ A bard who, falling asleep on Margam mountain, or Crug y Diwlith, the Dewless Hillocks, awoke (like Piers the Ploughman on Malvern) with an unperused book of predictions under his head, used to be cited as authority for the rising of the level of the Channel. A sycamore was planted in front of a cottage on the Clevis many years ago, to be ready for the occasion.

merely nominal, but such as strongly affected both their internal economy and their external character and history. The order of Clugny was originally Benedictine, and its members retained the black habit of that profession. Its formation in the early part of the tenth century, under a presumptively improved discipline, soon gained for it a distinctive name. William de Warren, whose wife was a step-daughter of the Conqueror, founded the first Clugniac house in England. The date of this foundation was 1077-8; the place, Lewes, in the county of Sussex. The first prior, Lanzo, and three other monks, his companions, were sent to England by the parent abbey. The monasteries of this order in England were indeed uniformly governed by priors of foreign appointment, if not themselves foreigners. They were subject to foreign visitation: they were occupied by a majority of foreign monks: their internal differences were settled by foreign arbitration. The bulk of their revenues went beyond sea. The Abbot of Clugny received at one period a fixed annual pension of £2000 from the English houses of his rule. The Prior of Lewes was his high chamberlain and vicar-general in England, Scotland and Ireland. Such was the allegiance owned by Wenlock, and at least thirty other English houses, most of them of greater antiquity than the reign of Henry II.

Yet, though thus in rank but a priory, and subject to a rigid and extortionate control, Wenlock was the oldest and most privileged, perhaps the wealthiest and most magnificent, of the religious houses of Shropshire.

For the germ of this splendid foundation we must revert to times of extreme antiquity, and accept the testimony of a writer, who, however trustworthy, lived more than four centuries after the event now to be mentioned, and may have derived his information from legendary sources of doubtful accuracy.

William of Malmesbury, who wrote in the earlier half of the twelfth century, tells us that St. Milburge, daughter of Merewald, (who founded Leominster Priory,) niece of Wulphere, and grand-daughter of Penda, kings

of Mercia, lived in a nunnery at Wenlock, and was buried there; moreover that the said nunnery was forsaken before the arrival of the Normans, and the place of the saint's sepulture forgotten.

Other authorities supply further, but perhaps less accurate, particulars, viz., that the older name of the place was Winnicas, that the nunnery was founded by St. Milburge herself, and that she presided therein as abbess.

St. Milburge was sister of St. Mildred, and if her parentage be correctly described, she must have lived in the end of the seventh century, when also all that is true of the particulars quoted above must have taken place. Whatever was the nature of this first ecclesiastical foundation at Wenlock, the lapse of two centuries left little of it remaining beyond the sanctity of the foundress' name, and the veneration attaching to her place of burial. This destruction is attributed to the Danes, and if truly, will have been at the time of their conquest of Mercia, about A.D. 874.

The selection of the same place by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his wife Godiva, though for a religious establishment of very different character, was probably suggested by such popular traditions concerning the life and death of St. Milburge as had survived the disturbances of the next century and half.

Earl Leofric's foundation was in the time of King Edward the Confessor (1043-66), when also he founded Coventry and other religious houses. The nature of these foundations will have been of the usual Saxon character, viz., colleges of secular clergy combining more or less of the monastic element.

The extent of the possessions of the church of St. Milburge, as it was called, in the Confessor's reign, can be accurately determined on the authority of Domesday. Its manors were Erdington (near Bridgnorth), Wenlock (now Much Wenlock), Tichelevorde (corresponding to Eaton under Heywood), Madeley, Little Wenlock, Shipton, Petelie (whose modern name is uncertain),

Burton (near Wenlock), Godstoch (now Stoke St. Milburg), Dehocsele (now Deuxhill), Pickthorn, Sutton (near Salop), Clee (the exact site of which is a question), a small manor of half a hide (probably now Hughley), and one of the hundred hides then contained within the liberties of Shrewsbury. These possessions constituted a territory measuring $74\frac{1}{4}$ hides, which would be equivalent to nearly 18,000 of the acres of that period, and to a somewhat greater number of modern statute acres. A portion of this land (about a sixth) is noticed in Domesday as having been free of the impost called Danegeld in the time of King Canute (1017-35). Such immunity was not common among the manors of east Shropshire, and, if it arose from any religious connexion, must have been a relic of the earlier foundation of St. Milburge.

The annual income derivable from the whole, exclusive of the hide at Shrewsbury (which is not valued), amounted in the Confessor's time to nearly £50.

This second Saxon foundation at Wenlock will hardly have endured for thirty years. William of Malmesbury, as quoted above, speaks of Wenlock as forsaken at the arrival of the Normans; but it is evident that he used this language with reference to the foundation of St. Milburge, rather than to that of Leofric, of which indeed he seems to have been wholly ignorant. Taking his evidence however, in conjunction with that of Domesday, presently to be cited, we must conclude that during the gradual subjugation of the Saxon race, the church of St. Milburge was deserted, if not destroyed, and its possessions placed at the disposal of one of the Conqueror's followers. Who he was has now to be shown.

Roger de Montgomery, Vicomte of the Norman Oximin, though he did not (as stated by Dugdale) accompany Duke William in his first invasion, was yet brought hither by the Conqueror, on his second arrival here, in December, 1067. He forthwith was enriched with the honour of Chichester and Arundel, and in process of time with the county and earldom of Salop.

The latter investiture will have been subsequent to A.D. 1071, when the outlawry of Earls Morcar and Edwin, the grandsons of Earl Leofric, first placed such a gift at the Conqueror's disposal. The new earl, between this year (1071) and 1086, founded or restored the Church of St. Milburge at Wenlock—founded it, inasmuch as he instituted a new order of things, restored it, in so far as he endowed the new establishment with all, or nearly all, the possessions of the old.

And this was generally the Norman policy when dealing with such Saxon foundations as involved anything of the monastic element. Their possessions were not confiscated, but diverted to ecclesiastical objects more or less cognate with the original design. The year 1080 has been assigned as the specific year of this foundation of the Norman earl, and with much probability, for Wenlock Priory was a younger house than Lewes, which was originated in 1077–8, and older than Shrewsbury, which was first designed in February, 1083.

At this period the great Benedictine Abbey of Clugny was increasing in wealth and influence. Amongst its five principal and earliest affiliated priories were the French house of La Charité sur Loire, and the English house at Lewes. Wenlock was undoubtedly Clugniac from its first foundation by the Norman earl, but whether affiliated immediately on Clugny, or on the house of La Charité, is a question not decided, and perhaps not to be decided, by any existing evidence.

The antiquity of Wenlock Priory as compared with Shrewsbury Abbey has been asserted above. It rests on the evidence of Domesday, wherein the earl is spoken of as then making (*facit*) an abbey at Shrewsbury, and having made one (*fecit*) at Wenlock. And here it must be observed that the Domesday application of the word *abbey* to the religious house at Wenlock, is merely an inadvertent use of a general term, and by no means a justification of the prevalent misnomer first alluded to.

Of Earl Rogers' charter or charters of foundation, which were of course reduced to writing, nothing is

known to exist. The particulars must be gathered from Domesday, from which we learn, that six years after its alleged foundation, *i. e.* in 1086, the monks of Wenlock were possessed of nearly all that had been possessed by the church of St. Milburge in the Confessor's days.

The exceptions were the two manors of Erdington and Stoke St. Milburge. The latter had been temporarily assigned to the earl's private chaplains, but ultimately reverted to the priory; indeed the officers who took the Domesday survey, and who were Normans, distinctly notify the claim and better title of the priory. This is not the only instance of a grant of church property by Earl Roger to his chaplains, and as in the other case he limited his grant to a life interest, and directed a reversion to the church, it is most probable that such was the case with Stoke St. Milburge.

As regards Erdington the case was different. Up to the year 1086, no claim had been made by the church on that manor. It was then in the earl's hands, who will in this case have exercised the right of the dominant party in an act of simple confiscation. We shall see that this act was afterwards amended by the earl himself, but whether as one of impolicy, injustice, or sacrilege, we cannot now stop to inquire.

Enough has been said to show that at the time of Domesday, Wenlock Priory either possessed, or was shortly to possess, a territory equal in extent, and nearly identical, with that which had been held by the church of St. Milburge twenty years before.

A comparison therefore naturally suggests itself as to the relative value of this property at the two periods, which is found to have been as follows:—That which in the Confessor's time was estimated as annually productive of an income little short of £50, would, in 1086, realize barely £36. And the difference probably arose from the many hindrances to the peaceful cultivation of the soil, which must have arisen in Shropshire at the period. In 1086, the territory in question employed but

80½ teams of oxen in its cultivation, whereas there was arable land sufficient for the employment of 141½.

The unfortunate contrast as regards records which Wenlock Priory suggests to any one acquainted with the foundation charters of Shrewsbury Abbey, will justify the mention here of a few, otherwise trivial, particulars. Of the existence of the priory during the ascendancy of the Norman earls, we have only an occasional hint; for instance, Richard, a monk of Wenlock is among the witnesses, who, about A.D. 1086, attested Earl Rogers' foundation charter of the Collegiate Church at Quatford. There is also a record bearing every appearance of authenticity, which tells of Earl Roger having given Millichope to Wenlock, in exchange for, or in composition of, its claim upon the manor of Erdington. Whether the original of this valuable document exists, and if so, in what custody, this notice may serve to induce an inquiry. The fact stated is more than probable. The next incidental notice of Wenlock is in a charter of Earl Hugh to Salop Abbey. Granting to that house the tithe of all his venison in Shropshire, he excepts that taken in the woods of St. Milburge, of which probably the tithe had been granted to the priory.

This designation of Wenlock Priory under the name of St. Milburge is noticeable, inasmuch as it is nearly certain that the conventual church was primarily dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The practical importance of associating the name of the Saxon saint with the Norman foundation was however never lost sight of. The acquisition of the bones of another Saxon saint (St. Winifred) by the monks of Shrewsbury, and the monastic value of such possessions, have been well set forth by the historians of that town and abbey, when speaking of a period somewhat later than that now before us. The monks of Shrewsbury encountered the perils of a distant journey and an inhospitable region in pursuit of their object. A similar acquisition was earlier made by the monks of Wenlock, who had no such primary obstacles to surmount. There was a tradition that St. Milburge

was buried at Wenlock, and a probability that the unknown place of her sepulture would be within the precincts of the ancient church. If the site of the successive foundations were the same, as probably it was, the accidental discovery of her remains during the progress of the Norman building would be perfectly credible. Of course an accident so desirable happened; a boy, running over the floor of the proposed building, trod open the very tomb of the saint. The balsamic exhalations usually resulting on such occasions were not wanting; the merits of the saint, the ingenuity of the monks, or the enthusiasm of the people were instantly rewarded by miraculous effects of average credibility. Crowds thronged to the sepulchre; cures were effected, partial or complete; but the chief success of dead St. Milburge was alleged in remedy of such scrofulous disorders as had resisted all other treatment.

The translation of her relics, *i. e.* their removal to a spot in front of the high altar of the new church, took place May 26, 1101.

In the reign of Stephen we have notice of the first recorded prior of this house; his name was Raynald, and he is only known as the friend and companion of Robert de Bethun, Bishop of Hereford, the prior's diocesan, who closed a troubled and exemplary career when attending the Council of Rheims, in April, 1148. The prior was with the bishop to the last, and probably did not survive him long, as Humbald occurs as prior in the commencement of the next reign.

In the thirteenth year of Henry II. (1167), the prior of Wenlock is mentioned as having been amerced for some offence within the jurisdiction of the justiciar of the forest. In this reign also the priory made a valuable acquisition in the manor of Dudinton (now Prior's Ditton). Herein the monks were devisees of one Hugh de Periers who took name from Periers sur Andelle in Normandy, and who, accompanying Duke Henry to England in 1153, was rewarded on the accession of that prince by a grant of the royal manors of Corfham, Cul-

minton and Ditton. Hugh de Periers dying issueless, the two former reverted to the crown, but the king in 1175-6, and again in 1180, confirmed, with certain conditions, his bequest of Ditton to Wenlock. By this act the annual value of Ditton, estimated at £11, assumed the nature of a royal grant in frank almoigne to the priory, and the sheriff entered it regularly in his accounts at the exchequer, as a part of the royal revenue, for which he was, after December 1175, no longer accountable. Here then is the first royal recognition of Wenlock Priory of which we have public record. At this and at a later period, when other religious houses are found contributing to the crown revenue in the form of a donum, the prior of Wenlock seems to be exempt, nor does he appear as a contributor to such revenue till 1199, when he stands on the Pipe Roll as furnishing his quota with the abbots of Salop, Haghmon, and Lilleshull, in the proportion of £15 to £20, £5, and £3 6s. 8d. respectively.

His contribution being less than the abbot of Salop probably implies not so much an inferiority of means as a less liability. A liability of any kind seems to have been a new thing, and has next to be accounted for. The reign of Richard I. brought an aggrandizement to this house, which, beyond a general idea of its importance, we have hardly the means of estimating. It was probably in return for some great but unrecorded subsidy, extorted from, or offered by, the monks, in aid of Richard's warlike necessities, that a new hundred was in his reign created in this county, and seigneurial rights therein, involving much influence and revenue, conferred on the prior of Wenlock. The limits of this new hundred or liberty corresponded nearly, if not exactly, to those of the modern franchise of Wenlock. At the same time the prior and his tenants, within the said district, were exempted from all obligation to do suit at other hundred courts, or even at the greater county courts of the sheriff.

From this period the prior is usually found assessed with other abbotts and priors when taxed by the crown.

He contributed to the donum of 5th of John (1203) to the aid for marrying the king's sister, levied in 1235-6, but not to that for marrying the king's daughter, which was payable in 1245.

When the inquisitions for the hundred rolls were taken in 1255, all the manors within the liberty of Wenlock are stated as being held under the prior, and owing suit to his court only. At the same period several important additions had been made elsewhere to the Domesday possessions of the monastery, which had now probably attained to its greatest prosperity. In the non-existence or concealment of any connected chartulary of Wenlock, the local antiquary suffers an incalculable loss. Such a document alone can afford information as to the particulars of that steady and quiet aggrandizement by which this house was distinguished from its neighbours, but which, if we are to believe Giraldus, was a common result of that sobriety and prudence which prevailed in establishments of the Clugniac order.

In 1291, the annual income of the prior of Wenlock from different sources was estimated at about £160, but from this estimate several items, accruing from outlying possessions, are excluded. A similar valuation of the income of Salop Abbey at the same period gives a result of little more than £133.

The few charters relating to this house, which are printed in the *Monasticon*, are chiefly from private collections. A few others are known to exist in similar repositories, and an increasing interest in such subjects may perhaps bring to light many more.

All other information which can be hoped for in illustration of the history of Wenlock Priory must be sought in the usual quarters, viz., the diocesan registers of Hereford, and the public records of the kingdom. The facility with which the latter can now be consulted renders any attempted statement of minute particulars in such a notice as the present both unnecessary and inadequate. Suffice it to say that, like other alien priories, Wenlock was seized by the crown during the

French wars of Edward III., and a valuation of its possessions, made in 1380, is still extant. In the 18th of Richard II. it was finally declared denizen, and so ceased to be dependent on any foreign house. It never however, like Bermondsey, another Clugniac house, was exalted into an abbey, and if it gained anything by exemption from foreign jurisdiction, it probably lost more by the consequent failure of internal discipline and economy, and by becoming obnoxious to the disfavour, and amenable to the extortions, of a government which had no longer those foreign interests to maintain which had contributed to the rise and prosperity of such establishments as Wenlock.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. the net annual income of this priory was little more than £400, being less than four-fifths of that of Shrewsbury Abbey.

Its surrender to the crown bears date January 26, 1539, (30 Henry VIII.) and a valuation of three years later, though it exhibits its possessions as somewhat more valuable than the valuation of 26th Henry VIII., bears the same ratio to a second valuation of Shrewsbury. At its dissolution the monastic body consisted of a prior, sub-prior, and eleven monks.

The first grantee of the site of Wenlock Priory was Augustinus de Augustinis, in 36 Henry VIII. The succession of its subsequent owners, even if it could be included here, forms no part of the history of Wenlock Priory, though it may reasonably be regretted that no feeling of veneration for such a monument of medieval skill should have accompanied the inheritance.

R. W. EYTON.

The ruins of the priory are situated close to the town, adjoining the parish churchyard.

They consist of the chapter-house, the south transept, a fragment of the north transept, a portion of the south side of the nave of the conventual church, and the prior's

house. The rest of the foundations of the church can be traced, and show its dimensions to have been as follow:—

Length of nave	156 feet
Span under centre tower	39 "
Choir	156 "
Lady Chapel	48 "
Length from east to west	401 "
Length of transepts	166 "
Breadth of nave and aisles	66 "
Breadth of Lady Chapel	40 "

The chapter-house is an oblong square of sixty-six feet by thirty-one feet. The entrance to it from the cloister was by a rich circular-headed doorway, on each side of which is a window; all are similarly ornamented with chevron, hatched and arched mouldings. Above were three tall circular-headed windows, represented in Buck's *Views*, but now entirely gone. On the spandrels have been figures of saints.

The north and south walls of the chapter-house are still tolerably perfect; at about three feet from the floor is a projection having a chevron moulding, from which rise two clusters of six small round shafts which divide the space into three compartments of fifteen feet. These columns are five feet high, and have capitals variously ornamented, from which issue a corresponding number of ribs which formed the groined roof. In the spaces between the clusters of columns are five small circular arches, resting on columns consisting of three shafts, above which, up to the groins of the roof, the space is covered by rows of intersecting arches, each springing from the intersecting point of the arches beneath them. This beautiful specimen of Norman architecture is probably the work of Roger de Montgomery; and, from the bases of six plain Norman pillars which a few years ago were to be seen in the choir, it is probable that it also was of the same date.

The west front, nave and transepts were in the Early Pointed style. The great west window is gone, but from the remains of one of the imposts, its form is conjectured to have been a triple lancet. Beneath it appears to have

been a spacious doorway, but the mouldings are so destroyed that the form of the arch can scarcely be traced.

The west front belongs to the latter half of the thirteenth century, exhibiting in the only window that now remains, the elements of Geometrical tracery, that is, a single arch, enclosing two lancet lights, the head filled with an open circle, the jambs of the window furnished with slender columns, and the arch divided into mouldings.

Of the great west window, only one of the jambs and the springing of the arch remain, but it must have been of large dimensions; and, judging from the window already described, it was in all probability also filled with Geometrical tracery. The east window of Acton Burnell Church, in the immediate neighbourhood, and erected about the same period, will at once suggest the probable form and arrangement of the tracery.

The interval between these windows was occupied by tiers of trefoil-headed niches, each tier consisting of three niches, decorated with columns, capitals and moulded heads. Beneath the west window appears to have been a spacious doorway. Attached to the west end are the remains of the south side of the nave, consisting of three pointed arches, having a triforium above of lancet arches in couplets, each of these couplets being enclosed within the span of the large arch. Above them is a row of clerestory windows, much defaced.

The pillars of the nave are octagonal, and attached to three of them are massive columns, supporting a plain groined roof, above which, on a level with the triforium, is an apartment lighted by the window described in the west front, and two similar ones to the south, and a door, which is supposed to have communicated with the dormitories.

The south transept consists of three graceful arches springing from lofty clustered columns. Above these is a triforium of lancet arches, divided by the shafts which supported the ribs of the roof, between which are the clerestory windows.

The bases of the four large piers which supported the centre tower at the intersection of the nave and choir remain, as do some others in the nave.

No part of the cloisters now exist, but it is evident that the nave and chapter-house formed two of its sides, and it is probable that the domestic offices, such as the dormitory, refectory, &c. (now totally destroyed), formed the other two sides.

The prior's residence, which adjoins the south side of the chapter-house, is a most interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the period, and from its arrangement appears to have occupied the sides of a quadrangular court, of which one side only now remains perfect. This consists of a building of two stories, surmounted by a very high roof, and contains some of the principal apartments. Its whole length is about 100 feet, and it has a light and elegant open cloister extending the whole length, and communicating with the rooms on either floor. The cloister is divided into compartments by large buttresses at regular intervals, and these again are subdivided into two compartments by smaller buttresses, the space between being filled in with two trefoil-headed lights and divided horizontally by a transom. The space below the transom is filled in solid, and is open above to give light to the cloister. The arrangement is the same for the lower story.

A similar cloister appears to have extended round the other side of the court, but to have been only one story high. Arched doorways open from the cloisters into the various apartments on both floors, and the communication from one cloister to the other is by a narrow stone staircase at the north end.

In a room on the ground floor, which is supposed to have been the private chapel of the prior, is a recess lighted by three trefoil-headed lights, and divided from the room by an arch of singular form.

In the upper story the apartment of most importance, and in the best state of preservation, is the banqueting hall. Its length is twenty-five feet, and its width nine-

teen, its lofty roof rising to the full height of the building, and is divided in its length into three bays of unequal dimensions, and lighted by four windows of two lights each, these being again enclosed within a deeply recessed arched head, enriched with tracery. On each side of the window, and within the depth of the recess, is placed an octagonal pedestal, in the situation usually occupied by stone seats in the houses of the same date; but in this case they are too lofty to have been used with convenience for this purpose, and for what other they could have been intended it is difficult to guess.

The summit of the walls on which the roof rests is furnished with a moulded cornice enriched with flowers. The roof is of oak, and designed with extraordinary skill and beauty. As before stated, it is divided into three unequal bays by two principals, each principal consisting of a beautifully proportioned arch, enriched with well-designed mouldings, and resting on slender stone columns attached to the walls, finished with capitals of varied design, and terminating half way down the wall on moulded brackets and intermediate bands. The apex between the top of the arch and the angle formed by the rafters is enriched with open trefoils, and the intervals between these arched principals are filled in with a series of plain arched ribs giving support to the rafters, attached to which, and extending the whole length of the roof on each side, is a broad band of open flowing trefoil work.

The wall opposite to the windows is plain, with the exception of the door of entrance from the cloister, the shafts supporting the roof already described, and an ornamented bracket intended probably to support a light. At the north end of the room is a large ugly fire-place of modern date, and a narrow stone staircase communicating with the kitchen beneath. To the south of this is another apartment of similar proportions, but in a very dilapidated state.

It is an extraordinary circumstance connected with this very interesting room, that the general form and

detail of the roof indicate an age anterior to the date of the building of which it forms a part; belonging, as far as it is safe to judge by the analogy of style, to the middle of the fourteenth century, while the date of the latter is unquestionably a century later. There is a roof of somewhat the same kind in the church at Wigmore in Herefordshire, where the building itself is undoubtedly of the earlier date.

The notes from which the above description has been drawn up were made two years ago, on the occasion of a visit to Wenlock in company with Mr. Blore, who, with his usual kindness and readiness to give information, pointed out to the writer all that was most interesting in the architecture. Whatever may be valuable in this account is therefore derived from Mr. Blore, and the writer must be accountable for any inaccuracies that may have arisen from misconception of Mr. Blore's meaning.

He considered the prior's house to be a singularly interesting specimen; and, as it has been hitherto undescribed, the detail has been made as full as the notes would admit of.

The writer at the same time understood that Mr. Blore was disposed to assign the chapter-house and some other fragments to the date 1140; the transept, nave, &c., to the early part of the thirteenth century, when it appears that Lady Agnes Clifford was a contributor to the building; and that the west front might have been erected a little later, when a slight advance had been made to a change of style; and the prior's house in the middle of the fifteenth century.

E. S. A.

February 28, 1853.

MAYORS AND BAILIFFS OF TENBY.

THE following list of the Mayors and Bailiffs of the borough of Tenby, extending from the third year of Henry IV., when a municipal government was first created by royal charter, down to the Restoration, was transcribed from the corporation books by Robert Nash, alderman, in 1730. The list is of some historical value, as showing that families of other than Welsh origin were for a long period in the ascendant in the borough; and to some it may be interesting to trace to a foreign root, whether Flemish or Norman, a few of the names inserted. The scarcity however of Flemish names, in a town where Flemings are said to have settled, is remarkable, and seems to strengthen the opinion which has been advanced, that those colonizers were principally of the labouring class, and below that which would probably take part in the administration of municipal affairs:—

	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
Henry IV.	1403 John Watts	Willm. Preece; Thomas Phelpe.
"	1403 Thos. Wiseman	Thos. Lovy; Roger Bonner.
"	1404 Thos. Phelpe	Thoma. Perrott; ¹ Phillip Smith.
"	1405 Thos. Lovy	Thos. Lome; John Sayse.
"	1406 Thos. Phelpe	David Jolle; Thos. Rees.
"	1407 John Banowe	John Adam; Wm. Davy.
"	1408 Thomas Lovy	William Adam; William Peers.
"	1409 Thomas Lome	William Barber; Thomas Maggott.
"	1410 Thomas Lome	Thomas Gibb; John Davy.
"	1411 Roger Bonner ..	John Smith; David Elliot.
"	1412 Roger Bonner	Harry Preece; Richd. Seely.
Henry V.	1413 Thos. Perrott	John Seely; David Brentlos.
"	1414 Phillip Smith	Phillip Poyer; Thomas Samson.
"	1415 Phillip Smith	John White; David Walter.
"	1416 Thomas Lovy	Richard Halle; John Horringa.
"	1417 Thomas Lovy	John Guskon; John Rees.
"	1418 Roger Bonner	Thomas Phelpe; Thomas Lome.
"	1419 Roger Bonner	John Smith; Richd. Rogers.
"	1420 John White ²	David Cadly; Richd. Maggott.

¹ A pedigree of the Perrott family is given in Lewis Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations*, i. p. 74.

Of the family of Perrott, Stephen first came into Pembrokeshire in the reign of Henry I., he married Elynor, of Istington, daughter and heiress of Merchion ap Rice, being fourth in descent from Howell Dda, king of South Wales.—*Life of Sir John Perrott*, p. 14. 1728.

² Lewis Dwnn, i. pp. 129, 80.



FORTIFICATIONS OF TENBY.



SOUTH GATEWAY,
From Saint George's Street.

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

Henry V.	1421	John White	Robt. Maggott; William Kiffe.
Henry VI.	1422	Thomas Lome	Richd. Martin; John Hodge.
"	1423	{ Philip Smith	{ Griffith Melsander; John Saunders.
"		{ John White	
"	1424	John White	Edward Dyer; John Browne.
"	1425	Thomas Lome	Walter White; Lewis Mason.
"	1426	Thomas Lome	William Edward; John Webb.
"	1427	Thomas Reess	William Poyer; Merrick Taylor.
"	1428	William Rogers	Thomas Rowe; William Clome.
"	1429	John White	Richd. Halle; William Rogers.
"	1430	Richd. Halle.....	John Hendry; David Ap Athos.
"	1431	John White	Richd. Hall; Thomas Lome.
"	1432	John White	William Smith; John Collin.
"	1433	John White	William Browning; Thomas Samson.
"	1434	Thomas Lome	Wm. Smith; Jno. Welch; Jno. Gibb.
"	1435	Thomas Lome	Thomas Lome; John Davy.
"	1436	Thomas Reess	William Malefant; Henry Talaborn.
"	1437	Thomas Reess	Richd. Herring; Thomas Child.
"	1438	Richd. Halle	David Martin; Howell William.
"	1439	Richd. Halle	John Thomas; Howell Phelpe.
"	1440	John White	Thomas Reess; John Seara.
"	1441	John White	John De Wilkin; John Sayse.
"	1442	John White	John Lawreni; Thomas Gibbon.
"	1443	William Rogers	John Breer; Walter Eynon.
"	1444	William Rogers	Roger Mary Church; ³ John Howell.
"	1445	John White	John Tucker; William Gwyn.
"	1446	John White	John Willy; David Hoche.
"	1447	Richd. Halle... .	John Jordan; Richd. Robin.
"	1448	Richd. Halle.....	John White; John Halle.
"	1449	John White	William Tanner; David Lloyd.
"	1450	John White	Robt. Martin; John Henry.
"	1451	Richd. Halle.....	John Reess; David Thomas.
"	1452	Roger Marichurch	Howell Lewis; Thomas Maggott.
"	1453	Roger Marychurch	
"	1454	John White	James White; Robert Perrott.
"	1455	John White	John Rogers; Thomas Bishop.
"	1456	John White	Phillip Hardin; David Adlard.
"	1457	Thomas White.....	John Robert; Thomas Griffith.
"	1458	Robert Perrott.....	John F. Gwyn; Thom. Samson.
"	1459	Richd. Halle	John Jubb; Richard May.
"	1460	John Collin	John Collin; John Sevarn.
Edward IV.	1461	Walter Eynon	John Maggott; Robt. Hodge.

³ Lewis Dwnn, i. p. 124.⁴ During the mayoralty of Thomas White, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, granted his permission and assistance towards rebuilding and repairing the walls of Tenby, which were ordered to be made six feet broad in every part, so that there might be a walk round them for the purposes of defence. This will probably account for the succession of arches built against the inner side of the walls, on the top of which the walk was evidently constructed. A *fac simile* of the original deed granted by the Earl of Pembroke is given by Mr. Norris in his *Etchings of Tenby*.

	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
Edward IV.	1462 John Breer	Thomas Stevan; Gunners Ffarnand.
"	1463 Thomas White	Robt. Williams; Thomas Halle.
"	1464 William Gwyn	Lewis Davy; John Bynde.
"	1465 Walter Eynon	William Tucker; John Gany.
"	1466 John Rogers	Thomas Reynold; David Gwither.
"	1467 Thomas White	Evan Ap rees; Thomas Welche.
"	1468 John Halle	Thomas Apes; William Jacke.
"	1469 John Breer	Henry Longe; John Hibberd.
"	1470 John Sevarn	John Gower; Robt. Hardin.
"	1471 Walter Eynon	Walter Rees; Howell Ap John.
"	1472 Thomas White	John Vaughan; David Willcocks.
"	1473 Thomas Stephen	Griffith Ap Athoe; John Longe.
"	1474 John Collin	William Lawnes; Thomas Seare.
"	1475 John Breer	John Landry; John Lawnes.
"	1476 John Rogers	John Mey; William Hitchin.
"	1477 Thomas White	Walter Elliot; John White.
"	1478 Thomas Stephen	Thomas Morris; Stephen Bibb.
"	1479 John Breer	Phillip Dyer; Roger Thomas.
"	1480 John Halle	David Robbin; Jenkin Phillip.
"	1481 Thomas White	Jenkin Apress; Phillip Torr.
"	1482 John White	Thomas Maghantly; John Lloyd.
Edward V. } Rich. III. }	1483 John Halle	David Griffith; John Turner.
"	1484 Thomas Stephen	John Clerke; Thomas Davy.
Henry VII.	1485 John Breer	John Rogers; Harry Baker.
"	1486 John White	John Wolcock; Lewis Howell al. Gwen
"	1487 Walter Rees	William Howell; John Williams; John White.
"	1488 John Rogers	Howell Ap Yervord; John Ap Jenkin Cotton.
"	1489 William Batman	Jenkin Tucker; David Tucker.
"	1490 John White	William Samson; James Hodge.
"	1491 John White	Philip Benyth; Thomas Mary Church
"	1492 Lewis Davy	John James; John A. Powell.
"	1493 Jenkin Apress al. Comro	John Thomas; William Meredyth.
"	1494 John White	Jo. Marichurch; William Clon al. Tanner.
"	1495 John White	Thomas Record; Meredyth Tucker.
"	1496 John Thomas	John Lewis; David Yencks.
"	1497 Thomas Morris	John Rogers; Howell Ap Jenkin.
"	1498 John White	John Ap Athoe; David Dicken.
"	1499 Robt. Hardin	John Thomas; Walter Tyler.
"	1500 Tho. Maghantly	David Webb; Wm. Ap Eynon.
"	1501 John Marichurch	William Thomas; Phillip Seare.
"	1502 John Lewis	Phillip Maggott; William Gibbe.
"	1503 Thom. Marichurch	John Lloyd; Jenkin Davy.
"	1504 Lewis Howell al. Green	John Mylle; Harry Teylor.
"	1505 John Walter	Richd. Hunter; Phillip Cotton.
"	1506 William Clon	Willm. Philipin; David Willy.

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

Henry VII.	1507	John Thomas	.....	Willm. Aspole; Morgan Tucker.
"	1508	John Mary Church	.....	John Hunny; David Griffith.
Henry VIII.	1509	William Clon al. Tanner.	Jenk: Thomas al. Bidder; Richd. Griffith.	
"	1510	David Tucker	.....	Willm. Bird; Walter Thomas.
"	1511	John Mary Church	.....	Thomas Clerk; John Gilbert.
"	1512	John Turner	.....	Willm. Ap Rees; John Gernin.
"	1513	Jenk: Thomas al. Bidder.	Richd. Locker; David Clon.	
"	1514	John Lloyd	.....	John Rogers; Willm. Thomas.
"	1515	Jenk: Bidder	.....	John Lewis; Nicholas Garrett.
"	1516	Phillip Seare	.....	John Barrett; John Rogers.
"	1517	Jenk. Bidder	.....	Eynon A. Powell; Nicholas Gemins.
"	1518	Willm. Beynon	.....	Patrick Canton; John Teyler.
"	1519	{ William Thomas } { Thomas Record ⁵ }	{ John Walter; John Heminga.	
"	1520	Willm. Tanner	.....	Howell Lawrence; David Morris.
"	1521	Jenk: Bidder	.....	John Hopkin; Thomas Gough.
"	1522	Philip Seare	.....	Jno. Davy; Jno. Bledry; David Canton.

⁵ Lewis Dwnn, l. p. 68.

The following account of his son is taken from Halliwell's *Connexion of Wales with the Early Science of England*:—

"The first original writer on arithmetic in English; the first on geometry; the first person who introduced the knowledge of algebra into England; the first writer on astronomy in English; the first person in this country who adopted the Copernican system; the inventor of the present method of extracting the square root; the inventor of the sign of equality; the inventor of the method of extracting the square root of multinomial algebraic quantities:—all these claimants for fame and the respect of posterity unite in Robert Recorde, M.D., physician to Queen Mary, a native of Tenby, in Pembrokeshire, and a man whose memory deserves a much larger portion of fame than it has hitherto met with. The particulars which I have been able to collect relative to Recorde's life are few. It seems that he went to Oxford about 1525, where he publicly taught rhetoric, mathematics, music and anatomy, and was elected a fellow of All Souls College in 1531. He was resident in London as early as 1547. According to Fuller, he was of the Protestant religion. Kennet says that he died early in 1558, but he does not give his authority; though it is probable that he did not long survive the making of his will, which is dated the 28th of June, 1558, and where he styles himself 'Robert Recorde, Doctor of Physicke, though sicke in body yet whole of mynde.' This document is preserved in the Prerogative Office, and furnishes some facts. To Arthur Hilton, Under-Marshal of the King's Bench, 'where I now remaine prisoner,' his wife, and the other officers and prisoners, he gave small sums amounting to £6 16s. 8d.; to his servant John, £8; to his mother, and his father-in-law, her husband, £20; to Richarde Recorde, his brother, and Robert Recorde, his nephew, his goods and chattels, out of which his debts and the expenses of his funeral were to be discharged. In a codicil to this will, made on the following day, he gives directions that his law books should be sold to Nicolas Adams, a fellow-prisoner, for £4. The works of Recorde are all written in dialogue between master and scholar, in the rude English of the time. All his writings considered together, Recorde was no common man. It is evident that he did not write very freely at first in English, but his style improves as he goes on. His writings continued to the end of the century to be those in common use on the subjects on which he wrote, though we must gather this more from the adoption of ideas and notation than from absolute citation."

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

Henry VIII.	1523	Harry Tyllor	Harry Tyllor ; Richard Clon.
"	1524	Jno. Lloyd Vargan	John Hopkin ; David Meredith.
"	1525	Willm. Thomas.....	Harry Meyricke ; John Colle.
"	1526	{ John Mary Church .. }	{ Germin Griffith ; John Allen.
"		{ Willm. Beynon..... }	
"	1527	Willm. Beynon.....	Thomas Lougher ; ⁶ Thomas Longe.
"	1528	David Clon als. Tanner....	Jenk. Lloyd ; Willm. Horton.
"	1529	John Lloyd	Griffith Lloyd ; Lewis Pricked. ⁷
"	1530	Willm. Thomas	Griffith Prickard ; Willm. Sutton.
"	1531	Jenk : Lloyd	Thomas Barrett ; ⁸ Jenkin Barrett.
"	1532	John Lloyd	Owen Lloyd ; David Bidder.
"	1533	John Lloyd	John Water ; John Gough ; George Rey.
"	1534	Willm. Thomas	Philip Dey ; Philip Gibb.
"	1535	Willm. Sutton	David Germin ; John Gronno. ⁹
"	1536	Thomas Lougher	Richd. Record ; John Thomas.
"	1537	{ John Lloyd	{ Thomas Gryffy ; Thomas Brown.
"		{ Thomas Lougher..... }	
"	1538	Richd. Clon als. Tanner ..	John Collins ; Edward Waddin.
"	1539	Thomas Lougher	William Colle ; Mathew Davy Dedwith.
"	1540	John Lloyd Vaughan	William Maggott ; Robert Vecary.
"	1541	Willm. Sutton	Dennis Thomas ; Roger Gwither.
"	1542	Evan Lloyd	Pera West ; Howell Brytton.
"	1543	John Colle.....	John Lloyd ; Philip Prydyth.
"	1544	Thomas Lougher	James Barrett ; Mighel Grenway ; Wat : Loughr.
"	1545	Thomas Lougher	Robert Gardner ; David Palmer. ³
"	1546	Evan Lloyd	William Barrett ; Willm. Griffith.
Edward VI.	1547	Richd. Clon als. Tanner ..	Hugh Maunsell ; John Perrott.
"	1548	Hugh Maunsell	Thomas Perrott ; Rees ap Rees.
"	1549	Willm. Barrett.....	Rees Barrett ; Philip Mathoe.
"	1550	Thomas Lougher	Nicholas Hunter ; Leonard Germin.
"	1551	Richard Clon als. Tanner..	John Rastall Ar ; Nicholas Crew.
"	1552	John Rastall: Ar.....	Griffith Lloyd ; Thomas Latch.
Mary.	1553	John Rastall Ar	John Philkin ; John Kethin.
"	1554	James Barrett, Ar	Jenkin Morgan ; George Chaplin.
"	1555	Phillip Mathoe.....	John Canton ; Harry Thomas.
"	1556	John Lloyd	Griffith Gwin ; Griffith Howell.
"	1557	John Perrott.....	Richard Phillipps ; John Stafford.

⁶ Lewis Dwnn, i. p. 121.⁷ *Ibid.* p. 75.⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 68, 146.⁹ *Ibid.* p. 176.

¹ George Owen in his *MS. History of the County of Pembroke*, contained in the British Museum, Harleian Collection, No. 6250, folio 12, gives the following account of the son of the above Thomas :—

"Robert Lougher, Doctor of Lawes, borne in Tenby, was for his learninge of great estimation, and held the cheyro in Oxford for many yeares, beside other chief places in the Universtatie, till worthielye he was advanced to be Chancellor of York, holdinge wch place he dyed, the 3rd of June, 1585, at Tenby, where he was borne."

² Lewis Dwnn, i. p. 147.

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

Elizabeth.	1558 John Rastall Ar	Griffith Browne; John Thomas.
"	1559 Richd. Record ³	Peter Veale; Robert Lewis.
"	1560 Philip Prydy	David Bowen; Adam Hastlen
"	1561 John Rastall Ar	Walter Phillpott; Giles Ffowler; John Palmer.
"	1562 James Barrett Ar	William Lewhelling; David Rogers.
"	1563 John Perrott	Nicholas Longe; John Collin.
"	1564 James Barrett Ar.	Walter Bedlowe; Willm. Reverton.
"	1565 John Rastall, Ar	Rees Prickard Senr.; Walter Hooper
"	1566 Griffith Browne	Evan Harris; Edward Griffy.
"	1567 John Perrott	John Lansdon; Peter Williams.
"	1568 Adam Hastlen	Richd. White; William Ffender.
"	1569 Griffith Howell	John Gronowe; Leonard Child.
"	1570 Rees Prickard, Senr.	Richd. Hamond; Morgan Evan.
"	1571 John Rastall Ar.	Willm. Rogers; ⁴ Walter Phillpin. ⁵
"	1572 Rees Barrett	Erasmus Saunders; Willm. Gibbon.
"	1573 Adam Hastlen	Willm. Birkin; Phillip Gibbe.
"	1574 James Barrett Ar.	Marks Bowen; John Howell. ⁶
"	1575 John Palmer	Willm. Wyatt; ⁷ John Phelpe.
"	1576 James Barrett Ar	Thomas Bedlowe; David Hays.
"	1577 Erasmus Saunders	Doctor Robert Lougher; Thomas Arley.
"	1578 Griff: Howell	William Ffrench; Roger Arley; Morris King.
"	1579 William Ffender	Ho: Howell; Wm. Young.
"	1580 Griff: Howell	Richd. Barrett; Jno. Thomas ala. Saunders.
"	1581 John Gronowe	Thoma. Mason; Griff: Gibbon.
"	1582 Rees Prickard Senr.	Roger Barry; Thomas Prendergast.
"	1583 Adam Hastlin	William Barrett; Thos. Moore.
"	1584 Walt: Philpin	Robt. Record; Robt. Benson.
"	1585 Philip Gibbe	Wm. Fferrior; ⁸ Wm. Askott; Walter Brown.
"	1586 John Howell	Davd: Palmer; Geo: Griffith.
"	1587 How. Howell	Wm. Massy; Jams: Maggott.
"	1588 John Gronowe	Jno: Edwards; Jno. Byrren.
"	1589 Walt. Philpin	Richd. Jyllian; Jams. Prickard.
"	1590 How: Howell	Richd. Wallis; Dav: Bidder.
"	1591 Wm. Wyatt	Dev: Barrett; Anth: Woodward.
"	1592 Wm. Fferrior	Wm Shepheard; Thomas Dunsterfield
"	1593 Jno. Gronowe	Tho: Welche; Lewis Elliott.
"	1594 Rees Prickard	Jno. Cole; Griff: Brynn.
"	1595 Walter Philpin	Jno: Rogers; Dav: Gibbon.
"	1596 Wm. Wyatt	Tho: Griffyth; Robt. Bryn.

³ Richard Recorde is mentioned among other alchemical writers in an old poem called "Bloomfield's Blossoms," written in the reign of Henry VIII.—*Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, p. 309.

⁴ Lewis Dwnn, l. p. 67.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 67.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 177.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 68.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 64.

	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
Elizabeth.	1597 Wm. Ffarrlor.....	Rees Prickard; Jama. Webb.
"	1598 John Gronowe	Davd: Webb; Tho: Welch.
"	1599 Devx. Barrett	Jno. Lougher; Jno. Barry.
"	1600 David Palmer	Richd. Hastlen; Jno: Webb.
"	1601 Walter Philpin.....	John Butler; Howell Philpin.
"	1602 William Wyatt.....	Griffith Philpin; David Hamond.
James I.	1603 Richd Barrett	John White; Richd: Thomas.
"	1604 Devx: Barrett	Saunders Barrett; Thos: Hamond.
"	1605 Howell Howell.....	Erasmus Turcke; Richd. Thomas; David Hicks.
"	1606 John Rogers.....	Leonard Gibbon; Nichs: Southwood.
"	1607 Richd Hastlin	John Saunders; Thos: Waterston.
"	1608 Rees Prickard	Thos. Evans; Griffith Thomas.
"	1609 { Griffith Philpin } { Rees Prickard	Richd. Howell; Nichs: Stafford.
"	1610 Walter Philpin.....	Erasma. Record; John Barrett.
"	1611 Willm Wyatt	Harry Lee; Walter Barrowe.
"	1612 John Rogers.....	Phillip Saunders; Harry Stephens.
"	1613 David Palmer	Richd. Barrett; Reynold Webb.
"	1614 Howell Howell.....	Willm: Johnes; Thom: Barrett.
"	1615 David Gibbon	William Risam; Richd. Barzey.
"	1616 Richd. Hastlin]	Devx. Wyatt; Harry Saunders.
"	1617 Devx: Barrett	Willm. Offley; John Ffarrlor.
"	1618 Willm Risam	Adam Thomas; Anth. Henbrough.
"	1619 Henry Lee.....	Walter Hooper; John Howell.
"	1620 William Johnes	Richd. Massoke; Nichs. Horsam.
"	1621 John Rogers.....	Phillip David; Richd. Harria.
"	1622 Richard Howell	Thomas Wyatt; John Meyrick.
"	1623 { Thomas Barrett } { David Gibbon	Robt. Browne; George Moore.
"	1624 Willm Risam	Jenkin John; John Thomas.
Charles I.	1625 Rees Prickard	Griffith Gibbon; Joshua Record.
"	1626 John Rogers.....	Honkin Longe; Willm. Bishhop.
"	1627 Walter Barrow.....	John Dunsterfield; Walter Sharnborn.
"	1628 Thomas Wyatt.....	Lewis Bushop; Evan Longe.
"	1629 Devx: Wyatt	Willm. Ffranklin; John Gibbon.
"	1630 Willm. Johnes	Richd. Williams; Griffith Prickard.
"	1631 Richd. Howell	Abraham Barrowe; Thomas Taylor.
"	1632 Rees Prickard	Richd. Rogers; David Hamond.
"	1633 Richd. Massok.....	Humphry Summers; David Palmer.
"	1634 Thomas Wyatt.....	John Risam; Lewis Bishop.
"	1635 Willm. Johnes	Richd. Williams; Rees Gittos.
"	1636 Devx. Wyatt.....	Phillip Wyder; Rees Barrowe.
"	1637 Rees Prickard	John Moore Ar.; John Stone.
"	1638 John Risam	Thomas Barrett; John Selman.
"	1639 Richd Massoke	Richd. Wyatt; John Poyer.
"	1640 Evan Longe	John Barrowe; David Sherborn.
"	1641 David Hamonds	David Howell; Lewis Davies.

* The following extract from the Minnte Book of the Corporation of Tenby,

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

Charles I.	1642	Abrah: Barrowe	.....	John Saunders; Thomas Stephens.
"	1643	Richd. Wyatt	.....	Thomas Meyrick; Barthol: Kinge.
"	1644	David Palmer	.....	John Haile; Michael Sutton.
"	1645	David Hamond	.....	Thomas Rogers; Henry Griffith.
"	1646	Robt: Browne	.....	John Protheroe; Richd. Barrowe.
"	1647	Griffith Gibbon	.....	Edward Gibbe; Edward Wyatt.
"	1648	Rees Barrowe	.....	Willm. Bowen; Thomas Williams.
"	1649	John Dunsterfield	.....	John Sayes; John Davies.
"	1650	David Palmer	.....	Thomas Kinge; John Sherborn.
"	1651	Thoms: Barrett	.....	William Gibbon; William Rogers.
"	1652	Richd. Wyatt	.....	John Meyrick; John Leach.
"	1653	John Protheroe	.....	John Adams; John Rogers.
"	1654	Hump: Sommers	.....	Francis Hill; James Harries.
"	1655	{ Thomas Rogers ⁷ } { Thomas Barrett }		Arthur Russell; Walter Taylor.
"	1656	Richd. Barrowe	.....	Walter Hornbrough; George Bevan.
"	1657	John Sayes	.....	James Lloyd; Richd. Holmes.
"	1658	David Palmer	.....	William Wyatt; Walter Child.
"	1659	Richd. Wyatt	.....	Thomas Man; John Thomas.
Charles II.	1660	Rees Barrowe	.....	Francis Athoe; William Hughes.

NOTE ON THE LIST OF MAYORS AND BAILIFFS OF TENBY.

Although the list contains but few names that are evidently Flemish, such as De Wilkin, Adlard, Fernand, Yencks, and Jenkin, it is probable that many of the other surnames are of the same origin. As the appearance of some of these surnames in the early records of the settlers in the south-east of Ireland may be taken in proof of their remoter antiquity in South Wales, the

inserted during the Mayoralty of David Hammond, may not be without interest to some of our readers:—"Wee whose names are underwritten hereby undertake that Mr. Thomas Wyatt shall bee paid him for Gown powther and shott and mach which he has bought for the use of the Towne by the 1st of November next ensuing being the sum of five Pounds nine shillings & elevenpence.

DAVID HAMOND, *Mayor*.

Abraha. Barrowe.

The 22^d of September 1642.

⁷ Thomas Rogers, as well as "David Hammond" and "John Protheraugh," are mentioned in the Register of Marriages of the Parish of Gurfreston, as Mayors of Tenby, by whom, during the time of the Commonwealth, it would appear from the following extract from the said Register, and other similar entries, that the Marriage ceremony was often performed:—"John Lloyd & Anna Williams both of the p'ishe of Gurfreston, were married by Thomas Rogers, one of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Tenbie, upon the first day of November 1655.

THOMAS ROGERS, *Mayor*.

In the presence of—Arthur Russel
William Lewis

John Rice
Morgan Bowen."

following instances of their recurrence in the county of Wexford may be worth notice:—Henry *Lome*, Nicholas *White*, and Adam *Cadwelly*, (Cadly in Tenby, in 1420,) with others of Pembrokeshire descent, were jurors in Wexford, *anno* 1307, in the inquisition on the lands of Joan, Countess of Pembroke—as were three men of the name of *Peers*, with Robert *Elyot*—on the death of her son, the famous Aymer de Valence. Bernard *Mey* of New Ross, with Thomas Carew and William Traherne, of Carlow, were jurors after the death of Roger Bygod, Earl of Norfolk. Sayse, a surname in Tenby in 1405, signifies *the Sassenach*, a soubriquet given to many Anglicised Celtic Welsh by their countrymen, and afterwards converted into a surname, which has been modernized into Seix in Ireland, where some of this name were falconers to the Earls of Kildare, and others gentlemen in the household service of the Earls of Ormond. The *sex* of the mason appears to be the modern type of the short *sais*, or short sword, whence the Saxons are said to derive their designation. The following names of apparent Flemish extraction appear in a roll of Wexfordshire men who were summoned on military service in 1345, to oppose O'Brien, when Edward the Third had drawn away many of the Anglo-Irish chivalry to the war in France. The italicised surnames appear also on the Tenby list. Bartholomew More, Walter *May*, Nicholas Bataille, Geoffrey Max, Nicholas Joce, Richard Martell, John Wykyn, Maurice Holle, Thomas Syggyn, Adam *Collyn*, Bernan Farwill, Gilbert *Rowe*, and Adam Uthebot.

The Celtic annalists of Ireland, the “Four Masters,” notice the first invasion of their country incidentally, under the year 1169, observing that “the fleet of *the Flemings* came from England in the army of Mac-Murchadha, to contest the kingdom of Leinster for him: they were seventy heroes dressed in coats of mail.” This tradition of the extraction of the earliest swarm of invaders would seem to imply that the majority of them, at least, were from the Low Country colonists, of whom

the working and humble bees remained in Wales. Having trespassed last year on your pages with a lengthy notice of the connexion between Welsh and Irish families, I hardly like to suggest the insertion of the following letter, read by the Earl of Cawdor at your meeting in 1851, and already printed in Sir Henry Ellis' *Letters*:—

R. Gruffithe to Cardinal Wolsey, in 1523 or 1524.

Pleasit to it youre moost noble Grace, my dutie of moost humble recommendacions hadde unto your Grace as apperteynyth, sygnyfyng unto the same your moost noble Grace, that there is so gret aboundance of Irissshemen latelye comyn within these xij monethes into Pembrokeshire, the Lordship of Haverforde West, & so alongest the Sea Syde to Saynt Dauydes, and within the townes of Haverforde West, Pembroke, & Tenbye, suche that be comyn theder before & inhabited there, that by estymacion do amounte at the leste to the nombre of twentye thousande persons & above, of all maner & sorte; & the mooste part of the same Raskells be out of the domynyons of the Kings Rebell therle of Desmonde, & very fewe of theyme out of the Englysshe pale of Irelande. And the King's towne of Tenbye is almost cleane Irisshe, as well the hedde men & ruelers as the comyns of the said Towne; and of their highe & presumptuose myndes doo dissobey all maner the Kings Processe that comythe to theyme out of the King's Exchequer of Pembroke, supposyng that their Charter will bere theym therin, wher of niethr thair Charter is no thyng like so large of liberties as they do clayme it to be. And one of theym, caulled Girmyn Gruffith, born under the domynyon of the said Erle, is nowe owner of two great Shypps well appoynted with ordinaunces; and it is dailye proved by experyence that fewe or none of Englyssshemen or Welshemen can or be receyvyd amongs theym to anye service or wages. And the last yere I herde of a grete nowmbre of the same Irissshemen that were cast over lande upon the cost within the saide Shire, whereupon I made a preycys watche, and in two little parishes in one nyght I gadered of theym above two hunderde that were newe comyn, besides as manye that were comyn there before; and all the same new Company I did send to See agayne. Albeit sythce they be comyn agayne with manye more; and every one that comythe dothe clayme kynred to one or other of the same shire, townes & countre foresaid. And even sythce that I expulsed the said new comyn Irissshemen out of the countre as before, the rest do grudge agaynst me, and of truethe in all the said circuite there be four Irissshemen

agaynste one Engliasse or Weshe; and therfore, after my pouer mynde, it were expedyent & necessarye that the Kings Highenes with his moost honorable Counsaill shulde ponder the same, and devise some order to be takyn, as well for the avoiding of the moost part of theym, as alsoe that noo man within that parties shall reteigne any that shall come out of Irelande thider at any time hereafter into thair service, upon a certayne penaltye; and ells they shall never be worn out but increas more & more. And furder sygnyfying unto your moost noble Grace that the Mayor & Towne of Tenbye have commytted and dow many great ryotts, rowtes, and unlesfull assembles agaynst the King's lawes, his peax, crowne, & dignyte, with divers extorcions, as shall appere by divers indictaments remaynyng agaynst theym in the King's Records of Pembroke. And also it shalbe duely proved that they have ayded and vittailed the Kyng's enymyes at sundrye tymes; and that as shalle pleas the Kynges Highenes and your most noble Grace to commaunde me to do, concernyng any order that shalbe takyn concernyng the premyssis, shalbe accomplisshed to the uttermost of my little power; as knoweth God, who ever preserve your moost noble Grace in felicitie. From Carmurden the viijth daye of this July &c.

Your humble Servaunt,

R. GRUFFITH.

To my
Lorde Legatis
moost noble Grace.

The rebel Desmond was the traitorous Earl James, who had entered into treaty with Francis the First of France, to bring 25,400 men into the field whenever a French army should land in Munster; had afterwards treated with the Emperor of Germany for the invasion of Ireland, and was ambitious enough to aspire to the hand of the emperor's daughter.

Germin Griffith, who was one of the bailiffs of Tenby in 1526, appears as a follower of another Earl of Desmond, in 1544, when he was "George Grenelef, peticapytayne" of the band of Kerne that nobleman sent as his contingent to the siege of Boulogne; and he wrote as "Captain G. Grenleffe," from Cork, 4th March, 1546, to the king's secretary, to announce his having captured a French ship that had attacked his vessel while lying in Cork harbour. Perhaps this vessel was his own "great

shypp well appoynted with ordinaunces," and the gallant captain a buccaneer, to whom an *alibi* might have been as convenient as an *alias*.

The usurpation of Tenby by the Irish was, in all likelihood, not very lasting; nor can their influence in the corporation be believed to have produced any *sanitary* effects: the adjective "cleane" is not applied to them in its ordinary acceptation; and we know that each of the principal towns in their own country had a *fau-bourg* peculiar to the Celtic population, known as "the Irish-town,"—a St. Giles' in comparison with *les quartiers* inhabited by persons of English habits. But—jesting apart—few of the new comers were probably of Milesian descent, but either of pure Welsh extraction, like Greenleaf, or of Flemish or Gallo-Anglican origin. And it is remarkable that the incensed correspondent observes they *claimed kindred* with one person or the other in Pembrokeshire. I have heard of "Scotch cousins," and—feeling that "blood is thicker than water"—do not admire the cold-hearted way R. Gruffithe regarded the advances of expatriated Irishmen towards their distant kinsmen, the legs of whose genealogic relationship were so many centuries long, and from whom a dangerous sea had hitherto so unkindly separated them. Subsequent to this time some of the surnames of the Tenby mayors, &c., Barrett, Canton, Sutton, Wadding and Stafford are those of merchants of the same period in the sea-port towns along the south coast of Ireland. Wexford, as the *caput baroniæ* of Leinster, descended regularly with its lordship to the eldest co-heiresses of the successive Earls of Pembroke, and a constant intercourse was maintained between the two counties. The seneschal or agent placed in charge of the Irish estate was often a Welshman. John of Castlemartin held that office in 1280, succeeded by Maurice, Lord Canton, whose family founded St. Dogmael's, near Newport, and, on the opposite coast of the channel, Glascarrig Abbey. Two knights of the Wogan family were sent over at different times as seneschal; and, in 1303, that post was held by Adam de

la Roche, who might almost have discerned from the summit of the mountain over Wexford—near which his own lands lay—the opposite hills of Preseley, belonging to his kinsman David, lord of Roche Castle.¹

HERBERT F. HORE.

Pole-Hore, Wexford, Feb. 10, 1853.

Of the fortified towns in South Wales, Tenby appears to have been as impregnable as any, as well from its natural position as the strength of its walls. Of these a considerable portion remains;—of the rest some has given way to decay, but more to the growth of the town in modern times. Formerly there were three principal gateways,—the north, which has been entirely removed; the south, now remaining; and the east, of which part may still be seen. Of the walls connecting these, that portion between the east and north gates has been thrown down, nearly all of it. The rest is tolerably perfect. Some of the most picturesque remains of the fortifications may be judged of by the illustrations which conclude these notices of Tenby.

EISTEDDVODAU; TEMP. HENRY IV.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE BOOK OF ANTONI POWEL.]

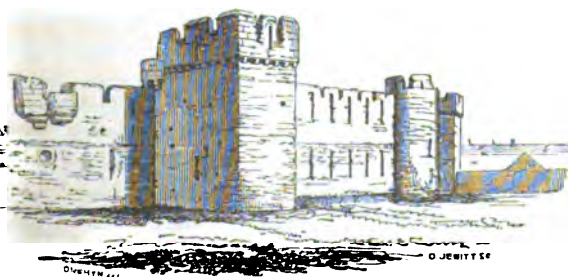
In the time of Henry the Fourth occurred the domestic war of Owain Glyndwr, in which the Welsh proved very successful under the leadership of Owain; and the Welsh would at that time have regained their privilege and crown, had it not been for the treachery of some of the nobles of Wales, who exposed the designs and resisted the preparations of Owain and his allies. After that, Owain concealed himself, but as the king got intelligence that the bards were acquainted with the place of his retreat, he prohibited them, under pain of fine and imprisonment, from holding Eisteddvodau and chairs for vocal song, except under the protection and privilege of a license from the king himself. Wherefore there could be found, neither a chaired bard

¹ See the deed, dated 1303, of David de Rupe, lord of Maynclochan, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1852, p. 264.

FORTIFICATIONS OF TENBY.



South-West End.



South-East End.

TOWN WALLS AND TOWERS.

nor a domestic bard, as far as the king and his partisans knew, who might teach the people to read and write Welsh; for be it known, that until that time, the bards and poets alone taught the knowledge of letters and figures to the Welsh; and in the monasteries nothing but French and Latin was taught. In consequence of this untoward circumstance that befell the country and nation, the knowledge of vocal song and of letters was nearly lost, and very few were found who had received any education, and still fewer who would make a show of it, for fear of treachery and conspiracy. Indeed it is currently believed that many of the poets disappeared, without having ever afterwards been heard of. Schools and all writing materials were prohibited. On that account want of system and great ignorance prevailed amongst the Welsh, and every vice and immorality became rampant. And scarcely could there be presented to the sight and knowledge of country and clan any one that was an adept in vocal song, or a song artistically composed; none but certain itinerant minstrels that perambulated the country; there was nothing in the form of vocal song, but abusive and satirical lyrics against every discreet and orderly person; possessing the merit of neither genius, knowledge, nor art.

Llawdden the bard, a man from Llandeilo Tal y Bont, in Gower, happened one morning to be in the company of his kinsman and intimate friend, Gruffydd ab Nicholas, at Abermarlais, when an itinerant minstrel entered the hall under the name of bard, with a song of eulogy, such as it was, addressed to Gruffydd, in which he celebrated him for evils that had never entered his mind to commit, which he called heroic exploits. Gruffydd placed the ballad in Llawdden's hand, and Llawdden read it, and it was in English, and having read it he composed the following Englyn:—

Every saucy, ungracious word, every song of spite,
Every slander and filthiness;
Every ill savour, every mischievousness,
Have been conveyed to our country.

"That is true," said Gruffydd, "but how can it be otherwise?" "Very easily," answered Llawdden, "let Eisteddvodau and chairs be convened under notice and proclamation of a year and a day, according to ancient usage, for the purpose of renewing the former knowledge of letters and vocal song peculiar to the Welsh nation, and of confirming the privilege of vocal song; and then it will be seen that the deficiency of genius and conscience will be but scanty." Gruffydd replied, "that is not permitted in the present day by the king's law." "It will be permitted," rejoined Llawdden, "if prudently asked." "It may be," said

Gruffydd, "yet, where is there any hope?" "With you, my lord," answered Llawdden, "if you will but make an application; and if you do apply, I predict that you will succeed to your heart's content." "I will apply," said Gruffydd. He did apply, and obtained a warrant and privilege to go and return, under the protection of the king's license, that is, of St. Henry of Windsor. And in the twenty-first year of his coronation, the first great Eisteddvod of Carmarthen was held, and as many bards and poets as could be found were invited thither, and they were feasted, and were received with the welcome accorded by one gentleman to another. The respect of hall was paid to every composer of vocal song, and gifts and silk robes were presented to each, also a horse and a gold noble: they had their board free and their lodging gratuitous, and this over the space of forty days. And Llawdden from the land of Gower and from the family of Gruffydd Gower, and blood relation of Gruffydd ab Nicholas, and Gwilym Tew from Tir Iarll, and Davydd Nanmor, were found to excel in knowledge and genius; and they were required to exhibit the old sciences and usages which the ancient Cymry knew and understood in respect of the memorial of country, and the code of letters. And Llawdden was required to investigate and shew the Cynghaneddau (*consonancy*), and how they might be improved where necessary. And Llawdden was judged to be the best framer of consonancy in Wales; Gwilym Tew was judged to be the best in regard to old usages, and the ancient science of vocal song; and the most practically expert at vocal song, as well as the most skilful in regard to the customs of the courts of the Princes of Wales, as long as they existed, was considered to be Davydd Nanmor.

The session was held in the hall of the king's court; Gruffydd ap Nicholas was the judge, and the aforesaid three poets were privileged and chaired masters of song. And when they proceeded to exhibit, Gwilym Tew was pronounced to be the best in regard to the old sciences of vocal song and the old metres, and the usages of the Emperors of the isle of Britain, and the usages of the Round Table; and Davydd Nanmor was judged to be the best in regard to the knowledge and customs of the courts of the Princes, and the most skilful in the metres of vocal song. And of the old usages, the system of the Round Table was found to be the best, as it existed under the Emperor Arthur, at Caerleon upon Usk, who had brought one Rhys ab Tewdwr over from Armorica, on his return from Constantinople to Wales, when he had by conquest gained his province and the privilege of a prince. And that was the one of the Round Table, different in its arrangements from the one of Tir Iarll, which had been

there established, under privilege, by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, ab Nest ab Rhys ab Tewdwr; and lord and prince of Glamorgan, in right of his wife; she was Mabli, the daughter of Sir Robert ab Amon, and the most beautiful lady that ever was seen: hence the proverb, "to seek to become a Mabli before a Lleucu," spoken of one who would court respect as the head, before she was anything better than a fag-end. And when the exhibition was over, the Eisteddvod was published and proclaimed under a year and a day from year to year until the expiration of the third year; and from three years to three years, until the end of the ninth year, then was obtained the privilege of efficiency. In the tenth year was held the second great Eisteddvod of Carmarthen, where Davydd ab Edmund won the silver chair for his exploits, which were pronounced by the bards of Glamorgan to be the nonsense of art; and Llawdden, who was the chaired master of song, received the golden axe for his improvements in the consonancies, so that there was never any further need of improving them. And at that Eisteddvod the bards of Glamorgan entered their protest against the system of Davydd ab Edmund's twenty-four metres, which had there received the sanction of the chair, because the superior number of the bards of North Wales were too much for the bards of the territory of Dynevor and those of the lordship of Glamorgan. From henceforth the chair of Glamorgan became isolated from the rest, under the privilege of the bards of the isle of Britain, and it embosomed the system of the Round Table, as it had been established there by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and Mabli his wife, on the day that they were married in the castle of Cardiff, where the commot of Maesmawr was bestowed as a dowry upon the wife of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and on that account was the name Tir Iarll (the earl's land) given to the commot.

When the privilege of efficiency was thus obtained, there was no further need of the king's license in respect of the chair of the territory of Dynevor, since it was now an open chair. And after this privilege had been attained, it was resolved to form a law and statute as nearly as possible in conformity with the ancient statutes of the Emperor Arthur and others, at the end of nine years, which had been imposed as a task upon Llawdden. He gave notice and proclamation thereof, under a year and a day, before the second Eisteddvod; that was required of Llawdden, as well as to arrange a system out of the directions and knowledge that were exhibited at the first Eisteddvod. And thus ends the history of that Eisteddvod.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AT ROME.

THE inscriptions which I forward have not been published, with the exception, perhaps, of that to the memory of Sir Edward Carne, of Nash, in the county of Glamorgan, our last authorized ambassador to Rome.

With reference to the first two names, Owen Lewis and Hugh Owen, I know nothing. The monuments were destroyed when the church adjoining to the English College was pulled down. Possibly some of your readers may inform us as to Charles Gwyn and Geoffrey Vaughan, as well as of the others.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Grant, Rector of the College, when I was at Rome in 1847-8, obligingly copied the inscriptions from a MS. in the College Library,

Sir Edward Carne's monument, and that of Pecham, are in the atrium or cloister of St. Gregory, in Monte Celi, at Rome.—J. M. T.

March 1, 1853.

FORMERLY IN THE CHURCH OF THE ENGLISH COLLEGE, ROME.
1595.

D. O. M.

Audioeno Ludovico Cambro Britanno U. J. D. ac Professori Oxonii in Anglia Ac Regio Duaci in Flandria Archidiacono Hannoniae et Canonico in Metropolitana Cameracensi atque Officiali generali utriusque Signaturae Referendario Caroli Cardinalis Borromaei Archiepiscopi Mediolanensis Vicario Generali Gregorii XIII Et Xysti¹ V. in Congregatione de Consultationibus Episcoporum et Regularium a Secretis Episcopo Cassanensi Gregorio XIV ad Helvetios Nuntio Clementis VIII. Apostolicae Visitationis in Alma Urbe adjutori, Anglos in Italia Galliae ac Belgio omni ope Semper juvit, atque ejus imprimis opera Hujus Collegii ac Duacensis ac Rhenensis Fundamenta jacta sunt Vixit annos LXI Menses IX Dies XXIX Exula Patria XXXVI Obiit XIV Octobris MDXCV Ludovicus de Torres Archiepiscopus Montis Regalis Amico posuit.

FORMERLY IN THE CHURCH OF THE ENGLISH COLLEGE, ROME.
1618.

D. O. M.

D. Hugoni Odoeno Nobili Cambro Britaño Carnaviensi qui

¹ Sixtus.

florente Adhuc aetate Patriam haeresi infectam Fugiens, L annos in Gallia Hispania Belgio Italia vivens exilio consenuit cujus Opera et consilio uterque Philippus Hisp. Reges Albertus Austriae et Burgundiae Et Alexander Parmæ Duces in rebus Gravissimis sunt usu Catholicam Contra Sectarios Fidem semper pro Virili adjuvit provexitq. usque adeo ut Illius zelo exagitati Haeretici novas Indies illi molestias procudere usq. Ad extremum vitae spūm² non destiterint, cujus in Deum pietas, liberalitas in Pauperes in Bonos oēs benevolentia Ereptum terris Coelo dignum reddiderunt, Romae octogenarius Romanae Fidei Propugnator acerrimus maximo Catholicorum Anglorum dolore moritur III Kalend. Junii anno MDCXVIII Collegium Anglorum insigni Benefactori et Carolus Guineus ex Sorore nepos ex testamento hæres Amantissimo avunculo posuere.

CLOISTER OF ST. GREGORY, IN MONTE CELI, ROME.

1569.

D. O. M.

Roberto Pechamo Anglo Equiti aurato Philippo et Mariae Angliae et Hispan. Regit Olim a consiliis. genere Religione virtute praeclaro Qui cum Patriam suam A Fide Catholica deficientem Adspicere sine summo dolore Non posset, relictis omnib. Quae in hac vita carissima esse Solent in voluntarium profectus Exilium post sex annos Pauperibus Christi Haeredibus Testamento institutis Sanctissime e vita migravit Idib. Sept. ann. MDLXIX Aetatis suae LIV Thomas Goldovellus Episcopus Asaphensis et Thomas Kirtonus Angli Testamenti Procuratores pos.

CLOISTER OF ST. GREGORY, IN MONTE CELI, ROME.

D. O. M.

Eduardo Carno Britanno Equiti Aurato Jurisconsulto Oratori summis de rebus Britanniae Regum ad Imperatorem ad Reges bisq. Ad Romanam et Apostolicam sedem quarum In altera legatione a Philippo Mariaq. piis Regibus missus oborto dein post mortem Mariae in Britannia schismate, sponte Patria carens ob Catholicam Fidem cū magna integritatis veraeque pietatis existimatione decessit hoc monumentum Galfridus Vachanus et Thomas Fremannus amici ex Testamento pos. Obiit anno Salutis MDLXI XIII Kal. Febr.

² Spatium.

THE LATE EDWARD ROGERS, ESQ.

SINCE the publication of our last Number, we have lost a warm friend and firm supporter, and one deeply interested in Archæological science. We allude to the decease of Edward Rogers, Esq., of Stanage Park, which occurred at Bath, on the 22nd of December last.

When we enriched the pages of our July Number with a disquisition from his pen upon that disputed subject, "The Site of the Last Battle of Caractacus," we little expected to be called upon, so soon, to deplore the removal of its estimable and talented author; nor could those members of the Cambrian Archæological Association whom he entertained at Stanage last autumn, in the spirit and with the abundance of true English hospitality, have anticipated that the hand which then greeted, and the lips which bade them welcome, would, after the lapse of a few weeks only, be motionless and mute in death.

Such sad events, though we cannot control or avert them, it is our melancholy privilege to lament and to deplore; and we should be doing an injustice as well to our own feelings, as to the memory of one so respected in public, and so beloved and esteemed in private, life,—so interested in antiquarian researches, and so desirous by every means in his power to develope and to extend them,—if we withheld the earliest tribute of our unfeigned sorrow at his removal, and the conviction that it has occasioned a blank in our Association which will not soon be adequately supplied.

Mr. Rogers was descended from an ancient Shropshire family—Rogers of "the Home." He was the only son of Charles Rogers, Esq., an opulent London merchant, who on his retirement from business, purchased the estate of Stanage, in the counties of Radnor, Hereford, and Salop, and erected upon it the present noble mansion. This, with the estate, the late Mr. Rogers considerably improved; enlarging the one, and so extensively planting the other, as to gain from the Society of Arts the gold medal for plantations.

The subject of this brief memoir was educated at the Charter House, whence he proceeded to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and graduated in civil law. After being called to the bar, and travelling the Oxford Circuit, he retired from the active duties of the profession, and obtained, in 1820, a seat in Parliament for the Borough of Bishops castle, which he retained till the passing of the Reform Bill. He was moreover an active magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Radnor, and filled the office of sheriff in the year 1840.

Mr. Rogers was twice married. His first wife, Sarah Augusta, daughter of George Wolff, Esq., Danish Consul in England, was taken from him in the year 1816, and their numerous family were cut off in childhood, with the exception of Edward, who died at Geneva, in 1838, several years after he had attained his majority. He afterwards married, in 1832, Eliza Casamajor, daughter of Henry Brown, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, a union from which he derived uninterrupted happiness, till in December, 1849, death again withered the pleasant plant in whose shadow he delighted, and he was left to pursue his sad and solitary way!

This heavy blow fell with overwhelming violence upon our estimable friend; his constitution sustained a shock from which it never afterwards recovered, and the subsequent loss of a dear and justly valued Sister in whose society he took refuge, added to the already accumulated burden, and matured the seeds of a latent but long existing disease.

After consulting an eminent London physician, and resorting to every expedient that medical science could devise, he returned to Bath, where, after much suffering, patiently endured, he quietly and resignedly breathed his last in the seventy-first year of his age.

THE LAST PART OF THE MIRROR FOR MAGISTRATES.

IMPRINTED AT LONDON BY THOS. MARSHE, A.D. 1574.

Howe Owen Glendowr seduced by false prophecies toke upon him to be Prince of Wales & was by Henry Prince of England chased to the mountaynes where He miserablye died for lacke of foode Anno D 1401.

About the year 1557, Sackville formed the plan of the *Mirror for Magistrates*; it was to comprise all the illustrious unfortunates of the English history, and every personage was to recite his own misfortunes in a soliloquy before the poet, who descends, after the manner of Dante, into hell, conducted by Sorrow. It was intended that the characters should have passed in a chronological order of procession, and Sackville began vigorously with the induction. But the poet was soon lost in the statesman. He had commenced his biographical sketches at the further end of the series with Henry, Duke of Buckingham. He therefore adapted the close of his induction to the

circumstances of his only finished legend, and abandoned the design abruptly, but he did not relinquish the project of his own fancy, without recommending its completion to Richard Baldwyn and George Ferrers, men of the first talent at that period, nor without selecting the most pathetic incidents and catastrophes from the chronicles. The magnitude of the attempt to which his single resources appeared equal, deterred his successors from prosecuting it without assistance; they invited the contributions of their contemporaries, and, amongst the rest, engaged Churchyard and Phaer; the latter wrote the life of Owen Glandwr, inserted in the quarto collection of 1559, the title of which was as follows:—"A Myrroure for Magistrates wherein may be seen by example of others with howe grevous plagues Vices are punished & how frail & unstable worldly Prosperitie is founde even of those whom Fortune seemeth most highly to favour.—Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. Anno 1559. Ædibus Thomæ Marsh." The *Mirror* was reprinted in 1563, 1571, 1574, and again in 1587, with an induction and the addition of new lives by John Higgins. Whether Phaer's poem was thrown out to make room for the insertions of this editor is not known, but it certainly made a part of the collection on the first two republications. In the year 1610, the work underwent a complete revision with additions, by Richard Niccols, a poet of powers very superior to Higgins. On this occasion the title was changed; "A Mirror for Magistrates being a true Chronicle Historie of the untimely Falles of such unfortunate Princes & Men of Note as have happened since the first entrance of Brute into this Island until this our Age, &c., newly enlarged; imprinted by Felix Kyngston, 1610." It contains eighty-six lives, &c.

I.

I pray thee Baldwin, sith thou doest
 entend
 to shew the fall of such as climbe to hye
 remember me whose miserable end
 may teach a man his vicious life to flye
 Oh Fortune! Fortune! out on thee I crye
 my lively corpe thou hast made leane &
 slender
 for lacke of foode whose name was Owen
 Glandour

II.

A Welshman borne and of the Trojan
 bloud
 but ill brought up whereby full well I
 finde
 that neither byrth nor linage make us
 good

though it be true that Cat will after
 kinde
 Flesh gendreth flesh but not the soule or
 minde
 they gender not but foully do degender
 when men to vice from virtue them sur-
 render

III.

Eche thinge by Nature tendeth to the
 same
 whereof it came and is disposed like
 downe sinks the mold—up mounts the
 fiery flame
 with horne the Hart—with hoofs the
 horse doth strike
 the wolfe doth spolie—the suttile foxe
 doth pike

and to conclude no flshe fleshe fowle or
plant
of there true name the propertie doth
want

IV.

But as for men syth severallye they have
a minde whoses manners are by learning
made
goode bringing up alonely doth them
save
In honest acts which with their parents
fade
so that true gentrye standeth in the trade
of vertuous life not in the fleshye line
for blood is brute but gentrye is divine

V.

Experience doth cause me thus to say
and that the rather for my countreyemen
which vaunt & boast themselves above
the day
if they may straine their stock from
worthy men
which let be true are they the better
then?
nay far the worse if so they be not good
for wby—they staine the beauty of their
blood

VI.

How would we mocke y^e burden bearing
mule
if He would brag He were an horses
sonne
to presse his pride (might nothing els
him rule)
his boastes to prove no more but bid
him run
the Horse for swiftness hath his glory
wonne
the mule could near the more aspyer
though He should prove a Pegas was his
sire

VII.

Ech man may crake of that which was
his owne
our parents vertues are theirs & no whit
ours
who therefore will of noble byrth be
known
ought shyne in vertue like his aunces-
tours
gentrye consicisteth not in landes and
towers
He is a Churle though all the world were
his
Yea Arthurs heyre—if that He live amisse

VIII.

For vertuous life a gentleman doth make
of her possesseur all be He poore as Job
Yea though no name of elders He can
take
for prooffe take Merlin fathered by a Hob
but who sets his minde to spolie & rob
although He come by due discent from
Brute
He is a Chorle ungentle vile & brute

IX.

Well thus did I for want of better witte
because my parents naughtely broughte
me up
for gentlemen (they sayd) was nought so
fitt
as to attast by bould attempts the cup
of conquests wyne, whereof I thought to
sup
& therefore bent mself to rob & ryve
and whom I could of lands & goodes
deprive

X.

for Henry the 4th did then usurpe the
crowne
despoiled the King, with Mortimer the
heyre
for which his subjects sought to pin him
downe
and I while fortune offered me so fayre
did what I might his honour to appayre
& took on me to be the Prince of Wales
entiste thereto by prophecies and tales

XI.

for which such idle as wayte upon the
spoyle
from every part of Wales unto me drew
for loitering Youth untaught in any toyle
are readye aye all mischief toe ensue
through helpe of these so greates my
glorye grewe
that I defyed my king through loftye hart
and made sharpe warre on all that toke
his part

XII.

See lucke, I tooke Lord Rainold Gray
of Rythen
and him enforst my daughter to espouse
and so unraunesomed I held him still &
sythen
in Wigmore land through battle rigorous
I caught the right heire of the crowned
house
The Earle of March Sir Edmond Mortimer
and in a dungeon kept him prisoner

XIII.

When all the marches longing unto
Wales
by Syverne West I did invade and burne
destroyed the townes in Mountaines &
in Vales
and rich in spoyles had homeward safe
returne
was none so bold durst once againste me
spurne
thus prosperously doth fortune forwarde
call
those whom she mindes to give the
sorest fall

XIV.

When fame had brought these tidings to
the king
(although the Scottes then vexed him
right sore)
a mighty army against me He did bring
whereof the French king being warned
afore
who mortal hate against King Henry
bore
to greve our Fo He quickly to me sent
twelve thousand Frenchmen armed to
war & bent

XV.

a part of them led by the Earl of Marche
Lord James of Burbon a valiant tried
knight
withheld by wynddes to Wales-ward
forth to march
took land at Plymmouth prively on a
night
and when he had done all that he durst
or might
after a meyney of his men were slayne
He stole to ship and sailed home again

XVI.

twelve thousand more in Milford did
arrive
and came to me then lying at Denbigh¹
with armed Welshmen thousands double
fyve
with whome we went to Worcester well
nigh
& there encampt us on a mount on high
to abide the king who shortly after came
and pitched his field on a hill hard by
the same

XVII.

there eight dales long our hostes lay
face to face

and neyther durst others power assaile
but they so stopt the passages the space
that virailes could not come to our
availe
wher through constraint our hearts be-
gan to faile
so that the Frenchmen shrank away by
night
and I with mine to the mountaines took
our flight

XVIII.

The king pursued greatly to his cost
from hilles to woods from woods to
valleis plane
and by the way his men & stuff He lost
and when He saw He gained nought but
paine
He blew retreat & gat him home againe
then with my power I boldly came
abrode
taken in my country for a very God

XIX.

Immediately after fell a joly jarre
between the King & Percies worthy
blouds
which grew at last into a deadly warre
for like as drops engender mighty flouds
and litle seedes sprut forth great leaves
& buds
even so small strives if they be suffered
run
brede wrath & warre & death or they be
done

XX.

The King would have the ransoms of
such Scots
as these the Percies ta'ne had in the felde
but see howe strongly lacre knits her
knots
the king will have—the Percies will not
yield
desire of goods some craves but graunteth
seeld
oh cursed goods, desire of you hath
wrought
all wickedness that hath or can be
thought

XXI.

The Percies deemed it mester for the
king
to have redeemed their cosin Mortimer
who in his quarrell all his power did
bring
to fight with me that tooke him prysoner
than of their pray to rob his souldier

¹ Dynbych y Pyscod, the modern Tmby.

and therefore willed him so some means
were found
to quite forth him whom I kept vily
bound

XXII.

Bicause the king misliked their request
they came themselves & did accord with
mee
complaining how the kingdom was op-
prest
by Henries rule—wherefore we did agree
to put him downe & part the realme in
three
the Northe part theirs—Wales wholly to
be mine
the rest—to rest to th' erle of Marches
line

XXIII.

and for to set us hereon more agog
a prophet came (a vengeance take them
all)
affirming Henry to be Gogmagog
whom Merline doth a Mouldwarp ever
call
accurst of God that must be brought in
thrall
by a Wolfe a Dragon & a Lion strong
which should deuide his kingdom them
among

XXIV.

this crafty dreamer made us three such
beastes
to thinke we were the foresayd beastes
indeed
and for that cause our badges and our
creastes
we searched out which scarcely well
agreed
howbeit the Heroldes redy at such a
neede
drew downe such issues from olde aun-
cesters
as proved these ensignes to be surely
oures

XXV.

Ye crafty Welshemen wherefore do ye
mocke
the noble men thus—with your famed
rimes
Ye noble men why fyve ye not the flocke
of suche as have seduced so many times
false prophesies are planges for diuers
crimes
which God doth let the devillish sort
devise
to trouble such as are not godly wise

XXVI.

And that appeared by us three beastes
indeed
through false perswasion highly borne in
Hand
that in our feate we could not chuse but
spede
to kill the king and to enjoy his land
for which exployt we bound ourselves
in hand
to stand contented ech man with his
parte
so fully folly assured our foolish hart

XXVII.

But such they say as fische before the net
shall seldome surfet of the pray they
take
of thinges to come the haps be so unset
that none but fooles may warrant of
them make
the full assured successe doth oft forsake
for fortune findeth none so fyt to flout
assured by Sots which cast no kind of
doubt

XXVIII.

Howe sayest thou Henry Hotspur do I
lye
for thou right manly gavest the King a
fielede
and there wast alaine bicause thou
wouldst not flye
Syr Thomas Percy thine uncle forst to
yeelde
did cast his head sere but seeld
from Shrewsbury towne to the top of
London Bridge
So thus fonde did both their lives
abridge

XXIX.

Whan king Henry the victory had wonne
destroyed the Percies put their power to
flight
He did appoint Prince Henry his eldest
sonne
with all his power to mete me if he
might
but I discomfit through my partners
fight
had not the heart to mete him face to
face
but fled away and he pursued the chase

XXX.

Now Baldwine marke—for I calde
Prince of Wales
and made beleve—I should be he in dede
was made to flye among the Hills &
dales

when all my men forsooke me at my
nede
who trusteth loyterers seeld hath lucky
speede
and when the capitaynes courage doth
him fayle
his sculdiers hearts a litle thing may
quayle

XXXI.

and so Prince Henry chased me that lo!
I founde no place wherein I might abyde
for as the dogges pursue the sely doe
the Brache behind—the hounds on every
side
so tracte they me among the mountaynes
wyde
whereby I founde I was the heartlesse
hare
and not the beast Colprophet² did declare

XXXII.

and at the last like as the litle roch
must either be eat or leap upon the
shore
when as the hungary Pickerell doth
approach
and there finde death—which it escapt
before
so double death assaulted me so sore

that eyther I must unto my enmy yeeld
or starve for hungar in the barrayn field

XXXIII.

Here shame & payne awhile were at a
strife
Payn bad me yeelde—shame bad me
rather fast
the one bad spare—the other bad spend
—my life
but shame (shame have it) overcame at
last
whan hunger gnaw—th⁴ doth the stone-
wal brast
& made me eat both gravel durt and
mud
and last of all my dung my flesh and
blud

XXXIV.

this was mine end to horrible to heare
yet good enough for a life that was so ill
whereby O Baldwin warn all men to
beare
their youth such love to bring them up
in skill
bid Princes flye Colprophets lying byll³
and not presume to cline above their
states
for they be faultes th⁴ folle men—not
their fates

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE Seventh Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at Brecon on Monday the 12th of September, 1853, and the following days :

Sir JOSEPH BAILEY, Bart., M.P., *President*.

A programme of the proposed excursions will appear in the July Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. In the meantime we give a list with which we have been favoured of the chief objects of archæological interest near Brecon:—

PRIMEVAL.

(1.) STATIONS, FORTIFIED POSTS, &c.—At Slwch, three-quarters of a mile from Brecon, a very perfect camp; one on the Crûg Hill, one mile, also very perfect; another in Fenni-wood, one mile

² False prophets.

³ Skill.

and a half. Entrenchment at Cilwhibart, two miles. Camps at Twyn Llechfaen, three miles; at Twynygaer above Cefnparc, four miles; on the hill above Trallwng, six miles; at Twynygaer, on Talwen Common, four miles; at Gaerfawr (very well defined), and Gaerfach, on each side of the Honddû above Pont-allt-arnog, six miles; at Cornyfan above Pontfaen, six miles; on Alltffillo, six miles; on the Allt above Llansaintfread, six miles; on Wenallt above Talybont, six miles; on Crúghywel above Crickhowel, very perfect, fourteen miles; at Craig-y-gaer above Clydach, sixteen miles; on the Miarth, ten miles; at Cefnygaer above Defynock, nine miles; at Pendre Talgarth, eight miles.

(2.) TUMULI.—At Pytyngwyn, two miles; at Alexander Stone, two miles; at Tymawr, Llangasty tal-y-llyn, five miles; at Crûg and Twyn-cerig-adarn on the hill above Llanfihangel Nantbrane, five miles; at the Tri Chrûgau on Eppynt, ten miles; at Llanfair near Crickhowel, thirteen miles.

(3.) CARNEDDAU in abundance on the mountain chains of Eppynt and Drygarn, and on Mynydd Llangynidr.

(4.) MEINI HIRION.—At Pool, one mile and a half; the Maen Llia, described below, six miles; at Llwynyfedwen, near Llangynidr Bridge, nine miles; at Cwrtygollen, fourteen miles; and near Tretower, nine miles. The perforated stone pointed out by Archdeacon Williams near Llwynreidd, three miles.

(5.) CROMLECHAU.—At Kingstone Hill, Llanywern, three miles; near Penycefnyffordd above Talgarth, ten miles.

(6.) CISTFEINI.—The Ty-illyd above Manest Court, three miles; above Castell Madoc, five miles; near Gwernvale, thirteen miles; Croesllechau near Pontithel, nine miles.

ROMAN AND EARLY CHRISTIAN.

The Roman town "Bannium," portions of which are very perfect, three miles, together with the road Sarn lleon or Sarn Helen, thence to Neath and towards Chester; and in the former direction, the Maen Llia (supposed to be a Roman road mark), a vast unsculptured stone visible from the road for five miles on each side, six miles; and the Maen Madoc (sculptured), twelve miles; and in the latter, the Maen y morwynion, two miles, a sculptured stone with an inscription still legible.

Roman Stations of great interest at Coed-y-gaer and Penygaer in Cwmdy, ten miles.

The site of a Roman villa, bath-house, &c., at Llanfrynach, two miles and a half.

INSCRIBED STONES.—Besides those above mentioned, the Victorinus stone at Scethrog, five miles (*Arch. Camb.* 1851, p. 226); the stone of Turpilius near Crickhowel, fourteen miles; the stones of Valens and Peregrinus at Cwmdû, ten miles, (*Arch. Camb.*

1851, p. 227). There are other stones at Llandefailog Church (inscribed), two miles and a half; at Penmiarth, twelve miles; but their origin is unknown.

MEDIEVAL.

(1.) **MILITARY.**—Castles, at Brecon; at Pencelli, four miles; at Crickhowel, thirteen miles and a half; at Tretower, twelve miles; at Blaenllyfni, seven miles; Dinas, nine miles; Brynlllys, eight miles; Hay, fifteen miles. Sites of castles at Blaencamlais, six miles; at Castell dŷ, Senny Bridge, nine miles; at Trecastell, twelve miles; at Castell Madoc, at Aberedw, and Builth, sixteen miles (the localities of Llewelyn's last battle); remains of Brecon town wall.

(2.) **ECCLESIASTICAL.**—The Priory Church of St. John the Evangelist at Brecon, the choir of which is a magnificent specimen of Early English architecture; the choir of the Collegiate Church of Christ, formerly a church of Dominicans; St. Mary's Church in Brecon; Churches at Llanddew, one mile and a half; Llanspyddyd, two miles; Defynock, nine miles; Llanhamlach, three miles; Llansaintfraed, six miles; Crickhowel, thirteen miles. Llanthony Abbey is within twenty miles.

(3.) **DOMESTIC.**—Remains of Priory buildings at Brecon and at Crickhowel; Bishop's Manor at Llanddew; Newton, half a mile; carved oak fire-place, &c., from Pennant, at the Castle House, in Brecon; Porthaml near Talgarth, nine miles; stone carving and pargeting in house near Treberfedd, five miles.

(4.) **CROSSES.**—At Noyaddsiarmon Llanynis, fourteen miles; at Llangammarch, fourteen miles.

(5.) **ANCIENT WELLS.**—Maendŷ, half a mile; at Llanhamlach, three miles; Llechfaen.

It may be mentioned as an additional inducement that Brecon is the centre of the most picturesque scenery in South Wales, possesses excellent accommodation, and is easily accessible on every side.

It will be proposed, in Rule IV., for "two or more General Secretaries," to substitute "one or more General Secretaries."

Gentlemen intending to communicate Papers to the Meeting are earnestly requested to forward the titles of the same without delay to the Rev. W. Basil Jones, University College, Oxford.

Correspondence.

THE GRAVE OF GWALLAWG.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In calling in question the accuracy of Mr. Stephens' remarks respecting the locality of the sepulchral tumulus of Gwallawg (Wallace), I had no other authority than that of a translation of the poetical stanzas of the Graves of the Warriors, ascribed to Taliesin, which appeared in the *North Wales Chronicle* about the year 1817, under the signature of "P. B. W.," the then rector of Llanrug. The late Mr. P. B. Williams was a person eminently qualified to furnish a correct version of the poems of Taliesin, and to rescue them from the obscurity in which they are generally found, in consequence of having been transmitted through the medium of illiterate persons. A correct and authentic copy of *Englynion y Beddau* may probably be found in the library of his son at Pantafon, near Caernarvon. The following is an extract from the translation alluded to:—"The grave of *Pryderi* is at Abercynolwyn, where the torrents rush from the mountains: the grave of *Gwallawg* the Tall is on the banks of the brook of Carrog."

Abercynolwyn is a locality well known, and the place which I have already attempted to identify as the grave of Gwallawg is surrounded by memorials of religious zeal and of warlike excitement in Arfon, among the descendants of Cunedda Wledig. Mr. S. denies the validity of any argument founded on a similarity in nomenclature, by citing examples, in which the same names occur in several counties, such as Nanllau, Tryfan, Bryn Arien.

When terms occur descriptive of particular localities, they are entitled to special notice, such as Nanllau, a corruption of Nant y llef, so called from a remarkable echo in the immediate vicinity: and as Mr. S. derives a great part of the information which he brings to bear upon this subject from the legend of Math ap Mathonwy, in the *Mabinogion*, he will doubtless admit that the relative position of Pennard, Dolpepin, and Bala daulyn, which may be traced in succession on the banks of the Llyfni, in accordance with the topography of the legend, cannot apply to any other locality either in North or South Wales, except through the delusive mirror of Gwydion ap Don. He must also admit, that whatever might have been the claims of Pryderi to the diadem of the twenty-three cantons of South Wales, he is represented as a mere pig-drover, if not of a more degrading profession, visiting the various styes or pig stations in the exercise of his art, at Mochdref and Mochnant, in the county of Denbigh; Mochras and Mochynllaeth, in Meirion; and Mochmon and Corsfochno, in Cardiganshire. To draw materials from such an extraordinary document as this for the elucidation of the poems of Taliesin, would afford a proof that nothing comes amiss, which

favours an hypothesis formed in the school of Jacob Bryant, and worked out by the author of the *Celtic Researches*.

Without plunging into the abyss of Bryant's *Mythology*, I beg to draw Mr. Stephens' attention to facts connected with the topography of this legend, before I attempt to extricate myself from the horns of a dilemma on which I have been unexpectedly pitched, and compelled not only to have my cake, but to eat and digest it, as well as I can.

Pennard, where we first meet with Pryderi and his pigs, is a large villa or township extending along the banks of the Llyfni, from the sea to the summit of Llwytmor. It has an old mansion called Lleyar fawr or Llefer fawr, a name given to Lucius, the first prince in western Europe who embraced the Christian faith in the second century. It was in possession of a branch of the Glynns of Glynllifon, and by marriage became the property of Colonel Twistleton when in command of a detachment of the Parliamentary forces sent to secure North Wales to the interest of Oliver Cromwell. Within a mile on the opposite bank of the river is a small eminence called Bryn Gwydion ap Don, the rival of Pryderi. Higher up on the Llyfni, and surrounded by a swamp, is Dolpepin, where Wilson took his celebrated view of Snowdon, in contiguity to which are the double lakes of Nantllef, on the margin of which, called Bala daulyn, Edward the First pitched his tent, and was for some days employed in attesting some deeds of importance, some of which may be seen at large in Rhymer's *Fosdera*.

On the uplands of Nantllef several Druidical remains were to be seen a few years ago, which, together with the grave of Mabon, have disappeared under an accumulation of refuse from the slate quarries, and an interesting circle of upright stones sacrilegiously appropriated towards the erection of fences, and for other agricultural purposes. Between these uplands and Caernarvon Bay may be seen the slopes of Tryfan, which have been in possession of a branch of the family of Llowarch ap Bran for a period of 600 years, as the present worthy proprietor can testify from genealogical and other documentary evidence in the archives of the family, thus affording undoubted proof of the genuineness of the poems of Taliesin, furnished by P. B. W., viz., that the grave of Mabon the son of Madron is on the uplands of Nanlley, and the grave of Bedwin the Brave on the sloping side of Galt Tryfan.

I will now accompany Pryderi the swineherd to another part of Arfon, situated on the banks of the river Ogwen. Here the sovereign of Dyfed had a favourite abode, apparently at Chweryrion, or Crewyrion, which would imply, according to the tenor of this legend, a guild of sow-gelders, established from time immemorial for the benefit of Mochmon, or the Isle of Man. The villa or township of Grewyrion is however one of the most valuable and extensive in the Principality, extending from Aberogwen to Dyffryn Mymbyr, and embracing the demesne of Penrhyn and the slate quarries. Here first occurs the name of Tudur ap Grono, as one of the numerous

freeholders of the villa of Creweryon, who was the ancestor of Henry the Seventh, and gave the title to the Tudor dynasty.

It has been a subject of discussion among some of the members of the cathedral, whether this important township, now co-extensive with the parish of Llandegai, derived its name from having been appropriated at an early period towards the maintenance of the high choir at Bangor, as implied in the name Cororion, or choristers; or whether it was not a villa appropriated under the feudal system towards the support of the Greorion, or royal herdsmen, an office recognized in the early codes of British legislation. The first interpretation of the word excited considerable bustle among the precentors and lay vicars choral at the prospect of having an increase of salary from the productions of the slate rocks. However as the lease of the tithes of Llanddinam in South Wales, which had been appropriated by Act of Parliament for the support of the cathedral and choir, was about to expire, more pleasing anticipations were at hand, from a trite maxim that "a bird in the hand is worth two in a bush."

Instead of losing such a source of enormous wealth, the then proprietor of the slate quarries added considerably to his means of accumulation by exchanging forty acres of valuable land in the common of Tindaethwy with the trustees of a charity, for the farm of Dyffryn Mymbyr before mentioned, three miles in extent, and of proportionate breadth, together with all its appurtenances! The guardians of the poor man's church were, in this case at least, utterly regardless of the interests entrusted to them, and shamefully betrayed the cause of truth and justice for the wages of iniquity.

I now take my leave of the legend of Math ap Mathonwy, with a remark in conclusion, that the sepulchral urn of Pryderi, whether prince or pigdrover, is said to have been deposited in the vale of Llanegrin, at a spot where P. B. W. says the *torrent of Cynolwyn* discharges its impetuous waters into the slow and noiseless current of the *Diswnny*; and I hereby offer a reward of one sovereign to any parish clerk in the neighbourhood, who will make diligent search for the urn in question with spade and pickaxe at Abercynolwyn, and produce the same at my residence at Craig y Dinas.

I now resume the subject at issue regarding the Carrog, in reply to Mr. Stephens, requesting that I would not repeat the error of translating "Carrawg" twice.

In the few brief remarks which follow, he has opened a wide field for archaeological inquiry, without perhaps being aware of their tendency. "Carrog literally means a brook;" again, "Carrog is either a word signifying a brook, or the name of a place; it must be one or the other, it cannot be both." Again Mr. S. shifts his ground and approaches the confines of the truth, when he states that Carrog is the name of a church. These are apparently conflicting statements, and so indefinite in meaning, as to require some key for their solution. In an old translation of the 108th Psalm, Carrog is used in the simple sense of a river, and this appears to have led Mr. S. astray spell-

bound into the realms of conjecture, without a loop-hole to extricate himself from a state of bewilderment, and to recover the freedom of reflection.

Carrog, I maintain, is a common name for a river in North and South Wales. Carrog, like many other streams, has been adopted as a cognomen by some sainted recluse or ecclesiastic, and hence it has given name to a church, and here rests the whole mystery. The patron saints and rivers are so identified in the traditionary legends of the primitive church, that it is difficult to determine whether the church bears the name of the saint who founded it, or to whom it is dedicated, or of the river on whose banks it is erected. We often, however, find the name of the church and that of the river in direct opposition to each other, and contending for the supremacy: the one supported by popular predilections in favour of local objects of veneration, whether of the rivers, the fountains from which they flow, or the valleys through which they meander; and the claims of the others enforced by canonical decrees and other instruments of synodical action. The difficulties experienced in overcoming popular prejudices, when cemented by religious feelings, have been exemplified at all periods of history. When the Roman senate, in order to provide against the destructive inundations of the Tiber, admitted a project for diverting the tributary streams into other channels with a view of defeating their combined effects in endangering the walls of Rome, their deliberations were soon interrupted by an overwhelming influx of petitions from the rural districts, entreating that august assembly not to disturb the haunts of the Fauns and Satyrs, from the dread of incurring some greater calamity inflicted by invisible agents, as a judgment upon them. The same attachment is indicated by the numerous altars existing throughout Britain, which were dedicated by the legionary soldiers, during their campaigns, to the sylvan deities whose patronage they wished to secure, particularly *Difona* or *Duvies y ffynhonnau*, who was held in high estimation and received a proportionate share of veneration. Thus it happened during the period of the Heptarchy, when the Witenagemot was called upon to interfere in a contest between the river deities and the sainted emissaries, and to throw the weight of civil authority on the side of the latter. A state of collision was the inevitable result of the popular feeling, and laws were enacted to enforce uniformity in the dedication of churches. The canon of Wulfred, at a synod held in 816, had this object in view, which ordained that the name of every patron saint should be written or engraven on the walls as well as on the altars of every church. This measure was found ineffectual in keeping the river within its proper and legitimate sphere of subserviency, and a subsequent canon was framed on the principle of ocular demonstration, which ordained that the image of the patron saint should be fixed on a pedestal, or within a niche in the chancel of each church respectively, in order to create a more permanent impression on the parochial authorities, by a kind of *argumentum ad hominem*. This

also failed in producing the desired effect in all instances, and the names of rivers continued to encroach on the privileges of the sainted order, and usurp the honours awarded to them.

To put a final stop to such an unseemly rivalry, Edgar, in 960, ordered that the worship of wells and rivulets should cease entirely; and yet we find that this act of the Witan, formed on the principle of *declenda est Carthago*, soon became a dead letter, insomuch that Archbishop Anselm was obliged to sanction a canon, as late as the year 1102, confirmatory of the custom of well worship, provided it was done by the authority, and under the seal, of the bishop of the diocese. It is to this canon of Anselm that many of the fanes erected over springs probably owe their origin, and became the resort of multitudes of pilgrims from distant places, with gifts and offerings for propitiation, and the cure of disorders. It is at least certain that the splendid fane, enclosing the Wenffrwd at Holywell, was not in existence in 1186, when Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus were hospitably entertained by David, the Welsh prince, at Rhuddlan Castle, in their progress in preaching the Crusade, and that neither the name or the legend of St. Winifred was then known in that neighbourhood. Several rivers, streamlets and fountains within the Principality are known under the names Beuno, Dunawd, Gwenddwr, Dwywe, &c., and it is needless to enumerate the churches which have been dedicated to them. Suffice it to say, that under these and similar names, we recognise eminent missionaries in the early stages of the Church, distinguished founders of collegiate establishments, and zealous promoters of the Gospel.

In illustration of what I have already stated, and with especial reference to the Carrog, I can refer to the following example:—Cyngar, one of the descendants of Cunedda Wledig from the district of Dinodig, where an island at the entrance to Port Madog still bears his name, founded a church, or at least had a church dedicated to him on the banks of the Cefni, in Anglesey, and the parish of Llangyngar was well known.

About 150 years ago, a kind of collision took place, and the Cefni by dint of the *vox populi* obtained the ascendancy, and Llangefni is become one of the most thriving localities. On the other hand, within the distance of two miles, another church bore the name of Hirdrefwyg, from the river on whose banks it stood. Here also a contest appears to have taken place between the river and the patron saint, which was decided by virtue of the same *suprema lex* in favour of the latter, and Finnan, a Bishop of Llandisfarnie, reassumed his original position about three centuries ago, and retains possession to this day. A similar misunderstanding must have taken place respecting the church dedicated to Deiniol, in the county of Cardigan, which was left undecided, and in consequence it is called Llanddeiniol, or Carrog at this day. In this locality Mr. Stephens places the grave of Galgacus, and in so doing it may be well to consider how far he lies under the imputation of a palpable anachronism. It is an

undeniable fact that the chieftains who form the subjects of Taliesin's Heroics flourished during the Hydriotaphick period, and that wherever their remains are found, there must appear the funereal urn peculiar to the age. The parochial system was then in its infancy. The *atrium*, or porch to edifices for public worship, with its precincts, had not yet been appropriated for interments, except on particular occasions, and within the limits of cities and municipal towns. The discovery of the tomb of Bronwen, on the banks of the river Alaw, in Anglesey, a few years ago, fully corroborates the view I have taken. The urn was protected by a cistvaen, and hence called Bedd petryal. The question at issue, therefore, is not limited to a single word, or the interpretation of a line, as Mr. S. will have it; but whether an ancient barrow on the margin or bank of the river Carrog in Arfon, of the character of the heroic age, is the identical spot described by Taliesin, a contemporary, where the remains of Galgacus, a warrior of great celebrity, were deposited agreeably to the customs of the times; or whether a church called Carrog in the county of Cardigan, dedicated to Deiniol, of a date centuries later than the period alluded to, could have been the resting place of one of the heroes of the *Gododin*. And here I leave the subject to the decision of the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

CILMYN.

Craig y Dinas, Feb. 18, 1853.

The mountain has brought forth—a very little mouse. Cilmy'n's letter, from beginning to end, is one tissue of mistakes, not to say misrepresentations. His references are all wrong; his knowledge of Welsh literature is drawn from the English translations of P. B. W.; his facts have no existence out of his own imagination; and his arguments are generally of the kind reprobated by logicians as the fallacy of irrelevant conclusion. He begins by divesting himself of borrowed plumes, and finishes with an effort truly original, by confounding Galgacus (A.D. 80) with Gwallog ab Lleenog, (A.D. 580), and imputing the anachronism to me! The absurdity of such a piece of antiquarian burlesque could only be exceeded by a serious answer.

As to the chief point in controversy, I am more thoroughly convinced than ever that "the grave of Gwallog the Tall is in Carrog," Cardiganshire; and there are, or were, some singular monumental pillars in the neighbourhood of Carrog House, in the parish of Carrog, or Llanddeiniol.

Cilmy'n's imputation of anachronism is sufficiently answered by pointing out the confusion of ideas in his own mind; but as he furnishes me with a pretext for detailing the method of burial in use at the close of the sixth century, I will avail myself of his blunder, not so much to find fault with him, as to add another illustration to my own case. Theodric, the son of Ida, king of Northumbria, reigned from 572 to 579; and Urien Rheged fought strongly against him.—(*Nennius*.) He was killed some time after, and according to

my researches, in 584; and as a mark of respect to so great a man, we will attend the funeral. Let Llywarch Hen be spokesman:—

I.

The delicate white corpse will be interr'd this day,
Under *earth* and *stones*.
Woe to my hand, that the father of Owain is slain.

II.

The delicate white corpse will be covered over this day,
Amongst *earth* and *OAK*.
Woe my hand, that my cousin is slain.

III.

The delicate white corpse will be covered this night,
Under stones will he be left.
Woe my hand, what a step has fate decreed me.

IV.

The delicate white corpse will be interr'd this night,
Amidst earth and green sods.
Woe my hand, that the son of Cynvarch should be slain.

V.

The delicate white corpse will be interr'd this day,
Under the green sward with a tumulus (*arwydd-sigw?*)
Woe my hand, that my lord is slain.

VI.

The fair white corpse will be interr'd this day,
Under earth and sand.
Woe my hand, the step that is decreed to me.

VII.

The fair white corpse will be interred this day,
Under earth and blue stones.
Woe my hand, the step that befell me.

VIII.

The fair white corpse will be covered this day,
Under earth and nettles.
Woe my hand, that such a step should have happened to me.

Heroic Elegies of Llywarch Hen, p. 31.

So it seems that Urien had, not an urn, but oaken coffin, and a tumulus to boot. Cynddylan (slain A.D. 577) also had a wooden coffin, as we learn from the same authority:—

My heart, how it throbs with misery,
That the *black boards* should be joined to inclose
The fair flesh of Cynddylan, the foremost in a hundred hosts.

Heroic Elegies, p. 75.

Gwallog lived after both,—and most probably had a coffin of good old British oak.

T. STEPHENS.

Merthyr Tydfil, Feb. 28, 1853.

From the tenor of Mr. Stephens' remarks on my letter, with a perusal of which I have been favoured, I conclude that my attempt to correct his misconceptions is not likely to have any other effect than that of confirming him in his extraordinary aberrations, and disturbing the self-complacency with which he appears to regard the phantastical productions of his own weak untutored imagination. I shall however not allow such a sweeping condemnation of my letter to remain unnoticed, which he has been pleased to designate as a "tissue of mistakes" and "misrepresentations," and as "fallacies of irrelevant conclusion" reprobated by logicians. I shall therefore resume the subject at full length in your next quarterly number, and endeavour to show how utterly incompetent are the writers of the school of Iolo Morganwg to pass judgment upon any of the subjects under discussion. If self-sufficiency and arrogant assumptions are to form the standard of perfection in the cultivation of Welsh literature, and if those who presume to call in question their interpretation of the mysterious language of the early bards are to be branded as interlopers, and denounced under the ban of

Procul! O procul! este Profani!!

it is high time to dissipate the delusions of these writers, and to neutralise the impressions which they endeavour to create in favour of their bardic phantasies, to the detriment of sound knowledge and authentic history.

In the meantime, in return for the freedom of his remarks on my letter, I shall feel obliged if Mr. Stephens will favour me with his references for the extraordinary statements which occur in page 55 of your last Number, viz., that the lordship of Pennard embraces "the ground on the west side of the river Seiont, opposite the town of Caernarvon," and that a conflict "took place at the efflux of the Mewydus rivulet, which flows past the town into the Menai, which gave rise to the names of Cadnant and Elidyr Bank."

Now as the school of Iolo Morganwg is founded entirely on the basis of conjecture, I shall here afford a helping hand in erecting one of their aerial castles, as I have every reason to conclude that Mr. S. has no better authority for his assertion than some monkish legend of the age and stamp of Math ap Mathonwy, which he hugs with voracious tenacity as a correct standard of topographical excellence. Now Elidyr Bank is evidently a corruption of Liedr Bank, and consequently according to the rules Fresapo and Fresison in Aldrich's *Logic*, here we must expect to find the mansion of a celebrated cordwainer, called Mynawyd. Now if the reader looks into page 86 of the recent edition of the *Gododin*, he will find that Mynawyd was the

friend and pot-walloping companion of Pryderi, the patron of sow-gelders; and as the one called his mansion Chewryrion, so the other would naturally adopt the title Lledr Bank for his head quarters at Cadnant, now called Pool Street. Now if we examine this locality with half the zeal and energy displayed in the diggings into Taliesin's Poems for materials for book-making, we shall meet with abundance of facts to confirm our conjectures. We accordingly find that the cordwainers, even at this day, assemble in great numbers at Turf Square, in the immediate vicinity, for the exhibition and sale of their manufactured articles. Allowing a little latitude for lapse of time, and other small matters, the truth and reality of my assumption needs no further evidence than what is exhibited here every market day, viz., that Elidyr or Lledr Bank, the mansion of Mynawyd, must have been hereabouts. But Pryderi had a guild of Cweirwyr at his place near Llandegai: well, so had Mynawyd a guild of his fraternity established near Cadnant, where they used to celebrate the festival of Crispin in the olden times under the heraldic emblem of the craft, the *awl*, and the place is called the *Guild-Awl* to this day. Don't you see the thing is as plain as a pike-staff. Add to all this the old inn called "Court y Boot" in sight of the gilded *Awl*, and the "Jolly Pipes" in Shoe Lane, where the co-fraternities still meet, determined to keep up the connexion between Pryderi and Mynawyd, and, by their joint efforts, to elect a member of their own body from *myn y don*, to represent the Principality at the next session of Parliament.

That the above is not an overdrawn specimen of the mode of reasoning which these writers pursue in maintaining their phantasies, I will now prove from the work of one of the principal founders of the modern bardic school, by which it will appear that the Bôn y glêr section of the promoters of Welsh literature have succeeded for a time at least in introducing fable and fiction in such profusion as to confound all distinctions, and by mixing up the Helioarkite effusions with the current of real history, to sap the foundations of both.

In page 91 of a work entitled *Popular Cambrian Antiquities*, reference is made to a Mythological Allegory in the Triad respecting the Sow of Dollwran Dolben, on which the author sagely remarks (*risum teneatis*), "as in the Welsh language Hwch signifies a sow, and Cwch a boat, I strongly suspect that the former name was adopted to disguise the mystery, as approximating sufficiently in sound to intimate the sense to the initiated. The sow then with eight feet represented the boat, that is the ark of Noah, with its eight supporters, or eight priests, as representatives of the eight persons saved in the ark: and these were what Glasteing found reposing under the apple tree, a representative also, I presume, of the tree of life. When the boat was called a sow, for the same reason would its priests be called pigs, whether for concealment by the friends, or in derision by its enemies, of the superstition."

The legend of Pryderi is cast into the shade by this precious

fragment from the school, which is exceeded only by another legend preserved by the same author in his *Collectanea Cambrica*, which represents the burying of some pigs from Oxford, in a stone chest, at Dinas Emrys.

I must however leave these pigs at present in *arca lapidea*, and have a few parting words with Mr. S. His rhodomontade is truly amusing, in which he declares his determination at all hazards to ride his hobby, and stick to the last, even should he suffer martyrdom like Tudvyl.

"I am more thoroughly convinced than ever that 'the grave of Gwallog the Tall is in Carrog,' Cardiganshire;" and I am equally determined that Gallawg ap Ileenawg shall rest peaceably in his grave on the banks of the brook of Carrog in Arfon.

"There are or were some singular monumental pillars in the neighbourhood of Carrog House." Here is a loop hole with a vengeance between two tenses, the present and past, for Mr. S. to secure a timely retreat when in the very act of falling, ben-tra-mwnwgl, into a mouse-trap; but even this will not serve him in such a fearful emergency. For I can assure him that Carrog House, near Aberdaron, is a mansion of much greater antiquity, and surrounded by more lasting memorials of the descendants of Cunedda Wledig, in the form of churches, &c., than any which Mr. Stephens, with all his ingenuity, can point out in any locality in South Wales.

CILMYN.

Craig y Dinas, March 11, 1853.

FRENCH-WELSH.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—The following rather pardonable blunder, extracted from the *Histoire des Gaulois* of M. Amedée Thierry, will amuse Welsh scholars:—"La collection la plus complète des documens littéraires des Gallois a été publiée à Londres sous le titre anglo-gallois de *Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales*, que l' on pourrait rendre en français par celui d' *Archéologie intellectuelle des Gallois*."—*Introduction*, p. cxxxviii. *Note*.

I am far from wishing by this notice to lower the value of the work in your readers' eyes: on the contrary, I recommend it strongly to all who wish for anything like a clear view on the very intricate subject of Celtic ethnology.—I am, &c.

W. B. J.

University College, Feb. 28, 1853.

CLAWDD COCH.—MR. WYNNE FFOULKES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I have been requested by the daughter of the late Rev. Walter Davies, to vindicate the reputation of her father, whom I held in great esteem, from some aspersions which she deems Mr.

Wynne Ffoulkes to have cast upon him; but on that point I cannot interfere, as it appears to me that Mr. Ffoulkes has not laid himself open to any such charge, and that Miss Davies has taken offence without sufficient cause.

The subject matter is this. In a note to his paper on "The Site of the Last Battle of Caractacus," (*Arch. Camb.* 1851, p. 144,) he states, on the authority of a Mr. Asterley and his mother, that in his grandfather's time, a piece of silver with a device on it, round like a five shilling piece, and as large as the palm of his hand, with some pieces of metal like the tops of spoons, but very small, were found at Clawdd Coch, and given to the curate at Llanymyneich, for the purpose of being submitted to the Rev. Walter Davies, for his opinion upon it; but "the reverend gentleman, the curate, never had the grace to return it;" and "thus is lost to us an important piece of evidence in the history of Clawdd Coch." Mr. Ffoulkes goes on to observe that "Mr. Asterley believed them to have been Roman reliques. Perhaps the portions of what he described as very small spoons may have been portions of *ligulæ*. I believe there is every reason for thinking that the Romans visited Clawdd Coch at some period or other."

As already intimated, Mr. Ffoulkes is fully exonerated from the charge of having said aught against the late Mr. Davies; but there are grave doubts in the way of accepting Mr. Asterley's statement. Miss Davies states that had such relics been found, her father would have heard of them; and having heard of them, they would not have been lost to the public. I think so too. One thing is clear, that thirty-three years ago, the reputed Roman station at Clawdd Coch was the subject of antiquarian discussion, and frequently supported by the late Rev. Peter Roberts. This will probably correspond to the time of Mr. Asterley's grandfather; and if it be borne in mind that the following remarks were written after Peter Roberts had made known his views, they will be seen to overbalance the testimony of Mr. Asterley, and to leave the Roman character of Clawdd Coch *in statu quo*, if not to overturn it altogether. In the *Cambro-Briton*, of May, 1820, the Rev. Walter Davies wrote some topographical notices of the parish of Llansilin, county of Denbigh, and at p. 339, we find the following remarks:—"They (the editors of the *Beauties of England and Wales*,) cry 'Ecce Mediolanum!' at Pen y Bont, the extremity of the southern wing of this parish, upon the junction of the Cynllaith with the Tanat. This is the spot fixed upon in the body of the work, but in the map of the stations, &c., prefixed, Mediolanum is not put down at Pen y Bont, but at *Clawd Coch*. . . . The late learned Mr. Peter Roberts had viewed this spot, and would fain insist, in conversation, that it was the identical spot where Mediolanum once quartered the legions of ambitious Rome. . . . I had myself, some years before, been rather sanguine on the subject; and in consequence of preconceived ideas, hastened to CLAWD COCH full of expectations. When I

arrived, I found, fortunately, a team in the field ploughing: and the farmer declared, that he had seen the piece ploughed & harrowed occasionally for upwards of forty years past, but had never seen nor heard of any Roman relics, coins, brick, or utensils, the indispensable accompaniments of Roman stations.—W. D.” Mr. Davies then goes on to show that Clawdd Coch was probably a foss made for the defence of Carreghova Castle, destroyed about the beginning of the thirteenth century. The farmer’s team drew the plough; but if they might be used to draw an inference, it would be this:—the farmer was Mr. Asterley’s grandfather, and yet he had never seen or heard of any Roman relics, coins, brick, or utensils, &c.

Commending these remarks to the attention of Mr. Ffoulkes and your other readers,—I am, &c.,

Merthyr Tydfil, Feb. 28, 1853.

T. STEPHENS.

Miscellaneous Notices.

METHOD OF TAKING IMPRESSIONS OF CARVED OR INSCRIBED STONES.

I HAVE seen a very simple and effective mode for taking impressions of carved or inscribed stones in use at the British Museum. It is in fact so effective that the recent engravings of the arrow-headed inscriptions from Nineveh have been made from impressions taken in the following manner:—The surface of the stone is carefully cleaned with a soft dry brush, and then a sheet of thick porous paper is laid over it, such as thick blotting paper, which has previously been damped, and then the paper is gently tapped with a slightly wetted soft brush, such as a common hat brush, (the paper being held firmly down at the corners,) until it gradually sinks into the impressions of the stone. Should the impressions or incisions be deep, of course the paper cracks in the deepest part of the incision, and then a second, or more, layers of paper are added, or bits laid on to the cracked parts, and the tapping continued until the paper is pressed into every hole and crevice of the stone. The repeated tapping of the brush upon the porous paper has the effect of uniting the several layers into a solid mass, which must be left on the stone till the whole is thoroughly dry, when it is easily removed from the stone, and a perfect impression (of course reversed) is obtained.

J. O. W.

LACY ARMS.

IN reply to the inquiry of a correspondent in the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, we submit the following:—

I can procure a copy of the Inq. from the Tower, if your correspondent will pay the expense. From the extracts already published, vol. i. First Series, p. 349, and vol. iii. New Series, p. 222, he will

perceive that the Extent gives *particular* information, whereas the Inquisition only gives *general*; a transcript of the latter as regards *Lancashire* is in the Harl. MSS., and some names of *that* county do appear, (vol. iv. First Series, p. 69.) The Extent of Denbigh gives a perfect description of the lordship, with the tenants' names, holdings, rate and amount of rent paid. As a further example of each, I add, (from the Extent),—

Fol. 2^b.*Manerium de Kylforn.*

Item Johannes de Romworth¹ et Ricardus del Peek tenent juxta Cloyd quandam placeam terræ pro xij acras; quæ continet xij acras et xxviij perticas, reddendo pro acræ xvij denarios ad terminos prædictos (8^c Pentecost: et S^t Michael).

Fol. 21.

Villata de Lleweny.

Ricardus del Peek tenet eodem modo (8^c hæred:) xl acras j rodam, dimidium; reddendo per annum in grosso

xxviij^s ii^d

Idem Ricardus tenet iij acras terræ prætio acræ viij^d et j rodam, prætio iij^d reddendo (&c.)

ij^s iij^d

Ed idem Ricardus tenet iij[?] acras terræ, prætio acræ viij^d reddendo (&c.)

ij^s iij^d

Fol. 22.

Thomas filius Ricardi del Peek tenet vj acras terræ, prætio acræ viij^d, & iij rodas, prætio, ix^d, (&c.)

iiij^s ix^{ds}

Fol. 24.

Parcus de Lleweny.

Ricardus del Peek tenet iiij acras, iij rodas, et v perticas terræ, prætio acræ, ut supra, (8^c xij^d) reddendo (&c.)

iiij^s x^{ds}obolus
quadrantum
et dimidium.Fol. 24^b.*Le Polflat, in Villata de Lleweny.*

Rogerus del Peek tenet iij acras j rodam, dimidium prætio acræ, xx^d

v^s vij^d

obolus.

(From the Inquisition),—

Caymerth.—Et dicunt quod prædictus comes habuit apud Caymerth de redditu assiso liberorum tenentium Wallensium xxⁱⁱ viij^d ad festa Nata^l Domini, Apostolorum et Jaco^b Sancti Petri et omnium Sanctorum, æquis portionibus.

Item habuit in Roweynok de redditu assiso tam liberorum tenentium quàm villanorum xvⁱⁱ, et ix^s tam de liberis quàm de nativis pro quâdam custumâ quæ vocatur Tung,⁴ (&c., &c.)

London, January, 1853.

RICHARD PEAKE.

¹ Another name from Lancashire *place*. See vol. iv. First Series, p. 69; vol. i. New Series, pp. 137, 153; ii. pp. 69, 79, 165; iii. pp. 69, 70, 79, 80, 222.

² The above 52 acres, but little doubt, part of the present Perthewig. See vol. iv. First Series, p. 68.

³ But little doubt the present "Peake Meadow." See vol. i. First Series, p. 349.

⁴ What were these customs Tung and Amob[?]

PRICES IN DENBIGH, A.D. 1742.—Butter in the tub of 72, 78lb., 3½d.¹ & 4d., 13lb., 4½d.; quarter of beef, £1 0s. 6d.; line of veal, 11d.; roast beef, 2½d.; quarter of mutton, 1s. 6d.; cowheels, 2d.; butter and cow's head, 1s.; . . chickens, 10d.; . . ducks, 3s.; cheese 20lb.,² 6s. 6d.; candles the dozen,³ 6s. 6d.; Tea per lb., 7s.; paid the carrier to buy ¼lb. of green, 4s.; brandy, 5s. 6d. per gallon; wine 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d. per bottle; tent wine, 3s. per bottle; oats, 2s. 6d. per hobbet;⁴ wheat, a measure, 5s.; barley, 5s. 7d. per hobbet; peas, 4s., 4s. 2d.; turf, cart load, 2s., 4, 10s., 4 sacks of, 10d.; coal load, 5s. 6d.;⁵ mixt corn, 4d. p. fiolet; 2 hankerchiefs, 7s.; 4 pair boys' shoes, (age 6 to 9,) 7s.;⁶ vamping boots, 4s.; boiling 17 large & 23 small silver buttons, 2s.; horse to dry clothes, 1s. 9d.; *pilelets*, 6d.; hire of horse to Bangor 4 days, 4s. 10d.; expenses of 4 days, 15s. 10d.; quarter's shaving to Owens of the Royal Oak, 2s. 6d.; Bible & clasps, 2s. 10d.; Elizabeth Myddelton for journeys to Chester, 3s. the day; Wrexham & Oswestry, 5s. It appears that Jack Conway was undersheriff, and Jack Wynne the barber. Rebecca the midwife, 10s. 6d.; Dr Jones 1½ gua., & 10s. 6d.; Dr Taylor of Holywell, 1 gua.; Dr. Gower of Chester, £3. 3s.; Mr. Owens apothecary, 10s. 6d., also 1 *moidore*,⁷ 13s. 6d.; Mr. Kerry, surgeon, 2s. 6d.; Thomas Peine of Llangwyfen for half year's nursing the child, £2.; Expenses at the *Bidding Ale*, 1s.; Received in cash one *Port John*, £3 12s.; Plewing & fallowing wheat, 2s. 6d. a day; John, my miller's son, 4 days' work in making new wooden barrs⁸ to the Kiln, 4s.; agricultural labour, 9d. a day; muck, 3½d. to 4d. a load (in quantity); lime, 7d. a hobet; hay, received for an acre 24s. of Thos. Jones the fidler; carrying 71 stacks wheat & 100 nines [?] barley, 13s. 6d.—R. P.

Notes.—¹At Greenwich Hospital, 1740 and 45, 5d., 3½d.;—²3½d., 2½d.;—³5s. 6d., 6s. p. dozen lbs.;—⁴*query*, 4 bushels, or in Denbigh 2 H. to 5 W.; what derivation? and what is *fiolet*? a *measure* appears to be half-hobed; wheat at Windsor was, in 1742, 30s. 2½d. p. W. qr., in 1741, 41s. 5½d., and under 40s. till 1756;—⁵at Greenwich, 1740 and 45, 29s. £3 and 30s. p. chaldron;—⁶3s. 10d., 3s. 6d. p. pair;—⁷Portugese coins current in England; whole *moidore*, 26s. 11-24; joanese, 35s. 11d.; dobra (double joanese), 71s. 0-70; dobraon, 134s. 3-96 sterling;—⁸carpenters, 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d. p. day.—(*McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce*.) In 1601, labourer, meat and drink, 1d. and 2d., without, 4d. p. day. Carpenter and sawyer, with meat, &c., 4d. p. day. A woman servant, the best, 10s., the mean, 6s. 8d. a year.—(*Merionydd, Davies' Survey of North Wales*, 1813.)

QUERIES.—Will any of the Welsh antiquaries oblige the querist by pointing out other authorities for doubting the alleged massacre of the *Welsh Bards*, beyond the remarks in Turner's *Middle Ages of England*? And has Sir John Wynne's MS., in which the tradition of the massacre is mentioned, ever been printed? Also, has any social history or account of the Celtic Welsh been written, such as Logan's *Scottish Highlanders*, that would give an insight into Celtic usages with respect to the tenancy of land?—H. F. HORE.

FALL OF PART OF DENBIGH CASTLE.—Much alarm has been occasioned in Denbigh by the fall of a large portion of the solid old masonry of its ancient castle. Nearly forty yards of wall fell with a crash that was heard at an immense distance. A row of cottages built just below, with one exception, happily escaped without injury, but they were in great danger of being overwhelmed. It appears that the western side of the edifice is built upon a precipitous bank, and it is thought that the long continued rains, succeeded by the recent frosts, have loosened the soil on which the walls stood, and caused the unexpected downfall. We understand that the crown surveyor has received directions to inspect the ruins.

DISCOVERY OF A SEPULCHRAL URN.—On the 27th of January last, the men employed in a gravel pit adjoining the Caernarvon Railway, near Waterloo Port, discovered a barrow full of supposed human bones; and, within three yards of the same spot, they dug out, on the following Saturday, a sepulchral urn. The urn is, we understand, of red clay, in shape resembling the common Roman vase. It contained calcined bones and ashes. The spot at which the relic was found is about twenty yards from the Menai shore; and Porthamal, at which a celebrated battle was fought, is situated in the immediate vicinity on the Anglesey side, where similar remains have been brought to light. The urn is now in the possession of Mr. Israel Evans, gatekeeper, Waterloo Port.

PETRIFIED TORTOISE.—In reply to this query in our last Number a geological friend says, that "the so-called petrified tortoise is doubtless a trilobite, one of the marine crustaceans which abound at intervals in the slaty rocks of the region in which it was found."

ERRATA.—In the Report of the Cambrian Archæological Association, read at the Ludlow Meeting, also in the Preface to Vol. III. New Series, for "J. Peake," read "R. Peake."

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Smith intends to continue this periodical. The volume for the present year will include papers on the Anglo-Saxon sepulchral remains discovered at Osengal in Thanet; Roman architectural remains found at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury; the Roman bridge near Tadcaster, and on some Roman sepulchral remains discovered near Dorchester, Dorset, &c.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ART, SELECTED FROM OBJECTS DISCOVERED AT POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM.—We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this proposed work, a subject well worthy of their notice, as the materials to be used have been hitherto attainable only in very costly books, and we much want an illustrated manual of classical antiquities. It is proposed in a small quarto volume to illustrate the arts and habits of the people of the above-named most interesting towns. Subscribers' names will be received by the Rev. E. Trollope, Leasingham, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Reviews.

Y GODODIN. A POEM ON THE BATTLE OF CATTRAETH. By ANEURIN, a Welsh Bard of the Sixth Century. With an English Translation, and numerous Historical and Critical Annotations, by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, (*Ab Ithel*,) M.A., Rector of Llanymowddwy, Merioneth. Llandovery: Published by William Rees. London: Longman and Co. 1852.

In these days of philological and historical research, when the archives of nations are ransacked and the fountain heads of languages are explored, every literary contribution that throws even the smallest light on the objects of investigation is hailed as an important acquisition not only to the people or locality immediately concerned, but also to the cause of ethnology in general. The sifting of legendary Latin history by Niebuhr—the interpretation of Egyptian Hieroglyphics by Champollion—the researches into the structure of the the *Mæso-Gothic* dialect by Grimm—the Ninevite discoveries of Layard—and the development of the meaning and elucidation of the language of the *Gododin* by *Ab Ithel*—all tend to serve the same important purpose, that of connecting the past with the present, by furnishing additional links to the golden chain that binds man to man, and connects nation with nation, in respect of history, manners, and language, however mutually dissimilar, and however remote from each other as to age and country.

To take an interest in the half worn out pavements of a newly discovered city that had been buried for thousands of years; to trace up with pleasure a refined and cultivated language until we find ourselves among its rude elementary beginnings; to conjecture, from the disconnected fragmentary relics of a language, how vivid or how copious it may have been when it flourished most; and, to come to the subject before us, to study the battle field that was the scene of military prowess in a spot that has, from its very antiquity, become obscure; to contemplate alike the armour and the motives of the warriors who then encountered each other in the conflict for victory or death—heroes, whose very names have long sounded half barbaric to ears accustomed only to hear the more soft and sonorous names that fill the pages of modern history,—and such is the study of the *Gododin*;—all this, if one does it in a becoming spirit—a generous unselfish spirit—that has for its practical motto the sentiment of the Latin poet, “*nil humani a me alienum puto*,”—all this cannot but humanize the heart and warm the feelings, enlightening thereby the mind and the understanding, and improving our moral and social nature.

The literature of this country is greatly indebted to the learned Rector of Llanymowddwy for this edition of a unique and very archaic poem; a production that illustrates in a very considerable degree the manners of the ancient British people and their habits of

thought; it also, in connexion with the songs of Taliesin and Llywarch Hen, verifies a great number of our national Triads; while at the same time we trace in it the germs of several of our bardic metres, those curious relics of the age of our warrior poets, and, if you please, of our literary monks, who sat encloistered in their homely cells, devising in what shape of verse the sentiments of the battle field and of the religious closet would most effectually and happily strike upon the national ear, accompanied with the sweet modulations of the *cwrth a thelyn*.

The plan of the poem, if indeed it has a plan, and if it be not merely the rhythmical expression of the thoughts as they floated from the mind of the gifted author, irrespective of the effect that might result from artistic arrangement,—the plan of the poem is a very simple one. The beginning consists of pensive and melancholy meditations on the fate of the British chiefs who nobly fell at the battle of Catteraeth, in the unsuccessful attempt to uphold their country's cause against the foe: the middle informs us, more in pathetic hints and descriptive touches than in a continuous narrative, what they did and suffered: the end, and this is the most valuable portion of the work, comprises several episodes relative to the personal character and merits of the principal leaders in the battle.

It has been customary with Welsh critics to regard the *Gododin* as an epic poem; but even a slight perusal of it will at once convince the classical reader that, so far from being an epic, it is an *elegy* in memory of the patriotic warriors who fell on the bloody field of Catteraeth. Its composition in this respect somewhat resembles a sorrowful chorus of a Greek tragedy; its structure reminds one very forcibly of that fine chorus of Æschylus in his drama of the *Persæ*, where he makes a body of Persian nobles bewail the fall of their countrymen in their attempt to subjugate Greece, naming them with grief one after another, and feelingly describing their characteristic qualities. This chorus, which forms the opening scene of the above play of the Greek dramatist, will be found to be a very close counterpart of Aneurin's *Gododin*; the Ariomardes, Megabates, Sosthenes, Artembares, and Masistres of the one, correspond sufficiently with the Owain, Ceredig, Marchlew, Budfan, and Gelorwydd of the other.

The language of the *Gododin* seems to be pure Welsh, having but a very slight admixture of words of foreign origin. But it is so obsolete that an ordinary Welsh scholar would find it no easy task to construe any two continuous lines of it with success. It is as difficult to a common reader as the ancient songs of the Salian priests were to the ordinary Romans of the time of Cicero, or as the writings of the Venerable Bede would be to an ordinary Englishman of the present day. But Mr. Williams seems, except in a few instances, to have succeeded very happily in deciphering the meaning in his translation, which is so elegantly done as amply to repay perusal even without consulting the original. And he supports his renderings and illustrates the numerous allusions with a very valuable and complete

body of annotations, which evince profound and extensive knowledge, and display a great skill in critical research. As the English language is not, however, the best medium to convey the meaning of such a poem as this, full of abrupt transitions and words of pregnant meaning, it is to be regretted that the volume does not contain a Latin version of it, which, without notes and in a smaller type, would have occupied but a few pages.

A material circumstance that enhances the value of this antique relic of ancient bardism, is the diligent care with which the editor has collated all the known MSS. of the work, and his accurate industry in giving the reader all the various readings. In several instances indeed some scholars will almost regret that he did not introduce into the body of the text what he considers as a various reading; the discriminating student will not however be at a loss on that account; Mr. Williams' merit in this point is above all praise. There can be no hesitation in saying that in this and some other respects the *Gododin* of Aneurin Gwawdryd is the best edited book in the Welsh language; a book which claims for the editor a place in the first rank of Welsh scholars, as he had long before secured his position in the first class of Welsh Archæologists.

Nor must it be omitted that the clearness and elegance of the type and the excellent quality of the paper reflect the highest credit on the already famed press of the enterprising publisher, Mr. William Rees of Llandovery.

NICANDER.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. Session Fourth. 1851-52. Liverpool, 1852.

This volume, like its predecessors, is full of interesting matter on various subjects, connected more immediately with the antiquities of Lancashire and Cheshire. They comprehend all periods,—the primeval, the British and Saxon, the medieval and modern: and all sections,—architecture, topography, genealogy, history, with the all-absorbing miscellaneous. Indeed when we say that that the index occupies no less than twenty-four closely printed columns, our readers will be at no loss to conceive how numerous and diverse the particulars treated of must be; and when we add that the different papers are written by able men, and that several of them are cleverly illustrated, we hope that we shall have excited the desire of many to possess themselves of the book, or rather to apply for admission into the Society, for we find that these Sessional Reports are "printed for the use of the members."

We transcribe the paper on "British Burial Places, near Bolton, county Lancaster," by Matthew Dawes, Esq., F.G.S., as the subject is one peculiarly accordant with the character of our own Journal. It is accompanied by two plates, which Dr. Hume has very kindly favoured us with, illustrative of some of the discoveries therein described:—

"In a densely populated manufacturing district, like the neighbourhood of Bolton, it is particularly interesting to find traces of the early inhabitants of this island, which the hand of time and the progress of civilization have still spared to the antiquary. I have therefore thrown together a few notes, briefly describing the British burial places which have been discovered near Bolton, during the last twenty-seven years; within which period five tumuli have been exposed to view, the first, fourth, and fifth of which I personally inspected, accompanied in the latter instance by my friend Sir Henry B. L. Dryden, Bart., to whose pencil this Society is indebted for several of the drawings which illustrate this paper, and for the plan and view of the stone circle hereafter mentioned.

"No. 1. Near Haulgh Hall, about a quarter of a mile south-east from Bolton Parish Church, on a piece of high flat land, on the east bank of the Croal, and about fifty feet above that river, was a tumulus, about thirty feet in diameter and four feet deep, consisting of small boulders. The subsoil here is gravel. It was discovered in September, 1825, in forming a branch of the new road leading from Bolton to Bury. It was probably much depressed since its formation, and was covered with a few inches of mould. The cop, or fence, crossed it in a north and south direction. About the centre of this tumulus was a *cist-vaen*, about four feet six inches long and one foot deep, formed of four upright stones and a coverer, and its length was nearly north and south. In this *cist-vaen* was a skeleton, with the legs doubled up, and the head to the north. Near the head and on the west side was found an urn inverted, (fig. 1) four and a half inches in the widest diameter and three and a quarter high, and perforated by four small holes below the widest part. On the other side of the head was a bronzed spear head, four inches and three eighths long and one inch and three-eighths wide, (fig. 2) of which the point was bent back and a piece of the side chipped away. The urn and spear head were taken to the Countess of Bradford, the Earl of Bradford being the owner of the land. The Watling Street from Mancunium (Manchester) to Cocleum (Ribchester) running north-west and south-east, passes within three miles north-east of this tumulus.

"A man, in the employ of the Earl of Bradford, the superintendent of the workmen who made the discovery, informs me (1852) that two other tumuli [Nos. 2 and 3] were found shortly after the one just described, a few yards to the south of it in the same fence; but of this fact I was not, until lately, made aware.

"No. 4. The next discovery was made in digging for the foundations of the church lately erected at Walmersley, three miles north of Bolton Parish Church, and about 100 yards west of the turnpike road to Blackburn. This was on the southerly end of a long knoll, on the east side of Eagley brook, and about fifty feet above the water; but surrounded on all sides by much higher hills. The soil is gravel with fine sand. It was discovered in 1838, but I was not informed of the circumstance until some days afterwards, so that my description is taken almost entirely from the workmen. This burial place consisted of a tumulus of boulders, like the one at Haulgh Hall; but these and the earth had, when I visited the spot, been nearly all removed. In the centre of the heap of boulders was a *cist-vaen*, containing a skeleton, lying north-by-east and south-by-west, and a grey urn, ill baked, and broken to small fragments by the workmen, from whose information it must have been four or five inches in diameter. With this urn was a white flint celt, or knife, about two inches and a half long, and one inch and a half broad. This flint was afterwards lent by me to a temporary museum at Salford, and thence stolen. On the hill called Turton Heights, about one mile north-by-east of this burial place, is a stone circle, (hereafter described,) and at about a mile and a half south-west, on a part of Smithills Deane, called Egbert Dean, were found about forty years since, a stone hammer, and a bronze paalstab, now (1852) in my possession.

"No. 5. The next and last discovery of this kind was made in November, 1851, on the edge of the west bank of the river Croal, about one mile south-west from Bolton Parish Church, and 100 yards east of the turnpike road to Manchester. The bank is sixty or seventy feet above the water, and commands a view of the surrounding country for some miles, and is composed entirely of gravel. This burial place consisted of a tumulus about fifteen feet diameter, and four feet deep, formed

of boulders, of from three to eight inches diameter. About two feet in thickness of earth covered the stones; in the middle of the tumulus was an urn, about two feet high and one foot three inches wide (by the workmen's account), inverted and sunk about six inches into the earth, below the boulders. This urn contained the burnt bones of a very young person, together with bones of one or two small animals; and in or close to the urn was a relic, which, by the workmen's description, was a piece of what is called Kimmeridge Coal-money. A small clay bead was also found, but as no care was taken to preserve the remains, the urn was broken to fragments, and probably other beads were lost. Some of the fragments are in the possession of Mr. Piggot, steward to the Earl of Bradford, and some are in my possession, of the latter of which I send drawings (fig. 4). The urn is figured here (fig. 5) of the size described by the workmen, restored by Sir Henry Dryden; but, as the curve of one of the fragments, at undoubtedly the largest part, gives a diameter of one foot and half an inch only, Sir Henry doubts whether the urn was as much as two feet high. The ornamentation is rude and irregular. There are one or two urns something like this in shape, but not in ornament, figured in Sir R. C. Hoare's beautiful work.

"The circle of stones, referred to in No. 4, is on the north end of Chetham's Close, which is the southerly and highest division of a hill called Turton Heights, lying on the east side of the road from Bolton to Blackburn. The top of this hill is boggy: near the circle is a trigonometrical station, whose altitude is marked on the Ordnance Map, 1075.

"I accompanied Sir Henry Dryden to visit these remains in 1850, and at that time, there remained six stones upright, varying in height from one foot to four feet eight inches, and in width from one foot six inches to four feet, and in thickness from eleven inches to two feet. Judging from the relative distances of those remaining, three stones have been taken away. (See Plate.)

"At eleven feet south-east from the circle is a single stone, and at eighty-two feet south-west is another; and between these two stones is an assemblage of smaller stones only just appearing out of the boggy soil. This circle is about a mile and a half south-west of the Roman Road before mentioned."

REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS MADE ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN CASTRUM AT LYMNE, IN KENT, IN 1850. By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A. With Notes on the Original Plan of the Castrum, and on the Ancient State of Romney Marshes. By JAMES ELLIOTT, Junr. London: Printed for the Subscribers to the Excavations.

The public should feel much indebted to Mr. Smith for his indefatigable labours in the cause of Archæology, both in undertaking the work of excavation, and in printing and properly illustrating the result of his successful researches. The present work forms a valuable supplement to his *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lyme* (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 170). Among other objects of interest found, were fragments of tiles stamped CL. BR., which he there rendered "Classarii Britannici, British Classarii or Marines." The correctness of this explanation is confirmed by the subsequent discovery of an altar with the following inscription:—"... | . . IV . . | ARAM | . AVFIDIV | PANTERA | PRAEFECT | CLAS. BRIT. |"—explained to mean "that Aufidius Pantera, prefect of the British fleet, erected this altar to some deity, probably to Neptune."



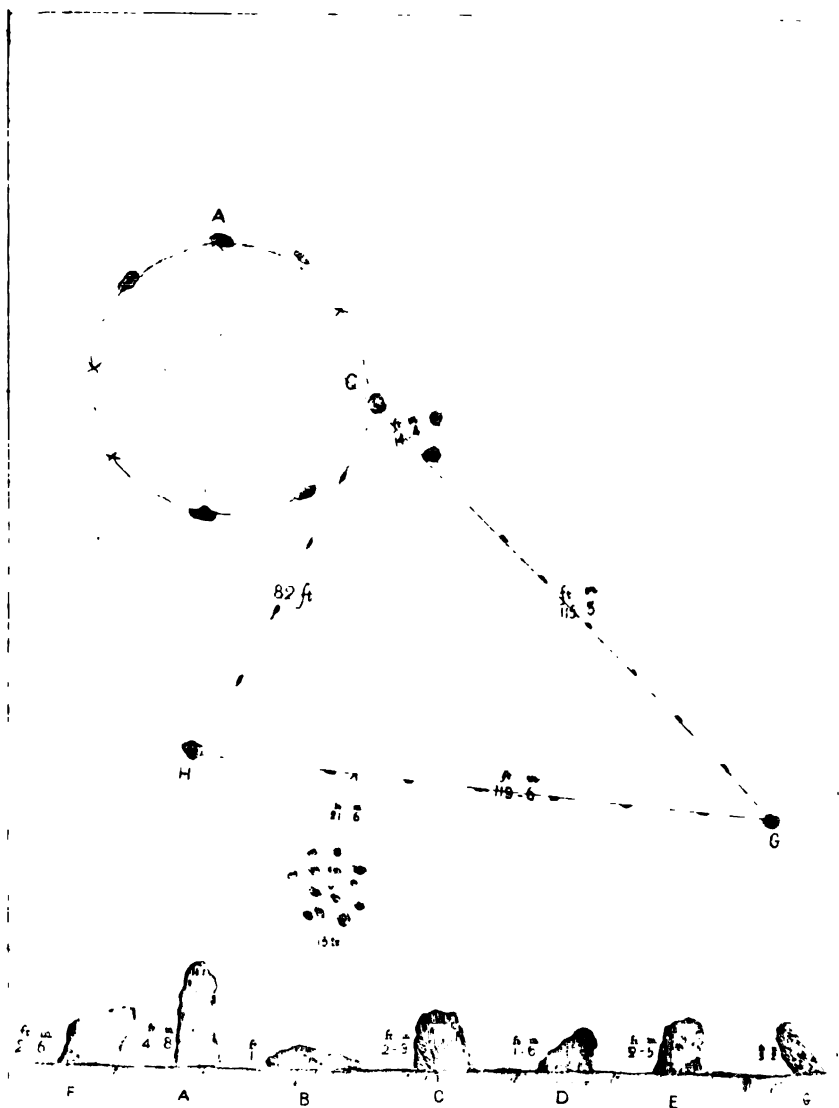


FIG 1.



FIG 2.

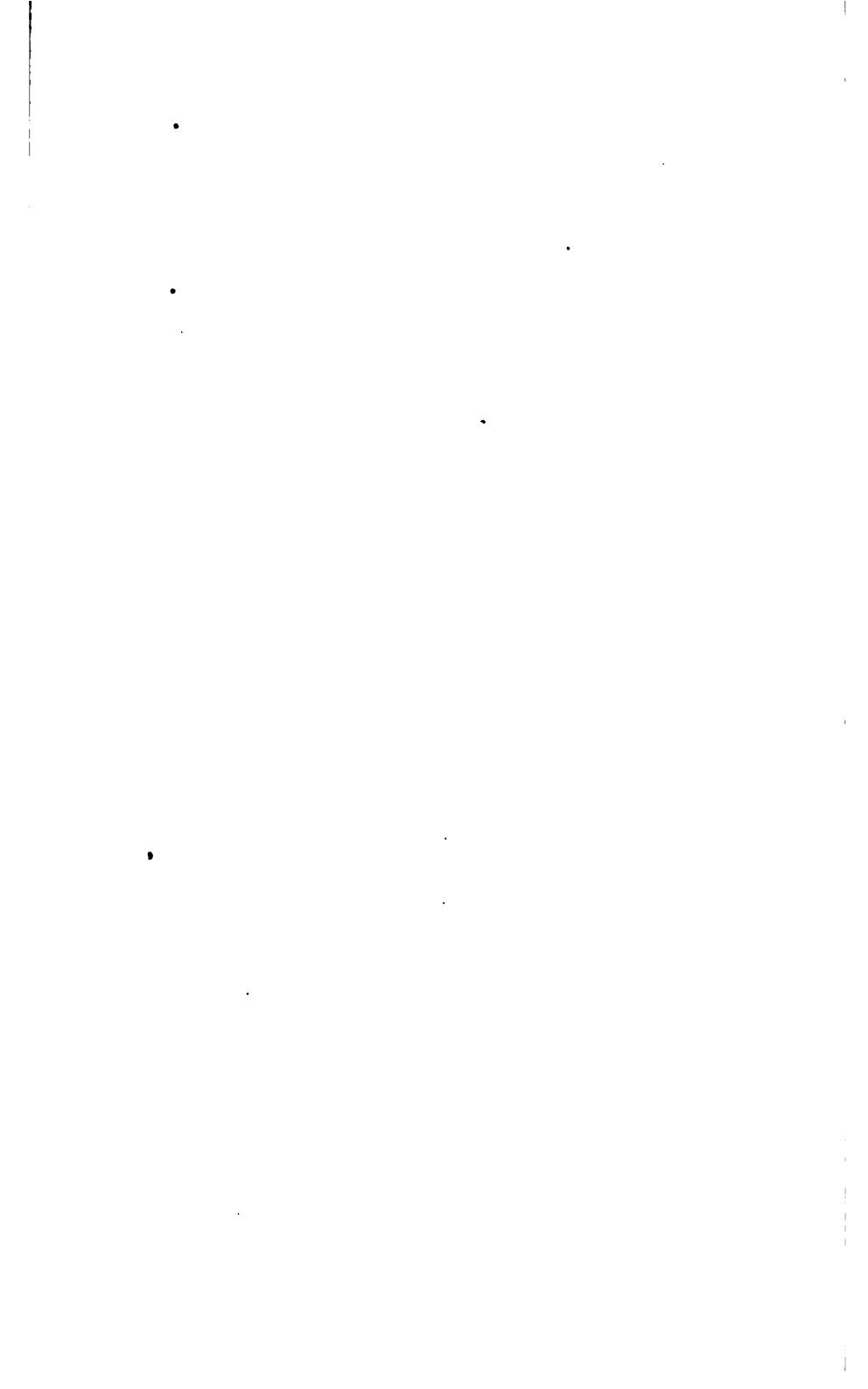


FIG 5.



FIG 4.





Archæologia Cambrensis.

NEW SERIES, No. XV.—JULY, 1853.

ACCOUNT OF NEWTON NOTTAGE, GLAMORGAN.

CHAPTER II.

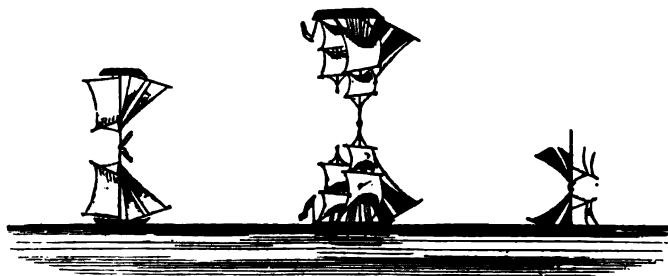
THE view of Newton, first seen from the Down, on a nearer approach loses in effect. The outlines of the landscape around, the level projection of outstretched cliffs towards the Nash Point, the ridgy elevations of Somerset and Devon, distant from twenty to thirty miles, all seem rather too horizontal, and therefore, in ordinary states of the atmosphere, rather tame. Very clear weather discovers the island of Lundy, so interesting an object from Pembrokeshire; it is seen far beyond the Morthoe, in the extreme south-west, indeed beyond the entrance to Barnstaple Bay. In spring, however, before scudding storms, and in autumn about the time of the equinox, the *variety* of distances in the chief objects compensates for every defect. At these periods of the year, the points beyond Dunraven Castle sometimes gleam like silver; the Quantock above Watchet, or the North Hill between Minehead and Hurlstone Point, come strongly out, backed by a screen of clouds, whilst the precipitous crags of the Foreland near Lynmouth, or the jagged edges of the Hangman Hills, boldly reflect the slanting beams of the evening sun.

Neither pen nor pencil can do justice to a singular

effect of atmospherical refraction once witnessed by myself at Newton. The white fleecy clouds which had prevailed during the morning were rolling away, or becoming absorbed down channel, after a mild and rather close day, at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th of June, though they still lay like blankets folding round the base of the hills. Looking from the window of the coved room at the eastern end of Newton House, my attention was attracted by the unusual height of the vessels in the open space where the mass of cloud and fog had parted. I examined them carefully with a good portable telescope as they were standing off the Ruger Sands, some about five miles off, some more than double that distance from the place where I then stood, which was from sixty to eighty feet above high water mark. Their perplexing height and large loom appeared most clearly to be occasioned by a complete image of several of the brigs and schooners being suspended above the topmast in an inverted position. There was the vessel itself, and directly *above* it the inverted representation, the hull being upwards in the image, and the masts hanging downwards. In no small wonder I ran for my younger sister, and begged her to examine the strange appearance, then to look through the telescope, and set me right, if wrong. She immediately saw and described the appearances, in each instance, as seen by myself.¹ Some of these extraordinary images were only partially

¹ Professor Robertson, whom I met in Oxford, at Dr. M. Wall's hospitable house, told me that the different refractive power of the strata of air might be illustrated in a simple manner, and referred me to Dr. Vince's *Observations*, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1799. The usual experiment is, to mix very gradually the surfaces of two transparent fluids, such as spirits of wine and water, or syrup and water, in a square phial, then hold a card with a row of angles, say V's, opposite the junction of the fluids, and the effect will be that of a row of small rhombs, or diamond-like figures, the original object being seen, and also at the same time its inverted representation, close above it. Dr. Woollaston also illustrated this by the effect of looking along a red-hot poker at a distant object, when two images are seen, one erect and the other inverted, in consequence of the change produced by heat in the density of the air.

formed, that is, two or three sails were shown *doubled* just over the real sails, and we noticed some sloops hull down on the edge of the horizon, and yet the topsails and mainsails were redoubled as before, but a little higher up above the reality. Several vessels were placed at



such a favourable distance that the variation in the density of the different strata of air caused the refracted image to join on exactly with the real vessel. There was the slope of the jib and foresail, and the rise of the bowsprit, exactly answering, sail for sail, and spar for spar, only the image was inverted, and vertically above its original type.²

There was yet another most perplexing phenomenon, but not so lasting. Although the low clouds had opened down channel right and left, still they overhung Swansea Bay on one hand, and the coast of Devon on the other. All direct view of the opposite shore was wholly intercepted. About this time, under the intervening cloud or fog, there was an appearance of rock and land in the sea, over the west end of the Nash Sands, and nearer the

² Captain Scoresby describes his having seen his father's ship, for which he was anxiously looking out, suspended in the air one evening in an inverted position, traced in the clearest colours, and most distinctly. He sailed in the direction indicated, and found the vessel at such a distance, that she could not possibly have been seen but by this extraordinary refraction which raised her image, above intervening icebergs, several degrees in the air. The portents said by Dion Cassius to have been seen on the banks of the Thames, in the time of Boadicea, may have been similar to the appearances here described—objects reflected from the water after undergoing unusual refraction.

Welsh shore, where it was never known to ebb dry. Here the defining powers of the glass did not help, and I was quite at a loss, until it struck me that the cliffs of the Foreland, (often narrowly examined by me, because one of them in the evening had a sort of buttress through a fissure of which the light passed,) were imaged on the smooth water by rays passing *under* the fog bank, and so bent, as to produce the striking effect of the sea apparently turned into dry land, or at least accurately mirroring it.

Professor Vince, at Ramsgate, 1st August, 1798, saw vessels seemingly lifted into the air, just as we did, but the image of the cliffs of Calais was, he says, (*Philosophical Transactions*, July, 1799,) thrown *above* the cliffs themselves, whilst those of North Devon had their image thrown *below* the cliffs themselves, like the remarkable spectacle at the Pharo of Messina, between Sicily and Italy.

FEUDAL TIMES.

Leaving, however, these interesting reminiscences, let us now hasten to trace through the mists of antiquity, *first*, the original grant of the Lords of Glamorgan; *next*, the foundation of the church and curious well; *thirdly*, the succession of proprietors until Henry VIII.

I.—Those who passed their earlier years at Newton Nottage may remember considerably more brushwood fringing the border of the Down. Not only have the clear pools and moss-covered valleys, formerly so frequent in the Sands, disappeared—the one levelled and denuded, the other choked up, and often deeply buried—but the little coppices in the upper lengths of the fields, with their anemones, arums and wood sorrel, and the blue gleam of their banks of harebells, have well nigh vanished before the genius of thrifty agriculture, or a rooted antipathy to trees. From Margam, by Ballas, along the brink of the Down, to *Grove* and the *Brockholts*, or haunts of the badger—now woodland only in name—trees and underwood seem formerly to have extended,

and hence in the early grant by the Norman Conquerors of Glamorgan, Newton is said to be "*parcel of Margam forest.*"—(*Morganiae Archaïographia*, *M.S. Queen's Coll., Oxford.*)

Newton Nottage, together with the lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, of which it formed a minute portion, having been won from Iestyn ap Gwrgan by Fitzhamon, was transmitted through Mabel, his eldest daughter, married to Robert, the brave Earl of Gloucester, illegitimate son of King Henry I. William, their son, made large feoffments out of it, as appears by the Black Book of the Exchequer. Ultimately the lordship was transmitted, through the Earl's daughter Amicia, to the line of De Clare. Of this distinguished family, Gilbert her son, (made Earl of Gloucester by Henry III.) Richard, Gilbert, the "Red Earl," (who married Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I.,) follow in succession. The direct line was broken by the untimely slaughter of Gilbert the fourth De Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who fell at Bannockburn, 24th June, 1314, leaving his three sisters to succeed to his vast possessions. The grasping Sir Hugh Le Despencer claimed Glamorgan and Morganwg in right of Eleanor his wife, the eldest sister, and accompanying Edward II. in his retreat, was captured near Neath, and executed at Hereford, 20th November, 1326. Strong in the royal alliance and in personal valour, the Despencer family rose from their mournful downfall. They recovered possession of the lordship, till Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, son of Isabella Despencer, left it to his sister and heiress, Ann Beauchamp. Ann Neville, her daughter, by the king-making Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, was espoused, first, to Edward Prince of Wales, killed at Tewkesbury, and secondly, married to Richard III. After the battle of Bosworth, A.D. 1485, Henry VII. granted the lordship of Glamorgan to his uncle Jasper, Duke of Bedford, on whose demise, in 1495, it reverted to the crown. In the 27th of Henry VIII. the *jura regalia* of the Lords Marchers in Wales were taken

away, but Edward VI., in the fourth year of his reign, granted large estates in Glamorgan, including "Cardiff, Caerphilly, Kenfig and Avon Castles," and numerous manors, including that of "Newton Nottage," to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke; and from that family, who sold the manor in 1715, this portion has been designated "The Pembroke Manor."

GRANT TO DE CARDIFFE.

We return to the early grant of a portion of land which in process of time constituted another manor, and which was made before the statute "*Quia Emptores*" had taken away these subinfeudations.

As the "Dux Limitaneus" of the Roman system was, in the middle ages, represented by the powerful Lord Marcher, so the services of the "Milites Castellani or Burgarii," who held their lands by defending some fortified post, or rampart, or stronghold, were represented by the ancient tenure of "Castle Guard." Thus was the skill of the veteran still pledged for the defence of those territories which his valour had aided to acquire. Accordingly we find it recorded in Meyric's *Morgania Archaiographia*, from the *Registrum de Nith*, that William Earl of Gloucester granted out to Sir Richard de Cardiff "thirty libratae of land," to hold by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and, as subsequent documents prove, by the service of castle guard at Cardiff Castle.

The arms of De Cardiff, as given in Lord Cawdor's valuable MS. are—"Azure 3 piles in point, Or." The same authority makes Sir Richard, the grantee, son of a Richard, and brother of Sir William, de Cardiff, of Walton Cardiff, near Tewkesbury, who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Basset, of Wooton Basset. From the charter of William Earl of Gloucester, founding Keynsham Priory, it appears that Sir R. de Cardiff held the important office of "*Dapifer*," or steward, to the Earl, and in this capacity, the writ conceding to the burgesses of Neath the same privileges as were enjoyed,

by those of Cardiff is primarily addressed to him, and tested by him.—(See *Recital in Charter of Confirmation to Burgesses of Neath*, 20 Richard II.)

As William de Cardiff is said in the Black Book of the Exchequer to have held of “the new feoffment” of William Earl of Gloucester half a knight’s fee in Wales, as well as a whole one in England, it is probable that more than one grant may have been made, otherwise thirty pounds, “30 libratæ terræ,” of land, or thirty score of acres, (600 acres,) seems too much for the service reserved, and thirty acres, according to another computation, too little. The former will agree with the old estimate of 1200 acres in the parish, as a moiety would thus have been granted. According to Spelman, who assimilates the acre of 160 perches to the mark of 160 pence, the amount of land granted would be far less. It seems more reasonable to take the *solidus*, or shilling, to stand for the unit, and thus twenty acres will be represented by the pound, or “*Librata*,” not of rent, but of weight—(see *Ducange*); but the difficulty, without an examination of the abutments mentioned in the original deed, must remain unsolved.

We will now inquire further into the circumstances and date of this grant as bearing on the endowment of Newton Church.

II.—The bull of Honorius II. obtained by the persevering piety of Bishop Urban, 19th April, 1128, proves that the property of the Welsh Church had been shamefully plundered. The foundation of Neath Abbey in 1129, of Ewenny Priory in 1141, and of Margam Abbey in 1147, show that the Prelate’s exhortations, backed by such authority, were not delivered in vain. William, Earl of Gloucester, who alludes feelingly to the loss of his only son in his foundation charter to Keynsham Abbey (*circa* 1166,) seems to have aided much in re-establishing the secular or parochial clergy. Henry Thufard, the clerical founder of St. James’ Church at Pyle, was probably much aided by the Earl’s munificence, and in the present case as *his* descendants shared the patronage

of the church of Newton Nottage with those of the De Cardiffes, it is probable that this nobleman contributed his share to its erection and endowment.

"*Gwrfan Escob v Landaf*," says the *Iolo MSS.* p. 221, "*a wnaeth Lansanffraid fawr, ag Eglwys y Drenwydd yn Nottais*," but whether "*Gwrfan*" means Bishop *Urban* or *Gwrgan*, there seems no reason to suppose that more than cordial co-operation, and perhaps some small portion of land for which an acknowledgment is still paid to the Archdeacon of Llandaff, should be understood by these words of the *Welsh Chronicle*. It is however plain that the substantial part of repentance, *restitution*, was not overlooked even in those dark days. Though not recorded as a co-founder of Newton Church, Sir Richard de Cardiff appears to have given a rent-charge on lands in England to Eweny, and a Matilda De Cardiff was a benefactress of Margam Abbey. The names of Hugh, and his sister Constance, of this early branch, are also recorded.

The gift of a gold ring by Richard de Lucy to William Earl of Gloucester, and Hawisia his wife, enables us to ascertain that "*Richard de Cardiff*," called "*Senescallus*," or *Dapifer*, (who witnessed it, together with Almeric Montfort, their son-in-law,) was then (23rd March, 1159,) in attendance on the Earl or Consul of Gloucester, and as Bishop Gwrgan died in 1183, *before* the Earl, we may venture to assume the interval between these dates for that of the *first* building of Newton Church. The rude workmanship of the stone pulpit, still remaining, may have been of almost any age, but the subject, the flagellation of our Lord, was most popular and exciting at a time when the Crusades were vigorously preached, and formed very probably the subject of the ardent exhortations of the two prelates who were brothers of Earl William, and doubtless encouraged him in church building.

Amable, sole daughter of Sir Richard de Cardiff, carried with her the property at Newton to *Sir Thomas de Sanford*, whose sons, Richard and Warner, succeeded.





STONE PULPIT IN NEWTON NOTTAGE CHURCH.
GLAMORGAN.

Jordan seems to have been a name common to the two families, and was derived from the east. According to the Cawdor MSS., Sir Thomas had two other sons, Maurice and Robert Sanford.

THE DE SANFORDS.

The industrious research of Mr. Foss in his *Judges of England*, vol. ii. p. 117, has thrown much light on the career of this eminent lawyer. "Sir Thomas de Sanford. The first mention of his name," says Mr. Foss, "is in 5th John (1203), where it occurs in Mr. Hunter's List of Justiciars before whom fines were levied (Fines of R. I. and John)." He was present probably as an officer of the Treasury of the Exchequer. A mandate is directed to him (13 John) to deliver 40,000 marks, fifteen gold cups, a crown, and other valuable articles in his custody, to two persons therein named. In the 17th year of King John, he is quitted of 66 sacks of money which were in the Treasury at Corfe, and which ought to contain 9,900 marks.—(*Rot. Pat.* John, 61, 110, p. 48). By the *Rotuli Misæ*, (11 and 14 of John,) he appears to have been in personal attendance on the king,—to have had the custody of Malmsbury Abbey,—and to have been Governor of the Castle of Devizes, and Custos of the forests of Chippenham, Melksham and Braden.—(*Rot. Misæ*, 112, 113, 137.) In the 14th of King John he was sent to Flanders, and had the scutage of his lands granted to his son *Jordan* to support him whilst beyond sea. The manors of Kening, Potern and Lavington, formerly of Saher de Quincy, were granted him in conjunction with Geoffrey de Nevill, and ten "*dolia*" of good wine.—(*Rot. Claus.* 141, 123, 230, 263.) He was one of the pledges for the curious payment of 200 hens, which the wife of Hugh de Nevill offered to King John for one night of access to her husband.—(*Madox Exchequer*, 1, 471.)

It will obviate doubt as to the identity of this distinguished judge with the de Sanford of Newton, to state that he had a son named Warnerus, (as well as Jordan,)

who is recorded to have been admitted to his Wiltshire property, and to have succeeded him (6th of Henry III.) as Custos of the forest of Braden.

In the confirmation of the charter of Neath Abbey (9 John), it is recited that "Thomas de Sanford" had given up, on payment of two shillings, rent paid him for fifty acres at the Black Sker, and one acre and a half on the sea shore. These lands might have been the additional gift of Earl William, which he made after that of his father, Robert the Consul, to Neath, of the first portion of Sker.

SANFORD WELL.

We must not quit the De Sanfords without recording that St. John's Well, about half a furlong below the church, received from them its ancient name of "Sanford's Well," nor is it improbable that its low circular tower may have been built by them. Vestiges of several houses may still be traced between the churchyard and this well, and part of the waste to the east of the church in the direction of the glebe field, was formerly called Twmpath y Parsondy. It seems, therefore, as if the new town or vill had been first built under the shelter of the limestone rocks called the Clevis, till its inhabitants were driven northwards by the overwhelming increase of drifted sand.

Although the hand of modern repair may readily be detected on close inspection, still the weather-beaten round tower above the basin, and the large stones roofing the rude gallery of shallow steps going down to the spring, give something of an eastern and primeval look to Sanford Well. It had its patron saint, and erroneous stories of its daily ebb and flow, in *direct* contrariety to that of the sea, have been long and widely circulated.

The peculiar appearances were closely observed in May, 1841, and may easily be verified. Not only the bottom of the well, but the general level of the water, is below high water mark on the beach, where it finds an outlet into the sea at the distance of about one-third of a

mile; from the circumstance of the fall from the bed of the well, over the red clay which underlies the sand, being very slight and gradual, and the outlet of the spring on the shore being midway between high and low water mark at ordinary spring tides, the following results arise:—When the tide has been coming in for about four hours, and the vent of the spring has been some time stopped on the shore, the rising sea water gradually banks up and drives back the fresh, and the basin of the well, which has been draining out for many hours, begins to fill again, if empty, or the water begins to rise, if low. These effects do not cease when high water mark is attained on the beach. The level of the water in the well is so much under *that* line that it continues rising from the continued stoppage of the outflow until the tide has been ebbing for about three hours, and the outlet of the spring has been unclosed on the beach. When this is clear, the well begins to sink, and continues doing so till there has been three hours' flow of the next tide, hence a partial reciprocity. In rainy weather, and at neap tides, these phenomena are much less obvious, as the causes are obviously less operative. In accordance with these facts, during the summer, and when the supply from the upper part of the spring is unusually scanty, the well becomes dry for an hour or two after low water on the shore; the villagers are therefore obliged to watch the flow of the tide, and to let the well water which rises through what they call the "nostrils of the well" rise and settle a little, before they go down to draw it. I noticed, on the 20th of May, 1841, the level of the water had risen one foot four inches in two hours, viz., from an hour before to an hour after the highest of the evening tide. The "*both with tides, and both with different move*"—

"Namque æstus utrique est,
Continuo motu refluus, tamen ordine dispar"—

of Sir John Stradling in his letter to Camden, had not a little poetical exaggeration in it. Still it is interesting to observe the effect when the action of the cause has

apparently ceased, and to remark how beneficially a scanty supply of water is economized and regulated by so unlooked for an agent as the tide in the channel, acting as a sort of temporary valve to the little spring.³ In a similar manner to the one described, but on a far larger scale, the fresh water is driven back in the Severn itself, on the borders of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, long after the tide is in full ebb lower down in that river.

The smaller circular enclosure mentioned before (chap. I.), as near the well, may have been used for the superstitious rite of burning bones and refuse on the nativity of St. John (24th June). The church was certainly, and the well most probably, dedicated to the Baptist, a saint who found much favour with the Normans. The annual "fires of St. John" were kindled to drive away the dragons supposed to be most active at midsummer, and by tainting open wells and springs to occasion a general mortality. Durandus (lib. viii. c. 14) assigns another reason for the rite,—to commemorate the burning of the Baptist's bones by the heathen. A finger, or, according to some accounts, a hand or arm alone escaped combustion, and was sent to the Knights of Rhodes by Bajazet, as the most invaluable of relics. This cremation took place, it is said, at Sebaste or Samaria, by the express order of Julian. The carrying about of torches or blazing brands intimated that John was "a burning and a shining light;" the rolling wheel over the fire alluded to the decrease of daylight after the solstice and longest day, and further symbolized the downward career and decrease of the forerunner, compared with the increase of his divine and heavenly master. Children in Cornwall were swung across the fire to make them grow. More may be found on this subject in a MS. by a monk of Winchcomb, preserved in the Harleian Collection, (Cat. vol. ii. p.

³ It is not improbable that the name Severn, "*Hafren*," "sea flowing," may have been derived from the singular damming up of the stream by the tidal water, and the consequent alternate rise and fall of the fresh water in that fine river.

661). This writer differs from Paciaudius, (*Dissert.* viii. c. 2,) stigmatizing the popular customs, amongst which was that of dancing, as heathenish. Petrarch (lib. i. epist. 4) poetically notices the lustrations and washings on the banks of the Rhine,* performed in honour of the Baptist. At length, such were the manifold immoralities of the vigil or wake, that the festival was turned into a fast. This may account for the Newton wake or *Mabsant* being held on "the Decollation" (old style) instead of the "Nativity of St. John." It is to be feared the change of day has not wholly obviated abuses.

The name *Jordan* Sanford, before mentioned, would suggest itself to those who specially honoured the Baptist.

As the societies of Disciplinanti or "Flagellants," who scourged their bodies in public penance, placed themselves under the tutelage of this saint in the twelfth century, there is reason to think that the stone pulpit in Newton Church, composed of three pieces of limestone, on which the Flagellation of Christ is rudely sculptured, belonged to the older building, round which the new colony was first planted, whether erected by the De Cardiffs or the De Sanfords.

The present church, dedicated to John the Baptist, whose head is represented on the west front of the tower, consists of chancel, nave and tower. The chancel seems to have been rebuilt in the sixteenth century; in the north wall of the nave is a doorway and passage with two small flights of stairs in the thickness of the wall. That on the left hand leads to the stone pulpit, and on the right was the ascent to the roodloft, over which the woodwork of the roof was somewhat more ornamented. On the south side of the nave, near the eastern angle, where formerly stood a saint's bell turret, there was a rude fresco of Adam and Eve, now effaced. On the semicircular

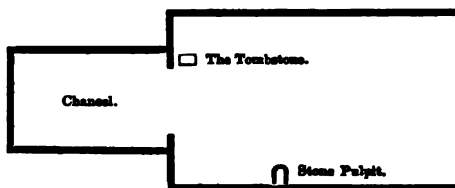
* "Pars herbis odoriferis incinctæ, reductisque post cubitum manicis, candidas in gurgite manus, ac brachia lavabant."—*F. Petrarchæ Opera*. "Dicamus de tripudiis quæ in Vigilia S. Joannis fieri solent."—*Hart. MS.*

stone pulpit, the rim of which is ornamented with seven knots of stiff flowers, two figures, perhaps intended for Paynims or Saracens, are represented as scourging our Saviour, whilst in the wall above two grotesque angels support an hour glass. By the removal of the screen between the nave and chancel, some smaller arches, probably three in number, have been replaced by one of very inartificial and poor construction. The internal pointed arch under the tower is of far better workmanship. The tower itself is of the Tudor era, and was probably erected when Jasper Duke of Bedford was lord of the older manor. Its roof is saddle-backed, or gabled, as it has been called; the plain but characteristic porch has been fitted up for a vestry. Outside of the porch has been placed for many years the oldest monumental stone hitherto found. (See engraving.) This stone has been so fully described by the writer's father, that it is thought best to append his account of its discovery, slightly abbreviated:—

"REMARKS ON A TOMBSTONE FOUND IN NEWTON CHURCH.—

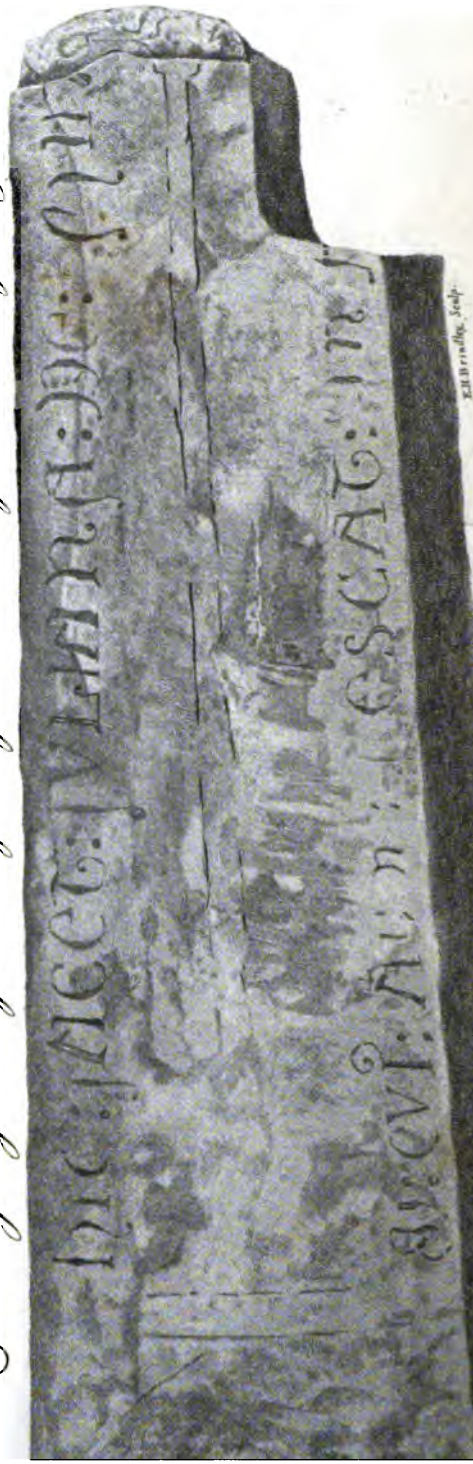
BY THE REV. R. KNIGHT, M.A., VICAR OF TEWKESBURY.—*July 4, 1812.*

"This stone, apparently a hard sandstone of the same kind as the receptacle in which the cross was mortised, (still extant in the churchyard,) measures in length about five feet three inches; in breadth, at the head of it, rather more than one foot six inches; at the foot, before it was broken, one foot three inches. It was found covered with three or four inches of mould in that part of the nave of the church which adjoins the southern abutment of the arch leading into the chancel. The following ichnographical sketch may give a tolerable idea of its situation.



"It seemed to have been used for a step into the pew originally belonging to the supposed manor-house (of the

Hen Gareg a gael yn y Drenewydd, Morgannwg.



W. H. R. 1846. Sculp.

Lougher Manor). Part of it had been chipped off to fit it to the base of the contiguous abutment. The head of the stone had been turned round from its proper position on that side of the church, and the characters were therefore inverted. The inscription, (of the twelfth or thirteenth century,) as far as it can be deciphered, may be read thus,—helped out by probable conjecture:—

HIC : JACET : JULIANA : DE : MIN :
: CUJUS : ANIMA : QUIESCAT : IN : Pace.

“Various other tombstones, wholly obliterated, and strewed about the church and churchyard (1812), of the same nature, shape and size, may lead us to presume that they too once occupied a cemetery now destroyed. The stone pulpit bears evident marks of remote antiquity, and several instances of incongruous workmanship occur throughout the building, to warrant the hypothesis that they are fragments of a much more ancient church, standing, perhaps, at an earlier period, on the site of the present fabric.”—R. K.

The abraded state of the strokes supposed to represent “M,” as the first letter of the surname, has led me to conjecture that they may have stood for “S” and “A.” If so, the three erased letters at the beginning of the lower line may have completed the name of “Sanford.” This, however, is *merely* a guess, among others which may be hazarded. It is more certain that the name “De Sandford” was lost in the female line at an early period, as that of De Cardiff had previously merged in it, so far at least as Newton Nottage is concerned.

SUCCESSION OF PROPRIETORS.

III.—The earliest distinct notice relative to the Mesne Manors is contained in Lord Cawdor’s MSS. It there appears that “Jenkin and Thomas Turbervill had the lordship of Newton Nottage, 19 Edward III., from Henry de Cockeshal and Johanna his wife.” The seal of the deed is a cross (argent) between four escallop shells. This agrees, as to the arms, with the “Roll of the time of Edward II.,” (p. 39,) often cited in the *Specimens of inlaid Tiles of Neath Abbey*. In a charter of Thomas, son of John Lovel, releasing lands (granted him by

William Burdon) to Thomas de Somerton, dated at "*Notchasse*, 25 Edward III." (1351), the name of "Thomas Turbervill" (two years later called "Bailiff of Glamorgan") occurs. As the earliest in my possession, it is given in a note.⁵ "*Johanna uxor Henrici de Coggeshal Ch'r*," according to the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, died 49 Edward III., possessed of considerable property in Essex, into which county the name of "Nottidge" has been long ago introduced. Lucy, third daughter of Sir John Norris of Penlline, according to one pedigree, was the wife of a later Tomkin or Thomas Turbervill of

⁵ CHARTER OF THOMAS LOVEL, TO THOMAS, SON OF REGINALD DE SOMERTON. 1351.—"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Lovel filius et heres Johis Lovel dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thome de Som'ton omnia terras et tenementa quæ habui de dono et concessione Willim Burdon in feodo de Newton Nothasche aut in terris arabilibus boscis p'tis pascuis pasturis et suis p'tis sicut jacent per antiquas metas et bundas unâ cum viginti duob's denariis quos Abbas Monasterii be' Maric de Neth et ejusdem loci Conventus iim reddere consueverunt cum duob's denariis quos Willim' Burdon mē annuatim reddere tenebatur, habend' et tenend omia predict' terras et tenementa &c. &c. &c. predict Thome de Som'ton et heredibus suis et assignatis libē quiete bene et in pace jure hereditario in p'petuum de capitali Domino feodi illius p'r redditus et servicia inde debita et de jure consueta pro hac autem donatione concessione et presentis cartæ confirmatione dedit m'hi p'etus Thomas de Som'ton viginti marcas sterlingorum pro manibus et ego vero p'dictus Thomas Lovel &c. omnia p'dicta &c. &c. &c. Thome de Som'ton et h. s. et a. contra omnes mortales warrantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpet' defendem's. In cujus rei testimoniu' huic p'resenti carte meæ sigillum meum apposui His Testibus John Lovel, Thoma de Turbville, David Cantelow, Nicho. Cantelow, David Regny, et multis aliis. Dat' apud Nothasche die dñi et sexto mensis Maii. Anno regni Regis Edwardi tii post conquestum vicesimo qnto."

(L. 8.)

There is another quit claim from William, son of William Burdon, of these lands, &c., at Grove, dated 1353, "*Kaerdyf*, Monday in the Octaves of St. John ante Port' Lateran," 27 Edward III., and witnessed by "Lord Mathias Le Sor, sheriff of Glamorgan," three of the foregoing witnesses, also by "Wm Le Heyr," and "Richard Le Barber de Kaerdyf." Jñ Somerton, in 1419 conveys the same to Thomas Nerber, and in 1467, the feoffees of Nerber Junior convey to "Richard Lougher de Skerr, Gentilman," 4th Nov. 7 Edward IV.

Tithegston. Being a coheiress she may have brought a parcel of Newton into that line at a later period than 1429, when in the *Beauchamp Survey*, after "Comes Warwick Domin: suum de Newton Notash," we find "*Gwenlliana* Norris, Feod. s. de Newton Notash." She was also of "Penlline," which afterwards was held with the manor of Tithegston.

With regard to the origin of the third manor, little is preserved so as to be accessible. John and Joan Le Eyre are recorded to have held fees at "Cantleston, Newton Nottage, South Comely, and Lanmihangel" (it is supposed *circa* 1429). There was a Joan D'Eyre, daughter of Margaret Cantelupe. It must be acknowledged that the severance of the original grant of the Earls of Gloucester into two manors cannot be clearly traced. From some fragments of an early document relative to it, South Comely, long treated as a distinct manor, seems to have been once included in the limits of Newton. However this may have been, "the Herbert Manor," coming through the Hortons of Cantleston to Sir Mathias Cradock, was transmitted with Cornely Lower to the Herberts of Swansea. "The Lougher Manor" descended from the Turbervilles, a younger branch of the Coity stem, to the Loughers, lessees of Neath Abbey Grange at Sker, and from them to the Knights of Somersetshire and Bristol. It is now the property, by purchase, of the representatives of the late Sir J. J. Guest, Bart., M.P.

The descent of the original Demesne retained with the seigniorship of Glamorgan may be traced from the Public Records. It was held by Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I., jointly with her husband, Gilbert de Clare, (the Red Earl).—See *Calendar of Inquisitions*, 35 Edward I. From the same authentic source we find, in 1349, Sir Hugh Le Despencer the grandson, (23 Edward III.) and in 1375, Sir Edward, his nephew, held it. By the marriage of Isabella, daughter of the unfortunate Thomas Le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, it came to the two Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick and of Worcester, and is thus entered upon their Relicts' death:—

"18 H. VI. Isabella Comitiss Warwic'.

"MARCH { Newton Notassh, Domin: et Maner:

WALLIÆ. { Newton Notassh 4^a pars unius feodi."—Vol. iv. p. 195.

The names of "William Wells" (23 Edward III.), and of "John Daundesey" (50 Edward III.), as well as that of "Edward, Duke of York, brother of Constantia, relict of Thomas Le Despencer," appear connected with this manor, apparently as trustees for the various purposes of dowers. From the Warwick family, through the Lady Anne Neville, it came by marriage to Richard III., and after the battle of Bosworth was granted "inter alia" to Jasper of Hatfield, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Bedford; on his death in 1495, it reverted to the crown, until it was granted in 1550, (7th May, 4 Edward VI.) to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, in whose family it long continued. Inquiry was made in 1630 for surrenders in the time of Jasper Tudor, without success; but two centuries later, the writer obtained one of 1490, the genuineness of which it is impossible to doubt.⁶

In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1291, Newton Church

⁶ SURRENDER IN COURT OF JASPER TUDOR, 1490.

"NEWTON { "CURIA Dñi, Jasper Ducis Bedford, Com et Pem-
NOTASSHE. } brochiæ ac Dñi Glamorgane et Morganie tent' ibm
octavo die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici Septim'
post conquestum sexto coram Ricardo Myric tunc
Seneshallo ibm.

Ingrs:
x^a.

"Ad quam cur' venerunt Ricus Loughor et Walterus Loughor et ceperunt de predict' Duci un'm mesuag' et duodecim acras terr' cum ptin' quondam Henrici Doble et Alice uxor' ejus, Habend, et tenend' pd'ct mesuag' duodecim acras terr' cum ptins profatis Ric'o et Waltero et heredib' suis sēdum consuetudine manerii, Reddendo inde annuatim prefat' Dño Duci et hered' suis redditus et servic' inde prius debit' et de jure consuet' solvend' ad ffest' ibm usual' et principal' per equales portiones sēct' Cur' et heriet post mortem ten'tis cujuslibet ibm predict Ricdi et Walteri et dant Dño Duci pro ingress' inde h'end x^a. Ingress' h'ent inde suum et fecer' Dño fidelitates. In cujus rei testimōnium huic p'senti copię sigillum dicti Seneshalli p'r Ludovicum Massy locum tenent' s' est appensu'. Dat' die et anno supradict'."

(L. 8.)

is included in "the Deanry of Kenfig," and valued at £5. William Coventry was Rector in 1410, John Kenfygge in 1467, and David Williams in 1504, in which year his will bears date. A translation is subjoined from the original probate, because few ancient wills in the diocese of Llandaff have escaped casualties by fire. Though not particularly interesting, it marks the spirit and usages of the time.

WILL OF DAVID WILLIAMS IN 1504.

"In the name of God, Amen, the 16th day of February, A.D. 1504, I, Sir David Williams, Rector of the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist of Newton Nottage, being of sound mind and whole memory, do make my testament in manner following, First I leave my soul to God the Father Almighty, to the blessed Virgin Mary & all Saints of God,—and my body to be buried with ecclesiastical sepulture in the Church of St John Baptist of Newton aforesaid.

- "Item, I bequeath to the fabric of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, ... ii^d
- " To the Preaching Friars of the Town of Kerdiff, ... v^d
- " To the Friars Minors of the s^d Town, ... v^d
- " To the Lights of the Church of St John the Baptist of Newton, ... xii^d
- " To the fabric of the Chapel of St Margaret of Coydfranke,⁷ ii^d
- " To the fabric of the Parish Church of Newton, ... xii^d
- "Item, I bequeath to Mathias Cradok, Esq^r., xl^s.—To John Turb'vill, xx^s.
- " To the said John Turb'vile one best bed with its appurtenances.
- " To William ap David, 2 Steers.—To the s^d W^m 4 bushels of Wheat, 4 bushells of Barley & 4 of Oats. Item to John Cradok, x^s.—To John Philip, x^s.

⁷ St. Margaret's Chapel was under Neath Abbey, a well of some repute was situated there, and some ruins lately remained.

"Item, to Thomas David & Philip David all my goods moveable & immoveable, to be divided between the said Thomas & Philip.—The residue of my goods above not devised, I give & bequeath to John Cradok & William Philip, whom I make ordain and constitute my Executors, well and faithfully to order & dispose for the good of my soul as to them may seem most expedient.

"Item, I constitute Mathias Cradok, Esq^r., Overseer of my Testament.

"Witnesses S^r John Williams, Curate of Kenficke, Dyō^s Baron, & many others.

Dated the day & year above written.

"List of Debts due to me, Imprimis, Thomas Heyad vi^a viii^d

{	William ap Gr̃: ap Jankyn x ^a ii ^d
	Dyō Sayer vi ^a —Katyn Nerber viii ^a viii ^d
	Jenkyn Goch iii ^a —John Dyn iii ^a viii ^d
	William Thomas vi ^a iii ^d
	"Litill" John Harry xii ^d
	John Cradok vi ^{lb} xiii ^a iii ^d

(Endorsed Probate.)

"Proved before us, William Philip & John Spenser, Commissioners of Gronyth to R. R. Father in God, Milo Bishop of Llandaff, &c., the last day of February, 1504, &c., in witness whereof our seal of office is appended.

(L. S.)

EXCAVATIONS AT LEOMINSTER PRIORY CHURCH.

IN the January Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, I gave a full description of the state of the Priory Church of Leominster, as I found it at the visit of the Association last August, and of the views as to its original extent to which I was led by the existing phænomena.¹ I have now the still more pleasing duty of recording the very important discoveries to which that visit has given rise, discoveries which afford a most conclusive testimony to the value of Associations like our own, and which reflect the highest honour on the inhabitants of Leominster and its

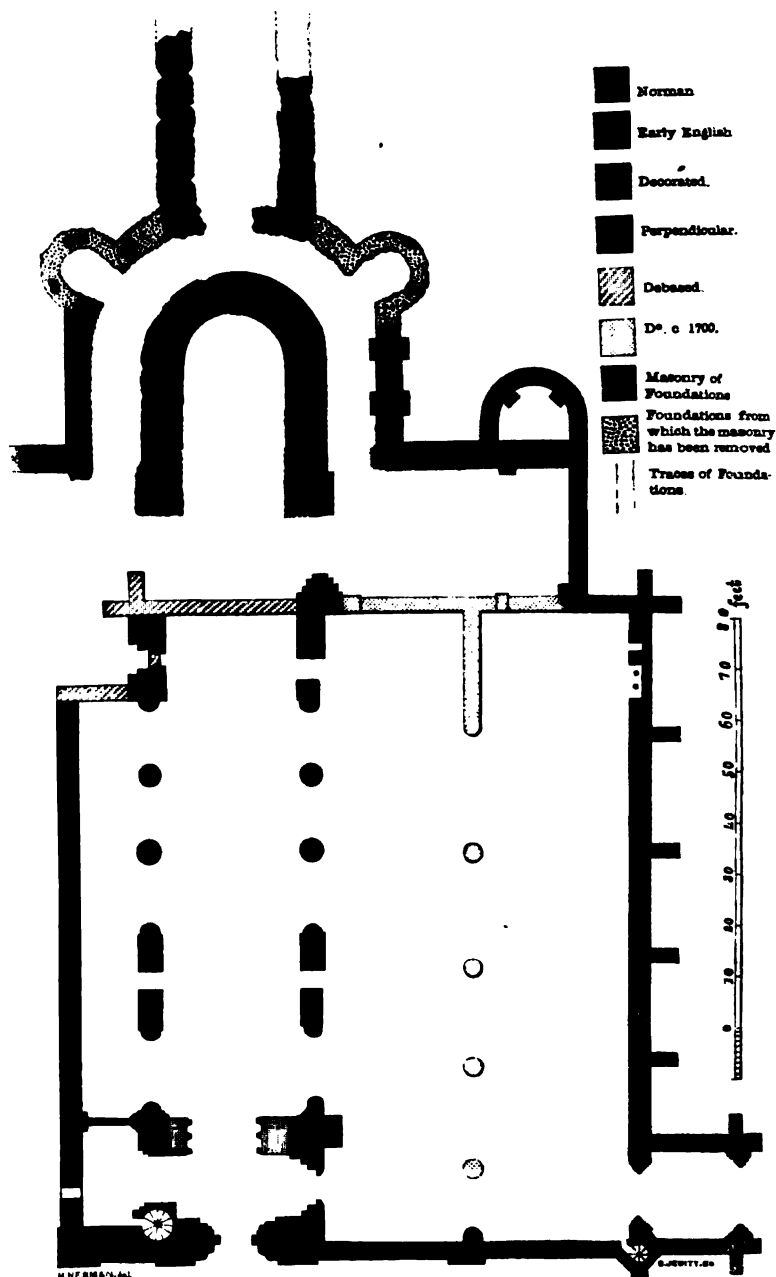
^a *Dyo* is still the local abbreviation of David.

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1853, p. 9.

neighbourhood. In describing the actual process I will avail myself to a great extent of the account furnished by the very intelligent correspondent of the *Hereford Times* (February 5, 1853), following it up by a technical account of what those discoveries have eventually brought to light.

In the middle of December last the embankment of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway began to make its appearance in the meadows a few hundred yards below the Workhouse premises, in which the site of the choir and transept is included. The question of the propriety of lowering and levelling the high ground of the Workhouse garden having been discussed, it was thought probable that the railway contractors might at their own expense remove any surplus soil to their embankment below. By a tacit consent therefore a square hole was sunk in the garden, in order to ascertain the nature of the subsoil. After sinking to the depth of about five feet, the workmen came to some rough stone work which crossed, in a direction from east to west, the centre of the hole they were sinking. The excavation was continued some four feet lower down the side of the stone work, and the hole when finished was about five feet square, and nine or ten deep, with the part of the width of the wall crossing as before stated. Rumours were soon afloat in the town that a "cell or covered tomb" had been discovered, and the workmen made an effort to penetrate the wall with a view of ascertaining its contents. At this stage of the proceedings I had the honour of being taken into council about the matter. I received a letter from Mr. Gamble, of Leominster, (whose acquaintance I had made on my former visit, and who had rendered me some assistance on that occasion,) describing what had been done up to that time. On this, in my zeal, I ventured to address a letter to Mr. Bennett, the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, suggesting the great benefit that might accrue to antiquarian and architectural students, if the excavations could be continued, and requesting that the subject might be brought before the notice of the

Board of Guardians. After some little delay, the Board passed a resolution granting me permission, on behalf of the Cambrian Archæological Association, to pursue the investigation under certain restrictions. These last, indeed, amounted to nothing less than a requirement that when the excavation should have been effected, it should be all covered up again, to admit of the garden being planted afresh. Alone, at a distance, I could have done nothing, but I am happy to state that the matter was taken up in Leominster and its neighbourhood in a way which is a most encouraging sign of the times as relates to archæological pursuits. A committee was formed, including persons of various callings and denominations, who have worked with the most praiseworthy zeal, taking it in turn, in all weathers, to inspect the operations of the workmen employed, and which have finally issued in laying bare the most important parts of the foundations of the eastern part of the church. Besides Mr. Gamble, whom I have already mentioned, my thanks, and those of antiquaries in general, are due to the Rev. J. P. Taylor, Captain Turner, one of the Churchwardens, and Messrs. Watling, Lloyd, and Gilkes. To Mr. H. Newman we are still further indebted for the ground plan which adorns the present number. During these operations, at their request, I revisited Leominster, and delivered a lecture on the ancient church and the recent discoveries. All this time, the fear hung over our heads that what we had so recently explored must be again concealed, but I am rejoiced to be able to add that this fear has been at last removed. The interest felt in these discoveries was by no means confined to Leominster itself. Several of the neighbouring clergy took an active share in the discoveries, and a memorial to the Guardians, praying that the excavations may be allowed to remain uncovered, received, besides the signatures of the Mayor and several of the Town Council of Leominster, those of the Bishop of the diocese, (Dr. Hampden,) of Lord Bateman, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, of Lord Rodney, and other influential persons in the county. Addresses to the



GROUND PLAN, LEOMINSTER CHURCH.

same effect were forwarded by the Archæological Institute, the Cambrian Archæological Association, and the Oxford Architectural Society. All lovers of antiquity will rejoice to hear that the result has been that the Guardians, in a liberal and enlightened spirit which does them the greatest honour, have passed a resolution by whose terms these most valuable remains will be permanently preserved for the purposes of antiquarian study, or, as they do our own body the honour to express it, "for the purposes of the Cambrian Archæological Association."

I will now proceed to describe the actual results of our investigations. All the conjectures on which I formerly ventured have been confirmed by the recent excavations. The whole of the south transept and of the presbytery has been traced out, and the surrounding aisle and chapels of the latter, as far as their foundations existed. Owing to the nature of the ground, the north transept has not yet been touched, and it will probably be found impracticable to extend the excavations to that portion of the building.

The shape of the church must have been somewhat irregular, the four limbs not being of the same width; and more than this, the choir and presbytery, which are narrower than the nave, are put on askew, their centres not coinciding.² I had once thought that the central tower was actually narrower from east to west than from north to south, as at Bath Abbey, and Leonard Stanley in Gloucestershire, and had not merely the transept arches narrower, as at Malmsbury and elsewhere. But, on farther examination, I find the state of the case rather to have been as follows.

It will be remembered that the evidence existing previous to the excavation supplied us with the fact that a south transept existed, and that the western and southern arches of the central tower had rectangular piers of several

² I put forward this view in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1853.

orders, but, as the inner wall of the presbytery only ranges with the inner member of the south-western pier, we must suppose that the eastern arch of the lantern sprang from corbels. There must therefore, from this source alone, have arisen a considerable amount of singularity, not to say awkwardness, in the internal treatment of the tower. It differs, for instance, from the case of St. Bartholomew's in London, where the eastern and western arches spring from corbels, while the narrower ones to the north and south have piers; for there the nave and presbytery are of the same width, and the arches answering to each other are similar. Here at Leominster, the eastern and western arches must have been most conspicuously dissimilar. But, besides this, as the space below the central tower, (forming of course the choir,) and the eastern limb, (forming the presbytery,) were both narrower than the nave, and as the southern walls of the two are nearly in a line; it follows that a still greater difference must have existed on the north side, and that the western arch of the lantern must have stood quite on one side as regards the nave. It is much to be regretted that, as this arch was completely destroyed (and not, as usual, merely filled up) at the dissolution, we have only conjectural evidence as to the manner in which it was treated, but it is clear that the northern arch of the tower could never have had the usual abutment to the west.

If any one should infer from all this that no central tower ever existed, I ought in fairness to help him to the fact that no foundation could be discovered running north and south at the point where the eastern arch would have sprung, and to remind him of the instance of St. Mary's Shrewsbury, where the nave and two transepts have three arches exactly like those of a lantern, but where the fourth arch to the east is wanting, and apparently can never have existed. But I have the authority of Mr. Scott and Mr. Penson for the statement that constructive necessity does not absolutely require

such foundations,³ and that instances occur both ways. And from the general analogy of Norman buildings one can hardly imagine a cruciform church in that style not designed for a central tower. Probably the Priory Church—"the small thing" of Leland—was commenced on a small scale, which was exchanged for a larger during the process of building, to which extension we owe the increased size of the nave and the second tower at the west end. For this suggestion I have to thank Mr. Basil Jones.

This "Priory Church" must have been indeed "a small thing" as the ground plan will show, yet its design was in some respects an ambitious one, as we shall presently see. The space under the tower, forming the choir, must have been unusually confined; while the presbytery, or eastern limb, is itself so short that the stalls can hardly have run east of the tower. This may be perhaps explained by remembering that Leominster was not an independent priory, but merely a cell to Reading, and, consequently, the number of monks present at any one time would probably always be small. As the high altar doubtless stood on the chord of the apse, it will be seen that the eastern limb, as well as the space under the tower, was of very confined dimensions.

Yet this little presbytery had adjuncts of greater comparative extent than those of St. Georges de Bocherville or the Abbaye aux Dames. I have incidentally mentioned that it had an apse, but more than this, the apse was surrounded by an aisle, like the Conqueror's Chapel and St. Bartholomew's Priory; and yet again the aisle had diverging chapels like Westminster or Tewkesbury. Very great difficulty was found in the excavation of this portion, and very many conjectures were offered during its progress; the final result has been the dis-

³ No such existed under the eastern towers of Llandaff, whose existence, or at least intention, I think I have demonstrated. (*Llandaff Cathedral*, p. 66.) I may add, whatever value may attach to the testimony, that an ancient seal of Llandaff in the thirteenth century exhibits a church with four towers.

covery of a most important example of a Norman apse, with a circumambient aisle and radiating chapels. The foundations have been discovered of an aisle running round the presbytery, with an apse diverging to the north-east and south-east, and, finally, a projecting chapel has been discovered at the extreme east end, which has not been excavated all round, because the foundations of its eastern portion have been wholly removed. From the length of this chapel I cannot help suspecting that it is a later addition, but, if so, it most probably supplanted a mere apse at the extreme end, like the other two. The discovery of these chapels has been made since my last visit to Leominster.

The best preserved portion is to be found in the south aisle, where the foundations rise so high that part of the plinth of the external basement exists. The outer walls of the aisle have a double range of flat pilasters—a marked characteristic of the church throughout—the inner ones acting as vaulting shafts, the external of course as buttresses. We could not make out the form of the piers, except that there seemed signs of projections towards the aisle matching those in its own walls. We may therefore conclude that the aisles were vaulted, and consequently the triforium differently treated from that of the nave. The basement on which the arcades stood exists for a considerable extent on the south side, and we could make out the height of the pavement, portions of whose tiling remained *in situ*, which I wish Mr. Franks or some other person competent in that branch could find time to proceed to Leominster and examine.

The south transept has been entirely exhumed. It had no eastern aisle, but one of the eastern apses so usually found in that position. A Decorated sepulchral arch at its extreme south was found to be of remarkable height, and exhibited clear signs of mediæval whitewash.⁴ A Norman string above it, evidently *in situ*, which existed

⁴ Compare the instance I have mentioned, *Llandaff Cathedral*, p. 52.

at the visit of the Association, had been destroyed before the excavations commenced—so easily may important evidence on such points be lost. Whether the transepts had western aisles is still uncertain; the fact that the eastern bay of the north aisle was destroyed with them looks as if they had; there are also some signs of jambs at the east end of the great southern addition; but it is not yet clear whether they are those of an original arcade, or of mere doorways between that addition and the south transept.

The whole of the foundations discovered seem, with the exception of the extreme eastern chapel, to be of the untouched Norman work; so that any later alterations must have been entirely confined to insertions in the superstructure. It is easy to imagine the general effect of the building, which with the varied grouping of the two towers and of the numerous apses, must have been one of the most picturesque of its kind. The choir and presbytery especially, as an example of a very complicated arrangement on a very small scale, seem especially valuable.

The work is not yet so complete but that fresh discoveries may be expected, and, as I before said, some very important points have been made out since my last visit. I trust I may some day see Leominster again; in any case, should I either see or hear anything else worthy of note respecting the church I will not fail to communicate it.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Oaklands, Dursley, March 16, 1853.

P.S.—I may add another question with regard to Leominster Church. I argued that the Early English addition included the site of the present Decorated south aisle, on the ground that the piscina and both the doorways of the porch are of the former style. The idea has been suggested to me by Mr. Jewitt, which had also occurred to me independently, that it is more probable that the Decorated aisle was a farther addition, and that these por-

tions were built up again. I am now inclined to accept this theory, on account of the thorough rebuilding which my former view obliges us to suppose within a century after the original addition. The whole work, even in the porch, is, with these exceptions, Decorated from the ground, and not merely, as usual, rebuilt from the window sill; while the Early English architects of this very addition retained so much of the original Norman south aisle as suited their purpose. It will be remembered that the evidence of the centre arcade, which would have decided the question, is lost, owing to the fire of 1699.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTH WALES.

Most readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* ought by this time to be acquainted with the two beautiful volumes on *Domestic Architecture* which have been recently issued by Mr. Parker of Oxford; to the latter indeed that gentleman stands in the relation of author as well as of publisher, having continued the work commenced by the late Mr. Hudson Turner, to whom the antiquarian world was indebted for the first volume. As I am not writing a formal review, I will as far as the general subject is concerned, only bear my testimony to the general excellence of the work, which has filled up a desideratum long observed in archæological literature, and which ought to be in the hands of every person interested in such pursuits. I wish at present rather to call attention to the remarks it contains on the domestic architecture of the Principality, a subject on which I have myself had occasion to touch in more than one paper in this Journal. I have both to modify some statements of my own, and to contest some of Mr. Parker's.

It was a remarkable fact, commented upon at the time

in an English weekly paper,¹ that the first volume, which contained a list of all the known English examples of domestic architecture during the period to which it referred, namely up to the end of the thirteenth century, not a single Welsh building was referred to. Yet I need not say that nobler examples of the domestic architecture of that age can hardly be found than in the halls of Chepstow, Pembroke and Lamphey, and in the domestic portions of Tintern Abbey. In the second volume this deficiency has been remedied, even, to a certain extent, at the sacrifice of chronological accuracy, as several buildings are introduced, which would more properly have figured in the first volume. Of Chepstow Castle a minute account is given, but of Tintern no notice is taken at all. His account of the Pembrokeshire buildings Mr. Parker has done us the honour to derive chiefly from my own contributions to this Journal, with the exception of the description of St. David's, taken mainly from another work, perhaps not altogether unknown to its readers. I need hardly say that the author had my fullest and freest permission to make any use he pleased of anything which I had written on the subject; and I feel sure that every member of the Association will join me in satisfaction that its labours should have in any way contributed to the fuller perfection of so admirable a work. But it unfortunately happens that Mr. Parker, as I believe, has never visited any of the localities personally, and my remarks, which were rather comments on the buildings addressed to those who had seen them, than formal descriptions for the benefit of those who had not, were not always calculated to supply the deficiency. I will now proceed to examine the cases severally, which call for any remark.

Pembroke Castle, which deserved a fuller and more technical description than I am at all qualified to give it, is chiefly treated of from my account. I greatly fear that it will convey no very definite idea to those who have

¹ The *Guardian*, August 27, 1851.

not seen it, but it may perhaps have the effect of exciting some more competent observer to do it greater justice. I may however remark that the extract is rather confused by an *allusion* to the chapel being retained, while the description of the chapel (or rather the question as to its position) is omitted.

A good account, evidently supplied by some accurate observer, follows, of the house near Monkton Priory, which excited some attention at the Tenby meeting.²

Carew Castle is described from my notes; so is Lamphay Palace, but Mr. Parker adds to the unqualified statement that it was "built by Bishop Gower," the following note, "Mr. Freeman considers it as of earlier date, but the weight of authority seems to be against him." Mr. Parker appears to have misunderstood the bearing of a sort of "triangular duel," which took place on this subject at Tenby³ between Mr. Babington and myself on one side, Mr. Basil Jones on another, Mr. Moggridge on a third. But that controversy related entirely to the authorship of the arched parapet which occurs in some parts of the Palace; Mr. Jones followed the tradition so far as to believe that Gower added the parapet to a pre-existent building, but considered it as an early work of his, on which he afterwards improved at Swansea and St. David's; Mr. Moggridge regarded it as a rude work of some earlier artist, from which Gower took hints; Mr. Babington and myself set it down as a mere bungling imitation of his work from a later hand. But none of us imagined that Gower had any hand in any part but the parapet, nor would Mr. Parker, could he see the building. Nowhere else is there anything savouring of his peculiar style or of the Decorated age in general. The hall especially, where the parapet does not occur, he could never have touched. It is unmistakeably an Early English building, with Perpendicular alterations.

² See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 322, 1852, p. 191.

³ *Ibid.*, 1851, p. 321, 4.

An account follows of the "Palace" at Brecon; a building with which I am at present unacquainted, but of which I hope to know more next September. Then comes St. David's, from our work.

Turning back, we find several other buildings treated of briefly; Llawhaden and Upton from my cursory remarks, the others from other sources. Many of these I have not seen or have merely passed by; but I am rather astonished at the remark that St. Donat's "belongs chiefly to the twelfth century." That castle affords a most striking contrast between excellent work of the thirteenth and of the sixteenth century, but I do not remember any Norman portion at all.

"The ruins of Caermarthen and Kidwelly are chiefly Norman." One is amazed at this notice of the very gem of thirteenth century castellated architecture, and still more so at the fact that, though there is a general view of Caerphilly Castle, as restored from Mr. Clark's survey, there is not one word of that glorious hall, one of the noblest triumphs of the domestic architecture of the century under special consideration. This is the more strange, as Mr. Clark's monographs have described all the details of both these castles.

Chepstow and Caldicot are described at length. In the former case, as I have revisited the castle with Mr. Parker's volume in my hand, I can bear witness to the general accuracy of most part of the description. Mr. Parker calls the building which I had suggested as an oratory, "the lord's oratory;" and finds the principal chapel elsewhere. But it is not an accurate statement to say that the former "is built in the angle formed by one of the round towers of the entrance gate-house and the wall of the castle." It is attached to what is called "Marten's Tower" which stands at a considerable distance from the gate-house. It seems also an unnecessary confusion of nomenclature to speak of a "fine range of Early Decorated windows in the great hall," and of "a very rich screen of Early English work," when the two are palpably contemporary.

But the suggestion that the bay at the end of the hall partitioned off by this screen was the great chapel, is worthy of every attention. I do not however implicitly accept it; because, if so, the altar must have been at the west end—for we can hardly fancy it to have been placed against the screen connecting it with the hall—nor could I discern any piscina. There are several difficulties as to the arrangement of this hall which this account fails to explain, such as the purpose of the upper range of windows and the character of the roof. The screen could hardly have gone across with a single arch, and yet it is hard to understand how it could have been double, for what could there be for the central pier to rest on?

I cannot allude again to Chepstow, however cursorily, without calling attention to the remarkable similarity between its noblest portion and that of Pembroke. The general external appearance of the two halls, and the way in which the masonry grows out of the rock is strikingly analogous in the two. Both have also a chamber opening above the water; but at Pembroke we find the natural vault of the Wogan, while at Chepstow its place is supplied by a fine specimen of artificial groining. If Pembroke lacks the rich scenery which surrounds Chepstow, Chepstow, in its turn, has nothing to set against the round tower at Pembroke.

In conclusion, I must not omit again to add that the defects which I have thought myself called upon to point out in this portion of Mr. Parker's book are mere dust in the balance, and do not affect the sterling value of one of the most important of recent additions to antiquarian literature. They might be very easily corrected in an appendix to the third volume, which I trust will not very long delay its appearance.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Oaklands, Dursley, May 11, 1853.

OWEN GLYNDWR'S ARMS.

THE armorial bearings of "the irregular and wild Glendower," as Prince of Wales, having been recently the subject of inquiry in a justly popular contemporary, I am induced to send, as a not inappropriate contribution to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the following details connected with this interesting subject,—on the Great Seal and Privy Seal of Owen, attached to two documents deposited in the Hotel Soubise, at Paris, in the Cartons I. 623, and I. 392, relating, it is supposed, to the furnishing of troops to the Welsh prince by Charles VI., king of France.—Casts of these seals were taken by the indefatigable Mr. Doubleday, to whom the seal department of the British Museum, over which he presides, is so much indebted; and impressions were exhibited by Sir Henry Ellis at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on the 12th of December, 1833, Engravings of them, accompanied by the following notice, were communicated by Sir Henry to the *Archæologia*, and will be found in that publication, vol. xxv. plate lxx. figs. 2, 3, p. 616, and *ibid.* pp. 619, 620:—

"The great seal has an obverse and reverse. On the obverse Owen is represented, with a bifid beard, very similar to Rich. II., seated under a canopy of Gothic tracery; the half body of a wolf [a dragon?] forming the arms of his chair on each side; the background is ornamented with a mantle *semée* of lions, held up by angels. At his feet are two lions. A sceptre is in his right hand, but he has no crown. The inscription, 'OWENUS . . PRINCEPS WALLIE.' On the reverse of the great seal Owen is represented on horseback, in armour; in his right hand, which is extended, he holds a sword, and with his left his shield, charged with, Quarterly, four lions rampant; a drapery, probably a *herchief de plesaunce*, or handkerchief won at a tournament, pendant from his right wrist. Lions rampant also appear upon the mantle of the horse. On his helmet, as well as on his horse's head, is the Welsh dragon [*passant*]. The area of the seal is diapered with roses. The inscription on this side seems to fill the gap upon the obverse, 'OWENUS DEI GRATIA . . WALLIE.'

"The privy seal represents the four lions rampant towards the spectator's left, on a shield, surmounted by an open coronet [crown]: the dragon¹ of Wales, as a supporter, on the dexter side: on the

¹ This supporter and the crest, as also the supporter which I shall mention presently, attached to the respective shields of Arthur Prince of Wales, and of Henry Prince of Wales, sons of Henry VII., is a *Welsh* dragon, viz., a dragon *sans* hind legs. The supporter in respect of Wales, afterwards alluded to as assumed by the English monarchs of the House of Tudor, was a dragon with hind legs.

sinister a lion. The inscription seems to have been '*Sigillum Oweni PRINCIPIS WALLIE*.' No impression of this seal is probably now to be found either in Wales or England. Its workmanship shows that Owen Glyndwr possessed a taste for art beyond the types of the seals of his predecessors."

The dragon is a favourite figure with Cambrian bards; and, not to multiply instances, the following lines may be cited from the poem of the "Hirlas Horn," by Owen Cyfeilioc, Prince of Powys Wenwynwyn,—

"Mathraval's² Lord, the Poet and the Prince,"

father of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys Wenwynwyn (the Gwenwen of Sir Walter Scott's *Betrothed*):—

"A dytwc i Rufut waywrutelyn
Gwin a gwydyr goleu yn ei gylchyn
Dragon Arwystli arwystyl tervyn
Dragon Owain hael o hil Kynvyn³
Dragon iw dechreu ac niw dychryn cat
Cyviavan argrat cymyw erlyn."

Mynyrian Archæology of Wales.

London, 1801, 8vo. vol i. p. 265.

"And bear to Gruffydd, the crimson-lanced foe,
Wine with pellucid glass around it;
The Dragon of Arwstli, safeguard of the borders,
The Dragon of Owen, the generous of the race of Cynvyn,
A Dragon from his beginning, and never scared by a conflict
Of triumphant slaughter, or afflicting chase."

Gray, whose "Bard" indicates the inspiration with which he had seized the poetry and traditions of the Cymri, thus refers to the red dragon as the cognizance of the Welsh monarchs in his *Triumphs of Owen* [ap Griffith, Prince of North Wales]:—

"Dauntless, on his native sands,
The *Dragon*, son of Mona, stands;

² Mathraval, in the vale of Meifod, in Montgomeryshire, the palace of the sovereigns of Powys, erected by Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales:—

"Where Warnway [Vwrnwy] rolls its waters underneath
Ancient Mathraval's venerable walls,
Cyfeilioc's princely and paternal seat."—Southey's *Madoc*.

³ Cynfyn, father of Bleddyn, King of Powys, by his consort Angharad, Queen of Powys, derived from Mervyn, King of Powys, third son of Rhodri Mawr (the Great), King of all Wales, progenitor of the three dynasties of North Wales, South Wales, and Powys:—

"chi fu di noi
E de' nostri avi illustri il ceppo vechio."

In glittering arms and glory dress'd
High he rears his *ruby* crest."

The dragon and lion have been attributed to the Welsh monarchs, as insignia, from an early period, and the former is ascribed, traditionally, to the great Cadwalader.

In the *Archæologia*, vol. xx. p. 579, plate xxix. p. 578, are descriptions of engravings of the impressions of two seals appendant to charters of Edward, son of Edward IV., and Arthur, son of Henry VII., as Princes of Wales, the obverse of each bearing three lions in pale passant, regardant, having their tails between their legs, reflected upon their backs, upon a shield surmounted by a cap of maintenance: Prince Edward's shield has on each side a lion as a supporter, holding single feathers, with the motto "Ich dien." On Prince Arthur's seal the feathers are supported by *dragons*. Thomas William King, Rouge Dragon, in a letter to Sir Samuel Meyrick, dated 4th September, 1841, published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. p. 408, Appendix, regards the lions on these shields as the ensigns attributed at the period of the seals to certain Welsh princes, and the dragon as the badge of Cadwalader.

In a MS. (for reference to which I am indebted to the courtesy of Sir Frederick Madden) which was recently sold at Sotheby's, containing translations by Johannes Boerius, presented to Henry Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., about 1505, there is a beautiful illumination containing the arms of that prince: Quarterly, France and England, with the red dragon as the dexter, and the greyhound of the House of York as the sinister, supporter.

"The red fierye drago beeten upō white and greene sarcenet" was the charge of a standard offered by Henry VII. at St. Paul's on his entry into London after his victory at Bosworth Field; and this standard was represented on the corner of his tomb, held by an angel (Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, 4to., London, 1821, p. 57). The red dragon rampant was assumed as a supporter by Henry VII. in indication of his Welsh descent, and was borne as a supporter, either on the dexter or sinister side of the shield, by all the other English monarchs of the House of Tudor, with the exception of Queen Mary, who substituted for it an eagle; and among the badges attributed to our present sovereign is, in respect of Wales, "a dragon passant, wings elevated gu., upon a mount vert."

It may be assumed, with little doubt, that the colour of the dragon borne by Owen Glyndwr was *rouge*; and although the the colour of the other supporter of his shield, the lion, is not susceptible of such positive inference, it may be conjectured to

have been *sable*, the colour of the lion, the principal charge on his hereditary shield.

The blazon—colour of the field and charges. Of the arms on these seals I can afford no direct answer, never having met with any trace of these arms in the extensive collections of Welsh MSS. to which I have had access. These ensigns may have been adopted by Owen as arms of *dominion* (as those of Ireland by the English sovereigns) on his assumption of the principality of Wales, a suggestion countenanced, if not established, by four lions quarterly ("Quarterly gules and or, four lions rampant, counterchanged") being assigned to Griffith ap Llewelyn (killed April, 28 Hen. III., 1244, in attempting to escape from the Tower), eldest son of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of Wales, (dead 31st November, 25 Hen. III., 1240,) father of the ill-fated and gallant Llewelyn ap Griffith, last sovereign of Wales, slain at Builth, December 10, 8 Ed. I., 1282. Further confirmation is, perhaps, afforded to this suggestion by Owen having, it is understood, vindicated his assumption of the Cambrian throne as heir of the three sovereign dynasties of North Wales, South Wales, and Powys respectively,—of the last, as male representative, through the Lords of Bromfield, of Madoc ap Meredith, the last monarch of that principality; and of the two former as their heir-general, in respect of his mother, Elenor, sister of Owen (ap Thomas ap Llewelyn) Lord, with his paternal uncle, Owen ap Llewelyn ap Owen, of the comot [hundred] of Iscoed, September 23, 1344, representative paternally of the sovereigns of South Wales, and, by female descent, of those of North Wales,* through Griffith ap Llewelyn above named.

The hereditary arms of Owen's paternal line, the Lords of Glyndwrwy, are those of his ancestor, Griffith Maelor ap Madoc, of Dinas Bran, Lord of Bromfield, Yale, Chirk, Glyndwrwy, &c., who died A.D. 1191, viz. "Paly of eight argent and gules, over all a lion rampant sable," thus differenced, apparently, from the "Black Lion of Powys" (Argent a lion rampant sable), the royal ensigns of his father, Madoc ap Meredith, last sovereign Prince of Powys, who died at Winchester in 1160. I am unable to refer to any seal of the Lords of Glyndwrwy,

* "His [Owen Glyndwr's] father's name was Gryffyd Vychan: his mother's, Elena, of royal blood, and from whom he afterwards claimed the throne of Wales. She was eldest daughter of Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owen, by his wife Elinor Goch, or Elinor the Red, daughter and heiress to Catherine, one of the daughters of Llewelyn, last Prince of Wales, and wife to Philip ap Ivor of Iscoed."—*A Tour in Wales* [by Pennant]: Lond. 4to. 1778, p. 302.

or of the Lords of Bromfield, bearing the family arms of their line; but they are thus given invariably by the Cambrian heralds, and, so far, are susceptible of proof by the most authentic MS. authorities of the Principality. It is, however, remarkable, that the *Heraldic Visitations of Wales* of Lewis Dwnn, appointed in 1580 Deputy Herald for all Wales, by Robert Cook, Clarenceux, and William Flower, Norroy King-at-Arms, published in 1846 by the Welsh MSS. Society, contain no pedigree of the house of Glyndwrwy. Of the descendants, if any, of Owen Glyndwr himself, beyond his children, I am not aware that there is any authentic pedigree, or other satisfactory proof; and there seems to be presumptive evidence that in 12 Henry VI., 1433—a period so recent as nineteen years from the last date, 19th February, 1 Henry V., 1414, on which Owen is ascertained to have been alive (Rymer's *Fœdera*, ix. p. 330),—his issue was limited to a daughter and heir, Alice, wife of Sir John Scudamore, Knt., described in a petition of John, Earl of Somerset, to whose father, John, Earl of Somerset, Owen's domains, on his attainder, had been granted by his brother, Henry IV., as

“Un John Skydmore, Chivaler, et Alice sa femme, pretendantz la dite Alice etre file *et heir* au dit Owyn (Glyndwr).”—*Rot. Parl.* 12 Hen. VI.

I have not found evidence to show that there were any children of Alice's marriage with Scudamore; and assuming the failure of her issue, and also the extinction of Owen's other offspring, the representation of the three dynasties—

“the long line

Of our old royalty”—

reverted to that of his only brother, Tudor ap Griffith Vychan, a witness as “Tudor de Glyndore,” in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, 3rd September, 1386, and then twenty-four years and upwards, who is stated to have been killed under Owen's banner at the battle of Mynydd Pwll-Melyn, near Grosmont, Monmouthshire, fought 11th March, 1405. Tudor's daughter and heir, Lowry [Lady] of Gwyddelwern in Edeirnion, “una Baron. de Edurnyon,” became the wife of Griffith ap Einion of Corsygedol, living 1400 and 1415; and from this marriage descend the eminent Merionethshire house of Corsygedol (represented by the co-heirs of the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn and Corsygedol; namely his nephew, the Honourable Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, of Mostyn and Corsygedol, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Merionethshire, and Sir Thomas' sister, Anna Maria, Lady Vaughan, mother of Sir Robert

Williames Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau,) and its derivative branches, the Yales of Plas-yn-Yale, county Denbigh, and the Rogers-Wynns of Bryntangor in the same county; the former represented by the Lloyds of Plymog, and the latter by the Hughes' of Gwerclas in Edeirnion, county Merioneth, Lords of Kymmer-yn-Edeirnion, and Barons of Edeirnion. These families, co-representatives of the three Cambrian dynasties, all quarter, with the arms of South Wales and North Wales, the ensigns I have referred to as the hereditary bearings of the Lords of Glyndwrddwy. Independently of the adoption of these ensigns in the Welsh MSS. in the British Museum, College of Heralds, and other depositories, it may be mentioned that they are quartered in an ancient shield of the Vaughans of Corsygedol, suspended in the hall of Corsygedol, one of the finest and most picturesque mansions in the Principality,—and that they appear in the splendid emblazoned Genealogy of the House of Gwerclas, compiled, in 1650, by Robert Vaughan, Esq., of Hengwrt, the Camden and Dugdale united of Wales.⁵ The arms in question are ascribed to the line of Bromfield and Glyndwrddwy, and, as quarterings to the families just named, by Mr. Burke's well known *Armory*, the first, and indeed only, work in conjunction with the Welsh genealogies in that gentleman's *Peerage and Baronetage*, and *Landed Gentry*, affording satisfactory, or any approach to syste-

⁵ Of this celebrated antiquary, the author of *British Antiquities Revived*, and other valuable antiquarian works, the friend of Archbishop Ussher, Selden, Sir Simon d'Ewes, Sir John Vaughan, &c., it is observed in the *Cambrian Register*,—"In genealogy he was so skilled, and his knowledge on that subject derived from such genuine sources, that Hengwrt became the Heralds' College of the Principality, and no pedigree was current until it had obtained his sanction."

His MSS. and library, formerly at Hengwrt, have been transferred to Rûg in Edeirnion, the present seat of his representative, Sir Robert Vaughan of Nannau; and it may be confidently stated that in variety, extent, rarity and value, they surpass any existing collection of documents, public or private, relating to the Principality. Many of them are unique, and indispensable for the elucidation of Cambrian literature and antiquities; and their possessor, by entrusting to some gentleman competent to the task the privilege of preparing a catalogue *raisonnées* of them, would confer a public benefit which could not be too highly appreciated.

To the noble collections of Gloddaeth, Corsygedol, and Mostyn, now united at Mostyn, as also to those of Wynnstay, the same observation may be extended.

matic and complete, treatment of Cambrian heraldry and family history. Mr. Charles Knight also, highly and justly estimated no less for a refined appreciation of our historic archæology than for careful research, adopts these arms as the escutcheon of Owen in the beautiful artistic designs which adorn and illustrate the first part of the drama of *King Henry IV.*, in his pictorial edition of Shakspeare.—(*Histories*, vol. i. p. 170.)

The shield of the Lords of Glyndwr, as marshalled by Welsh Heralds, displays quarterly the arms assigned to their direct paternal ancestors, as successively adopted previous to the period when armorial bearings became hereditary. Thus marshalled, the paternal arms of Owen Glyndwr are as follows:—1st and 4th, "Paly of eight, argent and gules, over all a lion rampant sable," for Griffith Maelor, Lord of Bromfield, son of Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powys-Fadog; 2nd, "Argent a lion rampant sable" ("The Black Lion of Powys") for Madoc, Prince of Powys-Fadog, son of Meredith, Prince of Powys, son of Bleddyn, King of Powys; 3rd, "Or, a lion rampant gules," for Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, King of Powys.⁶ None of these ensigns is referable to a period anterior to that within which armorial bearings are attributed to the Anglo-Norman monarchs.

The lion rampant is common to all branches of the line of Powys; but the bearing peculiar to its last monarch, Madoc ap Meredith, "The *Black* Lion of Powys," without a difference, has been transmitted exclusively to the Hughes, Baronial Lords of Kymmer-yn-Edeirnion, and the other descendants of Owen Brogyntyn, Lord of Edeirnion, younger son of Madoc; of whom,

⁶ The golden lion on a red field may have been displayed on the standard of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, but, from analogy to the arms assigned to the English monarchs of a corresponding period, it can, as armorial bearings, be only regarded, it is apprehended, as attributive. Of the armorial bearings of the English monarchs of the House of Normandy, if any were used by them, we are left totally without contemporary evidences. The arms of William the Conqueror, which have been for ages attributed to him and the two succeeding monarchs, are taken from the cornice of Queen Elizabeth's monument, in the north aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster. The arms assigned to Stephen are adopted on the authority of Nicholas Upton, in his treatise *De Militari Officio*, b. iv. p. 129, printed in 1654. For those of Henry II., there is no earlier authority than the cornice of Queen Elizabeth's monument, and it is on the second seal used by Richard I. after his return from captivity, that, for the first time, we find his shield distinctly adorned with the three lions passant guardant in pale, as they have been borne by subsequent English monarchs.—(Willement's *Regal Heraldry*.)

with the exception of the family just named, it is presumed there is no existing male branch. The same arms were borne by Iorwerth Goch, Lord of Mochnant, also a younger son of Madoc, but they are now only borne subordinately in the second quarter by that chief's descendant, Sir John Roger Kynaston, of Hardwick, Bart., and by the other branches of the Kynastons; the first quarter having been yielded to the arms of (Touchet) Lord Audley, assumed by Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley, Knt., after the battle of Blore in 1459, at which Lord Audley is said to have fallen by the hand of Sir Roger. As already stated, Griffith Maelor, Madoc's eldest son, bore the black lion differenced, as did also the twin sons of the latter, viz. Cynric Efell, Lord of Eglwys Egle, ancestor of the distinguished line of Davies of Gwysaney in Flintshire, whose ensigns were "Gules on a bend, argent, a lion passant sable;" and Einion Efell, progenitor of the Edwards of Ness Strange, and of other North Wallian families who bore "Party per fess, sable and argent, a lion rampant counterchanged." The ancestor of the Vaughans of Nannau, Barts., — Cadwgan (designated by Camden "the renowned Briton") younger son of Blyddyn, King of Powys, sometime associated in the sovereignty with his elder brother Meredith, exhibited, it is stated, on his banner an azure lion on a golden ground; ensigns transmitted to the early Lords of Nannau and their descendants, with the exception—probably the only one—of the Vaughans of Wengraig and Hengwrt, represented paternally by the Vaughans of Nannau and Hengwrt, Baronets, who transferring these arms to the middle of the shield, bear "Quarterly, or and gules, four lions rampant counterchanged with a lion rampant, azure on the middle of the shield." The Wenwynwyn branch of the dynasty of Powys continued, or at a later period resumed, the red lion rampant on a gold ground, ascribed to Blyddyn ap Cynfyn; and it is not a little interesting, that recently a beautiful silver seal, in perfect preservation, of Hawys Gadarn, heiress of that princely line, who by the gift of Edward II. became the wife of John de Cherlton, was found near Oswestry, representing her standing, holding two shields: the one in her right hand charged with her own arms, the lion rampant; that in the left with two lions passant.⁷ The legend around the seal is "S'HAWISIE DNE DE KEVEoloc."

⁷ These two lions passant are accounted for in the following extract from a letter from the highest living authority on the genealogy of Wales and Shropshire, Mr. Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury, published in the *Journal of the Archaeological Society of Chester*, 1852, part ii. p. 173:—"Johanna, mother of Hawise Gadarn, was the only sur-

The original seal, now it is presumed in the possession of Mr. Penson, of Oswestry, Architect, by whose workmen it was found, was exhibited at a meeting of the Archæological Society of Chester, by the Rev. William Massie, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Society. Of this venerable relic I possess an impression in wax; and of the great and privy seals of Owen Glyndwr, beautiful casts in sulphur.

JOHN AP WILLIAM AP JOHN.

Inner Temple.

GWRAGEDD ANNWN.—THE DAMES OF ELFIN LAND.

A LEGEND OF LLYN BARFOG.

AMIDST the lofty and picturesque hills of Merioneth that rise to a great height immediately behind Aberdovey, and shield that interesting place of summer resort from the cold winds of the north, is a small mountain lake called Llyn Barfog, "The Bearded Lake," a visit to which will amply repay the trouble incurred. The shortest way to it is to go along the Machynlleth road for two miles, then turning at Abergroes up the defile of Tafolgrraig, and ascending Cefnrrhosucha a mile, the visitor will be rewarded by a view of this interesting specimen of a mountain lake, mirroring the blue canopy above. So snugly is it situated, its surface seldom ruffled by a ripple, that it seems to repose like a babe of innocence on the bosom of beauty. Shut out from the world it is a retreat such as a recluse would seek, and still more remarkable must have been the solitude of its deep dark

living child of Sir Robert Corbet, of Moreton, co. Salop, Knt., by Catherine, daughter of John, Lord Strange of Knockin. Thomas Corbet, brother of Johanna, avoiding the single raven of his family, bore for arms, 'or, 6 ravens, 3, 2 and 1 proper, a canton gules, thereon two lions passant argent.' He died s. p. before his father, and the Corbet estates having passed to the issue of Sir Robert's second marriage, Hawise appears to have followed her uncle's example, and to have adopted, in conjunction with the arms of her father (or, a lion rampant, gules), those of Strange, avoiding the Corbet arms altogether. This seal is very valuable, as it explains with certainty the intermarriage of her paternal line with the Corbet family, as to which almost every pedigree of ancient date differs: they all state the mother of Hawise to have been a Corbet, but differ as to her christian name and the names of her parents."

waters when the primeval forest clothed this upland dell, and furnished it with that beard of ample growth which fringed its borders, and rendered its name then as truly characteristic as it is now the reverse. The roots and remains of trees imbedded in the surrounding soil bear testimony to the existence of its once waving woods, though the high and unrelieved upland at present makes the visitor on a hot summer day wish that the all but universal clearing from our Welsh hills had not extended thus far. However, let us be thankful for the other more enduring characteristics which remain, and which it is to be hoped will one day tempt some person of taste to restore its lost beard by replanting, and to erect here one of those mountain sanitariums which will be found in many a highland nook, as soon as the advancing intellect of man shall have taught him how much more wise it would be to make due use of the natural advantages we possess at home for the cure of disease, in applying variety of aspect and different grades of elevation and climate as sanitary media, rather than seek in alien lands and climes for benefits often doubtful, and inconveniences most sure. The lovers of Cambrian lore are aware that the Triads in their record of the deluge affirm that it was occasioned by a mystic Afanc y Llyn, crocodile of the lake, breaking the banks of Llyn Llion, the lake of waters; and the recurrence of that catastrophe was prevented only by Hu Gadarn, the bold man of power, dragging away the Afanc by aid of his "Ychain banawg," or large horned oxen. Many a lakelet in our land has put forward its claim to the location of Llyn Llion; amongst the rest this lake. Be that as it may, King Arthur and his war horse have the credit amongst the mountaineers here of ridding them of the monster, in place of Hu the Mighty, in proof of which is shown an impression on a neighbouring rock bearing a resemblance to those made by the shoe or hoof of a horse, as having been left there by his charger when our British Hercules was engaged in this redoubtable act of prowess, and this impression has been given the name of Carn March Arthur, the hoof of Arthur's horse, which it retains to this day. It is believed to be very perilous to let the waters out of the lake, and recently an aged inhabitant of the district informed the writer that she recollected this being done during a period of long drought, in order to procure motive power for Llyn Pair Mill, and that long continued heavy rains followed. No wonder our bold but superstitious progenitors, awe-struck by the solitude of the spot—the dark sepial tint of its waters, unrelieved by the flitting apparition of a single fish, and seldom visited by the tenants of the air—should have established it as a canon in their creed of terror that the lake

formed one of the many communications between this outward world of ours and the inner or lower one of Annwn—the unknown world—the dominion of Gwyn ap Nudd, the mythic king of the fabled realm, peopled by those children of mystery, Plant Annwn; and the belief is still current amongst the inhabitants of our mountains in the occasional visitations of the Gwragedd Annwn, or dames of Elfin land, to this upper world of ours. A shrewd old hill farmer, (Thomas Abergraes by name,) well skilled in the folk-lore of the district, informed me that, in years gone by, though when, exactly, he was too young to remember, those dames were wont to make their appearance, arrayed in green, in the neighbourhood of Llyn Harfog, chiefly at eventide, accompanied by their kine and hounds, and that on quiet summer nights in particular, these ban-hounds were often to be heard in full cry pursuing their prey—the souls of doomed men dying without baptism and penance—along the upland township of Cefnrhosucha. Many a farmer had a sight of their comely milk-white kine; many a swain had his soul turned to romance and poesy by a sudden vision of themselves in the guise of damsels arrayed in green, and radiant in beauty and grace; and many a sportsman had his path crossed by their white hounds of supernatural fleetness and comeliness, the Cwn Annwn; but never had any one been favoured with more than a passing view of either, till an old farmer residing at Dyssyrnant, in the adjoining valley of Dyffryn Gwyn, became at last the lucky captor of one of their milk-white kine. The acquaintance which the Gwartheg y Llyn, the kine of the lake, had formed with the farmer's cattle, like the loves of the angels for the daughters of men, became the means of capture; and the farmer was thereby enabled to add the mystic cow to his own herd, an event in all cases believed to be most conducive to the worldly prosperity of him who should make so fortunate an acquisition. Never was there such a cow, never such calves, never such milk and butter, or cheese, and the fame of the Fwch Gyfeiliorn, the stray cow, was soon spread abroad through that central part of Wales known as the district of Rhwng y ddwy Afon, from the banks of the Mawddach to those of the Dovwy,—from Aberdiswnwy to Abercorris. The farmer, from a small beginning, rapidly became, like Job, a man of substance, possessed of thriving herds of cattle—a very patriarch among the mountains. But, alas! wanting Job's restraining grace, his wealth made him proud, his pride made him forget his obligation to the Elfin cow, and fearing she might soon become too old to be profitable, he fattened her for the butcher, and then even she did not fail to

distinguish herself, for a more monstrously fat beast was never before seen. At last the day of slaughter came—an eventful day in the annals of a mountain farm—the killing of a fat cow, and such a monster of obesity! No wonder all the neighbours were gathered together to see the sight. The old farmer looked upon the preparations in self-pleased importance—the butcher felt he was about no common feat of his craft, and, baring his arms, he struck the blow—not now fatal, for before even a hair had been injured, his arm was paralyzed—the knife dropped from his hand, and the whole company was electrified by a piercing cry that awakened echo in a dozen hills, and made the welkin ring again; and lo and behold! the whole assemblage saw a female figure clad in green, with uplifted arms, standing on one of the crags overhanging Llyn Barfog, and heard her calling with a voice loud as thunder:—

“Dere di velen Einion,
Cyrn Cyveiliorn—braith y Llyn,
A'r voel Dodin,
Codwch, dewch adre.”

Come yellow Anvil, stray horns,
Speckled one of the lake, and of the hornless Dodin,
Arise, come home.

And no sooner were these words of power uttered than the original lake cow, and all her progeny to the third and fourth generations, were in full flight towards the heights of Llyn Barfog, as if pursued by the evil one. Self-interest quickly roused the farmer, who followed in pursuit, till breathless and panting he gained an eminence overlooking the lake, but with no better success than to behold the green attired dame leisurely descending mid-lake, accompanied by the fugitive cows and their calves formed in a circle around her, they tossing their tails, she waving her hands in a scorn as much to say, “You may catch us, my friend, if you can,” as they disappeared beneath the dark waters of the lake, leaving only the yellow water lily to mark the spot where they vanished, and to perpetuate the memory of this strange event. Meanwhile the farmer looked with rueful countenance upon the spot where the elfin herd disappeared, and had ample leisure to deplore the effects of his greediness, as with them also departed the prosperity which had hitherto attended him, and he became impoverished to a degree below his original circumstances; and, in his altered circumstances, few felt pity for one who in the noontide flow of prosperity had shown himself so far forgetful of favours received, as to purpose slaying his benefactor.

Visitors to the lake may return to Aberdovey along the ridge of Cefnrhosucha and enjoy on the one hand the grand scenic panorama of the vale and estuary of the Dovey, and on the other, that of Dyffryn Gwyn. The latter, though small in extent and comparatively unknown, well deserves more than a transient view, as it has some fine rock and rural scenery, and is traversed by the rippling brook Dyssyrnant; the old turnpike road from Pennal and Machynlleth to Towyn also passes through it almost parallel with the brook, but as the travelling on that road is almost superseded by the new line through Aberdovey to the same points, the privacy of this retired vale is seldom intruded upon, and the inhabitants are left unmolested to pursue the noiseless tenor of their way; and as its name implies "the happy valley, or the of valley contentment," so does it seem a little world in itself, shut out from the big bad world around it. Here

"The passions gently hush'd,
Sink to divine repose; and love and joy
Alone are waking; love and joy, serene
As airs that fan the summer."

JOHN PUGHE.

Penhelig House, Aberdovey,
May 30, 1853.

CHARTER OF GWENWYNWYN PRINCE OF POWYS.

A.D. 1201.

THE following charter of Gwenwynwyn son of Owen Cyfeiliog, to the Abbey of Strata Marcella in Montgomeryshire, is printed from a transcript in the possession of Pryse Loveden, Esq., M.P., by whose permission it is printed. It does not occur among the muniments of the Abbey given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi. p. 637. If genuine, it is of importance as fixing the boundaries of the lordship of Cyfeiliog in the thirteenth century, and as a proof that the limits of Powys and South Wales have varied at different epochs:—

Omnibus Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Notum sit quod Ego Wenwynwyn filius Owen Kyfeiliog dedi Deo & gloriose Virgini Matri & Monachis de Strat mchell

206 CHARTER OF GWENWYNWYN PRINCE OF POWYS.

pro Salute Anime mee in liberam & quietam elemosinam Omnes pasturⁱ totius provincie quæ dicitur Kyfeiliog infra istos Terminos, scil. Avon maen melyn usq, ad Llwyn y groes & inde indirectum usq, ad blaen Nant hannang & inde a Nant hannang usq, ad ejus Aber, inde usque ad Aber nant garth branddu, & per longitudinem ipsius rivuli usq, ad suum blaen ..nde i...actum usque ad Carneddwen & inde usq, ad gobleiddie & a per gobleiddie blaen nant tyli—. ...d suum Aber, & inde Bache usq, ad Aber ..gwm, inde per Dyfngwm usq, ... inde usq, ... Hellig.... ad Rydiol & per Rydiol usq, ad Kay & inde Rydiol fferum (?) usq, ad Aber camddwr Kyfeiliog & ab Aber dwr Cyfeiliog usq, ad ejus Ortum & inde indirectum usq, ad Blaen Einiawn, & inde per Einiawn usq, ad ejus Aber, & inde per Dyfi usq, ad Aber Duwlas, & inde per Dulas usq, ad ejus Ortum, & inde indirectum usq, ad Kefn y bwlch & inde usq, ad blaen llwydo & per Llwydo usq, ad ejus Aber, & inde Dyfi & inde usq, ad Aberllywenyth & sic p̄ Llywenith usq, ad ejus Ortum & inde indirectum hyd y Pebyllfa Super Clawedog & inde p̄ Clawedog usq, ad gwernach, & per gwernach usq, ad ejus Ortum et inde sicut ducit Mons superior usq, ad Rhyd-derwen & sic per Derwen usq, ad y Vyrnwy & inde nant yr Eira ... ad et a blaenlledwern indirectum usq, ad bon (?) maen Melyn. Omnes itaq, pasturⁱ dedi Ego predictus Wenwynwyn p^r nominatis Monachis infra p^rfatos terminos.

It doth bear date (^{Ann: D^o} 1201)

Mr. Edd Herbert of Monntgom'y had the originall Deed in Keeping.

The copy is thus endorsed :—

(2)

..... ries of Kefeiliog as
 by Wenwynwyn Son of
 yfeiliog
 .. dated A.D. 1201.
 N^o (12)

W. B. J.

University College,
 April 25, 1863.

THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS OF BRITAIN.

[TRANSCRIBED FROM AN OLD MS. BY JOHN JONES, GELLY LYDZY.]

New Troy, called **Caer Ludd**, is London; it was built by Brutus.
Caer Membyr, **Caer Boso**, the same is Oxford; it was built by
Membyr ab Madoc.

Evrawg is York; it was built by **Evrawg**.

The Castle of Edinburgh, which is called the Castle of **Morwynion**
 on the mount of lamentation.

Caer Ben Hoilcoet is Exeter.

Caer Alchut, **Carlisle**; it was built by **Lleil ab Brutus** of the
 blue shield.

Caer Mynydd y Paladr, **Shaftesbury**, or **Caer Septon**.

Caer Wynt is Winchester.

Caer Caint is Canterbury; it was built by **Rhun** of the strong
 spear.

Caer Baddon is Bath; **Bleddy** built it.

Caer Llyr is Leicester; built by **Llyr ab Bleiddyt**.

Caer Oden Nant y Baedd is Bristol; **Malvys Bri** and **Trevys**
Dyvnwal built it.

Caer Llion Gawr, on the Dee; **Llion ab Brutus** built it.

Caer Llion upon Usk; **Beli** built it.

Caer Ewerydd is Doncaster.

Caer Wrgant is Cambridge; **Gwrgan Varvdrwch** built it.

Caer Peris is Porchester; it was built by **Cyhelyn**.

Caer Fawydd is Hereford.

Caer Vydde is Cicester; it was built by **Coel Codebog**.

Caer Salloch, **Caer Eudav**, **Caernarvon**; **Eudav** built it.

Caer Alun is Holford.

Caer Verddyn (**Carmarthen**); **Maxen ab Llun** built it.

Towcester and **Wigmore**; **Edward the elder** built them.

Caer Went is **Chepstow**.

Caer Wayr is **Warwick**.

Caer Wrangon; **Constantine** built it.

Caer Ddiggoll is **Shrewsbury**.

Caer Cyffiw is **Aberconwy**.

Caer Collwyn is **Harlech**.

Caer Deganwy; **Maelgwn** built it.

Caer Lwyt Coed is **Lincoln**.

Caer Colden is **Colchester**; **Coel Codebog** built it.

Caer Criadog is **Salisbury**; it was built by **Cyhelin ab Bran**.

Caer Ddyvygawr is **Cardiff**.

Caer Cleddyv is **Tenby**.

Caer Hirvryn is **Longiaster**.

Caer Ddyvir is Berwick.
 Caer Wenbir is Coventry.
 Caer Drew is Stafford.
 Caer Cynan is Norwich.
 Caer Fynnidwydd is Hull.
 Caer Sergent is Cicester.
 Caer Camber is Llandovery; Camber built it.
 Caer Ddwyr is Caer Gybi (Holyhead).
 Caer Athrwy is Beaumaris.
 Caer Callestr is Flint.
 Caer Vantell is Wrexham.
 Caer Colyn is Colunwy or Clun.
 Caer Wyddring is Glastonbury.
 Caer Drom is Dorchester.
 Caer y Garre or Caer Gor is Chichester.
 Caer Loiw is Gloucester; it was built by Gloiw Casser, or
 according to others, by Gloria, Earl of Gloucester.
 Sowyth Hamton (Southampton); Gwerydd ab Tenoran built it.
 Queen Alfreda built Tamworth and Chersburgh.
 Corboniam built Cambridge.
 Crantam was built by Peredyr.
 Tre Pickring was built by Elydr.

Correspondence.

ON THE BEST MEANS OF EXTENDING THE SUCCESS AND UTILITY OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I believe it is proposed to establish a new National Institute for Wales, having similar objects to those of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, &c. It is impossible to overrate the advantage to Wales and the Marches of such a Society; but to its efficiency a union of all the intellectual energy of the Principality is obviously essential. A country fuller of unexhausted interest to the Naturalist, the Historian, the Geologist, the Antiquarian, the Statistician, the Metallurgist, the Merchant, and the Manufacturer, does not exist in Europe.

The rapidly developing resources of South Wales alone, with its ores, its coal fields, its metallic works, its railways, both present and prospective, and above all, its unrivalled Haven, (so long and aban-

fully neglected,) would,—apart from its charms for the Antiquarian and Geologist,—indicate at once the scope and utility of such an institution for such a country.

I apprehend that one of its chief uses would be to congregate men of different acquirements for the purposes of discussion, and the free interchange of information and experience. For this purpose there should be two meetings in the course of each year. A fund of varied knowledge and research possessed by a host of intelligent men is now comparatively wasted, and scattered over the whole Principality for want of communion and co-operation.

This is remarkably the case between the North and South of Wales, which are to each other almost like foreign countries. To effect this union is one of the greatest requirements of Wales.

How is this to be done? I believe by making the Archæological Association the nucleus of the new Institute, and so enlarging its sphere as to embrace *all*, instead of *one only*, of the objects of a NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, such as that which has proved of such vast utility to English science and enterprise. I do not believe that fragmentary institutions, with separate subscriptions, have half the same chance of usefulness. To be successful they must be comprehensive, and appeal to great national wants, sympathies and pursuits.

The same subscription now paid for the "Archæological Association" would suffice for its own objects combined with all the other sections of the proposed Institute, were it but generally supported by the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of the whole Principality and the Marches.

A Quarterly Cambrian Journal might then be maintained such as would reflect the richly gifted intellect of the country, and be worthy of its name. I know of few means whereby the capacities and importance of this part of the United Kingdom would be more speedily developed, or effectually raised to their proper rank among the countries of the empire.—I remain, &c.,

A FRIEND TO WALES.

June 22, 1853.

P.S.—I am not aware that any other change in the title of the present Institution would be requisite or expedient, than simply that of dropping the word "Archæological." Its name would then be "*The Cambrian Association*." The list of the sections (of which Archæology would be one), would best set forth its various objects.

[The preliminary meeting of the National Institute of Wales will be held at Brecon in the week commencing 12th September, simultaneously with the next Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association.]

THE GRAVE OF GWALLAWG.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—The discovery of this grave, or rather of the sepulchral urn, of Gwallawg ap Lleenog, opens a wide field for archæological research, whether viewed in connexion with the abandonment of Britain by the Roman legions, and the consequent irruptions of the Picts and Saxons to effect a dismemberment of the old British constitution, or as an authentic fact affording ocular demonstration that the rites and customs of burial, as recognized in the decemviral laws, and general throughout Europe and Asia, were practised in the Principality as late as the seventh century, and that the light of Christianity, though gradually amalgamating with the doctrines and tenets of druidism, had not hitherto had the effect of extinguishing the funeral pile or Mygedorth.

In the former case we shall have occasion to notice the united efforts of the Cumbrian, Venedotian, Cornish and other western tribes, in forming a barrier to the encroachments of the Irish and Gaelic tribes, and their ineffectual struggles in maintaining an ascendancy over the barbarian hordes who carried fire and sword into all parts which enjoyed the privileges and security of Roman citizenship.

In the latter case we can lay down some fundamental rules, by which to estimate the progress of the Christian faith in the erection of churches and seminaries, and take an impartial view of ecclesiastical history in its earliest stages as it applies to the Principality.

The question mainly rests on the quality of the materials, historical and traditional, which can be brought to bear upon these subjects, and the amount of authenticity to which they have a fair title.

The maxim, *lux quia non lucet*, will not enable us to steer a clear course through the dark and gloomy atmosphere of the twelfth and subsequent centuries; and facts, and not idle conjecture, must be employed in the winnowing process of separating the grain of authentic truth from the overwhelming chaff of the credulity and superstition of the middle ages.

In the grave of a Caledonian chieftain of the sixth century, in a retired part of Arfon, we have ocular proof of the reality of that movement among the Cumbrian Britons in seeking an asylum in North Wales, which is but faintly alluded to by the early annalists, and we can no longer doubt that Maelgwyn Gwynedd, the representative of a race of British sovereigns, after the example of his father Caswallon, held the shield of protection over those Romanized Britons from the north, who sought refuge in his dominions.

If we adopt the *Saxon Chronicle* as our guide in forming an outline of the history of these times, we shall soon find that its bearings are of a hostile tendency to everything British, and unfavourable to the claims of sympathy for the deplorable condition of the aborigines. The author of this *Chronicle* appears to have flourished about the

middle of the twelfth century, and being a determined partizan of the Church of Rome, has thought proper to ignore the very existence and exploits of Arthur, the Cornubian prince, in checking the inroads of the western Saxons, and to pass over in silence the reign of Maelgwyn, though his sovereignty was then acknowledged on the banks of the Thames. The history of both these princes is so mixed up with the fabulous legends of the monastic school, that it is difficult to detect a grain of historical value in the reputed productions of this period, even by the aid of the pestle and mortar. Laying aside, therefore the *Saxon Chronicle*, we have the bards of the court of Maelgwyn to refer to for their testimony as to the events which distinguished his reign in his efforts to resist the encroachments of the Saxons. How comes it to pass, therefore, that Taliesin, the head of the bardic profession, and in high favour at court, should appear, notwithstanding, dressed in the cowl of an Augustine monk, and in open hostility to his royal patron. The only reply which can be made is, that all his poems have undergone some modification to suit the taste and prejudices of the twelfth century, in order to advance the views and objects of the monastic orders, to the detriment of sound knowledge; in fact, that they have been remodelled and elaborated on the anvil of St. Dunstan, at Glastonbury, at the same time that the *Gododin* underwent the same process of metamorphosis.

* * * * * * *

If we examine these bardic effusions with attention, we shall soon discover that they are totally at variance with chronology and topography, and more calculated to corrupt the sources of national information, than to illustrate the current of history. From such a poem as that of the *Gododin*, it would be in vain to look for any light for penetrating into the dark abyss of bardic lore; nomenclature, genealogy, and topography are the only means left, in the absence of authentic details, from which we may obtain some clue for unravelling the mystery connected with the bardism of the middle ages, and for dissipating the cloud of superstitious credulity which has usurped the place of history.

Fortunately the poems of Taliesin, though strangely perverted, contain an *index* pointing to a particular locality, a minute survey of which will enable us to establish an historical theory, or rather, in the pompous phraseology of the school of Morganwg, to excogitate a canon, from which may be deduced several important facts in the history of the Principality.

I shall, therefore, by the help of this index, take a position on an eminence on the banks of the Conway, commanding a view of Gogerth, or Orme's Head, and the adjoining district, together with a portion of the commot of Dindaethwy, in the Isle of Anglesey. The spot I select is called *Bryn Eurun*, in the immediate vicinity of Llandrillo, in Rhos, an eminence 412 feet in height.

Bryn Eurun, or as it is generally called Bryn Arien, has been for

some time an object of deep research, apparently within reach of discovery, but, like another Will-with-the-wisp, always evading the grasp of the poet and the antiquary. Every Welsh disciple or novice of the bardic profession should approach this hill barefooted and with due reverential awe, for here has been deposited the sepulchral urn of no less a personage than *Tydain Tad Awen*, whom the British antiquaries, in the excess of their zeal, particularly those of the school of Bryant, have attempted to identify as the Hyperborean Apollo of antiquity. The period when he flourished is not known, but cannot be very remote, and his mortal remains may yet be discovered on the skirts (godre) of this hill. Here was the Omphalon of the British muse from whence issued the oracular language of the Hierophant of the period of Gwallawg ap Lleenawg, and around this Parnassian Bryn the phantom of Taliesin had been hovering, and uttering its denunciations for a period of 700 years. Within the distance of a few hundred feet may be seen the palatial, or rather the marine, residence of another distinguished character, whom the poets have attempted to invest with a kind of mythological character. This is called *Llys Eurun*, where Maelgwyn Gwynedd held his court, to whom we are indebted for some of the principal ecclesiastical endowments in Wales. The district where these two places may be seen is called Creuddyn, and forms one of the most interesting localities in Western Europe, from the historical associations which may be traced through the whole of its extent. After the departure of the Roman legions and the settlement of an Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, the Principality of North Wales became the retreat of the Northumbrian Britons, and Creuddyn in particular, whether for the salubrity of the climate, or the fertility of its soil, became a favourite residence of the Cumbrian princes, and in process of time, the cradle of the old British sovereignty, and the Delphic abode of Galatea, or the Celtic muse. Here we meet with memorials of the ancestry, as well as of the posterity, of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, who seem to have entertained a partiality for this spot, as a place of security between the sea and the Snowdonian range of mountains. Of the former, among whom we recognize several eminent princes who wielded in succession the British sceptre, was Einion Eorth, whose Din, or head-quarters, may be seen midway between Bryn Maelgwyn and Bryn Eurun, now called Dineorth. He was the father of Caswallon Law Hir, and though we possess but scanty materials to compose a history of his reign beyond ocular proofs of numberless forts and encampments throughout the country, which perpetuate the name of this British monarch, yet such was the celebrity of his military exploits, though not even alluded to in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and so lasting the impression produced by the public occurrences of his reign, that even at this day, notwithstanding the lapse of so many centuries, which has buried in oblivion the acts and deeds of kings and conquerors, all antique coins, wherever found, are called, by the common people in England, *Onion*, or Einiawn's money.

Among the successors of Maelgwyn, though after the lapse of 500 years, we find chieftains of the same lineage in possession of Llys Eurun, among whom may be mentioned the well known Ednyfed Fychan, who either rebuilt Llys Eurun, or added considerably to it; and to him must probably be ascribed the extensive ruins seen there at this day, according to the account given by H. Hughes, a native artist born on the spot, in his *Beauties of Cambria*. Henry VII., who founded the Tudor branch of the English monarchy, was a lineal descendant of Ednyfed Fychan, and most of the old members of this illustrious Gwehelyth will be found located within the districts of Creuddyn, Cororion and Dindaethwy.

On Bryn Pabo, within a mile to the south of Bryn Eurun, may be seen, *quasi in embryo*, the formation of the two sees of Bangor and Elwry, both of which were richly endowed with lands, together with the mines and minerals of this Californian region, by Maelgwyn; and had the produce been properly laid out to meet the exigencies of a future age in the foundation of schools and colleges, would have supplied the most ample fund in Europe for educational purposes, and superseded the begging system of modern times. The name of Pabo would then have become a Post Prydain of strength to support the fabric of a church, in addition to the honour of supplying the two first dignitaries who presided over these sees, viz., Deiniol and Asaph.

To the east of Bryn Eurun, and within a mile or two, is a very remarkable locality of some extent, which has given birth to legends connected with the fame of Maelgwyn, of a most extraordinary character. These are embodied in one of the Mabinogion, and said to have been remodelled about the year 1370, from traditionary legends of an earlier date. These fables, however, are easily traced to the grave of Tydain Tad Awen and the neighbouring localities, and may be pronounced as the productions of the bardic phantom of Taliesin.

Between Bryn Eurun and Gogarth, or Orme's Head, is Morfa Rhianedd, from whence issued the pestilential miasma called the Fâd Felen, which is said to have terminated the earthly career of Maelgwyn Gwynedd. To the east is Pwll y Crochan, which furnished the legend of Ceridwen and her incantations, the Medea of the Welsh Awen, which sent the author of the *Celtic Researches* a wool-gathering into the boundless regions of the Heliarkite theory, the very Afagddu or Plutonic abode of the bardic philosophy. Cored Gwyddno was substituted for Cored Maelgwyn, near Llys Ellis ap Glannawg, at the mouth of the Conway, in compliment to the school of Glamorgan; and Bedd Taliesin was removed to the neighbourhood of Corsfochno, to suit the convenience of the bards of that district. Gwian Vach was fetched from Castle Caer Einon to create an interest in the legend among the bards of Powys; but where Elfin was born and bred, will not be discovered on this side of Bedd Taliesin in Tir Aberteifi, the fair fronted bard of the whole Princi-

pality, although it appears that the Castle of Digannwy was fitted out and furnished for his especial accommodation.

It is now high time that I should quit Creuddyn, which I do with regret, in order to cross the Menai, near the Dutchman's Bank, and take a turn in Anglesey, promising to repeat my visit as soon as I can spare time.

The first object I meet with is that of an interesting fort, which has been described in some of the early numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, by the pen, it is supposed, of the originator of this periodical, under the initials H. L. J. The common name by which it is known is Castell Lleiniog, or rather, as it ought to be spelt, Castell Lleenog. The name implies that it was built by Lleenog, the father of Gwallawg, whose sepulchral urn can no longer be called in question, on the bank of the brook of Carrog in Arfon.

It may be inferred that Lleenog was one of the native princes of Cumbria, who fought under the banner of Caswallon Law Hir, and was instrumental in the expulsion of the Picts and Saxons from Mon and Arfon, and the restoration of order and subordination under the government of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, who succeeded to the throne of Caswallon. The name is recognized at this day under the title of the Earl of Lennox, and his territorial possessions may be traced on both sides of the Clyde, under the designation of Ael-clwyd, that is, the brow or heights of the Clwyd. This subject I shall resume in some future number. Din Britton, at the western termination of the wall of Antoninus, was one of the strongholds of the Romanized Britons, and Mount Caterach, on the opposite side of the Clyde, was in all probability the scene of the battle of Cattraeth.

Doubts have been expressed on the authority of the poems of Taliesin from the occurrence of the word Llanlleenog, whether after all this was merely the name of some church. I have, I trust, sufficiently proved that Lleenog was a Caledonian chieftain of flesh and blood, capable of wielding the sceptre and the sword. To him we are mainly indebted for the settlement of Dindaethwy, within the circuit of which, under the protection of Castell Lleenog, we find the oldest mansions of the descendants of Ednyfed Vychan, namely, Penwynllys, Trefcastell, Penmynydd and Aurdreiniog.

CILMYN.

Craig-y-Dinas, May 20, 1853.

[We are sorry to see so many bare assertions introduced into this letter, without the slightest attempt having been made to substantiate them. One paragraph we deemed it our duty to suppress, as containing matter quite irrelevant to the subject under consideration. We do hope that our correspondent will endeavour in future to avoid all such unnecessary extravagancies.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

Miscellaneous Notices.

INSCRIBED STONES, ABERMO BAY.

(See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1853, p. 79.)

I HAVE known this neighbourhood all my life, and never heard of more than one inscribed stone here; nor does it appear that, so long ago as the time of Pennant, there were more than that which is now to be seen just above high water mark, under the farm-house called Ceilwart. When Pennant wrote, it formed a foot-bridge over a rill which there discharges itself into the sea. It now lies by the side of the rill, and is frequently almost covered by the drifting sand, and close to it a new stone has been placed across the stream for the benefit of pedestrians. Pennant read the inscription upon the stone as follows:—*Hic jacet CALIXTUS Monedo Regi*. Whatever it may have been in his time, there is not now, certainly, the slightest trace of *Hic jacet*. My friend, Mr. Jones Parry, of Madryn Park, high authority upon such subjects, reads the inscription, CÆLEXTVS MONEDO REGI, and a great part of that reading I can certainly clearly decipher; but what is its meaning? I shall feel much obliged to any of your readers who can offer a conjecture upon the subject. The characters are undoubtedly Roman, and the stone does not appear to be a fragment. I have careful rubbings of it, which I should be happy to lend to any one desirous of seeing them. I have somewhere read, and am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect where, that this stone was found below high water mark, at *Cerrig Duon*, a bed of shingles, between the spot where it now lies, and Barmouth.

W. W. E. W.

March 26, 1853.

“TEG. YW. HEDWCH.”

A monumental tablet to William Noy, Esq., of Cornwall, A.D. 1620. What is the meaning of the above motto? Is it Welsh or Cornish?

The above was given me by Dr. O'Donovan, the Gaelic antiquary, with a request that it should be forwarded to some Welsh gentleman who might be able to say whether the inscription were Welsh. Perhaps some of your readers would oblige me by deciphering it.

H. F. H.

[Unquestionably it is Welsh of the simplest kind, and means literally “*peace is pleasant*.”—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

A CORRESPONDENT makes an inquiry concerning information with regard to the mother of Lady Pryse, of Gogerddan, widow of Vandyke, and daughter of Patrick Ruthven, fifth son of William, first Earl of Gowrie, by Elizabeth Lady Gerrard, relict of the Lord Gerrard, of Bramley, President of Wales, who died in 1618.—We shall be obliged to any of our friends who will furnish any particulars of this lady.

BEDDGELERT.—On Wednesday the 20th April, as the sexton was opening a grave in the churchyard of Beddgelert, he turned up about twenty-four silver coins of Henry III., in a good state of preservation. "HENRICUS REX III." can be easily deciphered. The head is full faced, and crowned; the sceptre can be traced. The crown consists of a pretty thick line, raised at each end, with a cross in the middle above the line. On the reverse are three pellets, in the form of a triangle, and a large double line cross continued to the outer rim.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND PUBLICATION OF THE MELODIES OF IRELAND.—We are glad to find that the Council have completed arrangements with the President, George Petrie, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A., for the printing of his splendid collection, which consists of about five hundred unpublished airs, carefully selected from the results of many years' investigation; and if the Society obtain the amount of support it deserves, they hope to complete the printing of Dr. Petrie's work in two years.

DENBIGH NOTES.—Leland (*Itin.* 1536-42) states that the park at Denbigh was called Moel evig, "bald hyndes;" here is just the same mistranslation as that mentioned in vol. iv. p. 66, and half a century earlier than the 1594 rebus. Pennant gives "Moylewike," as one of the five parks of the lordship, time Henry VI. (1422-61), and a Peake married a Vaughan of Moulewig Park, county Denbigh, in February, 1639-40. I do not see the name in the Ordnance Map. With regard to the ruin of Foxhall, vol. iv. p. 69, it would appear from Pennant that it is only one wing of a design of John Panton, Recorder of Denbigh and M.P., 1592 and 1601, and that it was afterwards bought by the Rosindales of the true or old Foxhall, adjoining. I have no note of the Panton pedigree as being in any MS., but about a generation earlier, Henry Panton, of county Denbigh, married Jane Peake. Pennant alludes to the epitaph of Sir Peter Mutton (1637) in Henllan Church; *query*, is it existing? Llanerch (vol. iii. New Series, p. 152) was sometimes called Lleweni fechan, and Lleweni issa; about 1500 it was the residence of Ievan ap Llewelyn Vychan, his son was Griffith ap Ievan, whose daughter married John Mutton, father of Sir Peter, who married Ellen, widow of Evan Griffith, of Pengwern, and purchased Llanerch of his uncle Edward Gryffydd. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry, Supplement*, p. 186, and Pennant.) A Vaughan would appear to have lived at Llanerch about 1565 [?]*—(Peake Pedigree.)* It is stated in *Cambria Depicta*, 1813, that a sun-dial at Llanerch was so contrived as to spout water in the face of an intruder, and on it was,—

"Alas! my friend, time will soon overtake you,
And if you do not fly, by G—d I'll make you."

Maesmynan appears to have belonged to a branch of the Salusburys about 1540.—(*Peake Pedigree.*) Robert Massy was there in 1554, (vol. iii. New Series, p. 69,) and a family of Lloyds, described of it, about 1770.

Reviews.

THE HISTORY OF WALES FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES, TO ITS FINAL INCORPORATION WITH THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND. By B. B. WOODWARD, B.A. Parts 13-25. London: G. Virtue.

This work is at length completed, much, no doubt to the satisfaction of the author, who seems to have had an object in view when he wrote it, other than that of presenting the public with a faithful picture of the past history of Wales. When, some time ago, we perused the first parts, we entertained a hope that, notwithstanding certain disqualifications which we noticed as likely to prevent Mr. Woodward from ever distinguishing himself as a Celtic annalist, he would at least *endeavour* to execute the task he had taken in hand faithfully and with impartiality, and we thought that we discovered indications of such an aim. As we waded, however, through the latter chapters, our disappointment arose and increased at every step, for we saw plainly that facts were suppressed, invented and distorted, to suit the anti-Welsh prejudices of the author. Undoubtedly the main purport of the present undertaking is to abolish the nationality which still characterizes the descendants of Caractacus, Arthur, and the great Llewelyn. Hence his burning indignation at the existence of the language which they spoke, and his sneering attack upon the "pride of ancestry," which he finds the Welsh still glorying in, and both of which, more than anything else, mark them as a distinct race. But we venture to predict that in his miserable attempt he will utterly fail, as others who have used the same weapons before him have failed; for he little knows the Celtic temperament, if he thinks that it will yield to ridicule, and scoffing, and falsehood. Such, let us tell him, are much more likely to have a contrary effect, even as it has been already reported to us that some of those persons whose names are complimented in the preface, feel anything but pleased with the distinction which has associated them with a work so very different in character to what they were led at first to expect.

It indicates no small amount of self-sufficiency, if not presumption, in a man, a stranger withal, unacquainted with the native records, to attempt a historical picture of the Principality; but the most amusing part of all is, that he should pretend not only to criticize the said documents, but even to pass judgment upon translations thereof! Can absurdity go further?

Mr. Woodward calls the genealogies of the Welsh a "rage," "inventions," and "rejoices that this mania of suppositious antiquities is declining." We confess that this looks very like an illustration of the fable of the fox and grapes, and we are inclined to apply to the author that cutting but just remark of old Humphrey Llwyd:—"Let such disdainful heads, as scant know their own grandfathers, leave their scoffing and taunting of Welshmen, for *that thing* that all other nations in the world do glory in."

Mr. Woodward should have studied the history of Wales a little

more accurately, and then he would have discovered that the principal families of that country took especial care in verifying and preserving their pedigrees, for in fact they were their title deeds by which they enjoyed their lands, and the records by which the scales of judicial rewards and punishments were regulated, and juries selected in the courts of law. When genealogies were thus matters of public and social importance, is it likely that they should suffer to the extent intimated by our author?

"Conjectures and fictions then take the place of recorded facts, and supply the links which have been lost, or which never existed. One law of humanity is of itself enough to prove that, however carefully cultivated, (and, indeed, so much the more, the more industriously it is cultivated,) the heraldic faculty is essentially uncritical and credulous, and that is, the continual falling off and extinction of effete families, and the rise of entirely new ones, upon which, in great things and in small, the progression of the race depends. The pedigrees of the decayed and the departed are useless, for there are none to glory in them, the men who have taken their places have no pedigrees, and so upon the old trunks, the new branches, with their thick foliage and flowers and fruits, are grafted; and every trace of recent junction is in time effaced by the corrugations and the mosses of age. Age itself, without any other influence, will often effect in heraldry as much as study can in changing the meaning and the value of facts."—p. 588.

All this language is very fine, but at the same time it is merely a piece of illogical assertion unsupported by a single fact. A knowledge of the Welsh Laws ought to have convinced Mr. W. that the possessions of an "effete family" were not to be inherited on such easy terms as these in days gone by.

We trust that our author does not think that the Jews failed in preserving their pedigrees, and maintaining the distinct character of their several tribes; we sincerely trust it, though Mr. W. can scoff at the mysteries of religion in terms too shocking to be transcribed to our pages. We would remind him, moreover, that the science of genealogy, which he so much disdains, is recommended to us under the holy sanction of Christianity. The earthly lineage of our blessed Lord Himself is twice recorded in the New Testament, and, even in this respect, He is made to appear great on account of his royal extraction, as one of noble and princely birth. It has been beautifully observed, "Men are allowed with a sort of innocent pride to rejoice in their ancestors, and such feeling is after a faint image or resemblance of God's love for them being continued to their posterity."

We had always thought that the acquirement of a language was regarded as a constituent portion of polite accomplishment. What else could we infer from the numerous advertisements for governesses who are able to teach French, German and Italian, that meet us daily in the *Times*? It seems, however, that there is one exception to this rule—the Welsh language, though confessed by Mr. W. to be "ancient and copious, harmonious, and exact," is an insuperable barrier to the advancement of the people in the scale of civilization! No one should learn it—let it be extinguished that the people may emerge from "their state of social degradation, and their mental darkness and narrowness," to which they are otherwise "condemned for ever." Yea, let it be extinguished, were it only to enable Thomas

Carlyle to understand the "poor bodies" of the vale of Glamorgan on his condescending visit amongst them.

The cry of degradation, darkness, and narrowness raised against that tongue which astonished and persuaded the Roman Emperor, and roused the martial energies of former heroes in defence of their homes, liberty, and privileges, is surely a mere sham, a pretext to cover some envious feeling which rankles in the mind. Why, where is the artizan or tradesman whose language condemns him to eternal degradation? Do not the Welsh people arise in the world equally with their English brethren, and do they not succeed in acquiring the utilitarian speech without being obliged to forget their native tongue? They are not reluctant or unwilling to learn an additional dialect, but they certainly will not purchase it at the expense of that in which they were born.

Mr. Woodward predicts the "*certainty* of the eventual disuse" of the Welsh language. We look upon that old Welsh gentleman as the truer prophet, who, being asked by Henry II. what he thought of the strength of the Welsh and of his royal expedition against them, answered in these words:—"This nation may suffer much, and may be in a great measure ruined, or at least very much weakened, O king, by your present and other future attempts, as well as formerly it hath often been; but we assure ourselves, that it will never be wholly ruined by the anger or power of any mortal man, unless the anger of heaven concur to its destruction. Nor (whatever changes may happen as to the other parts of the world) can I believe, that any other nation or language besides the Welsh, shall answer at the great day before the supreme JUDGE, for the greater part of this corner of the world."

We had intended to notice the work more in detail, but as we opened page after page, the ignorance, pedantry, spleen and unfairness of the compiler stared us in the face so glaringly, that we despaired of ever being able to compress our corrections of each misrepresentation within the limits at our disposal. We therefore quit the subject with one word of parting advice to Mr. Woodward,—Never again undertake any subject of which you are not master, or which your mind is not morally fit to treat. The young republic of America seems to suit your powers and predisposition much better than the aristocratic associations of old Cymru.

BRITANNIC RESEARCHES; OR, NEW FACTS AND RECTIFICATIONS OF ANCIENT BRITISH HISTORY. By BEAL POSTE. London: John Russel Smith. 1853.

Most refreshing is it to turn from the foregoing to the *Britannic Researches* of Mr. Poste, a work which evinces so much learning, judgment and research, that we hesitate not to pronounce it as one of the most valuable and scholarlike productions that has for a long time appeared on subjects connected with ancient Britain. Truly, when we find men like Mr. Poste applying their powerful genius and vast acquirements to the elucidation of the past history of our country, we

are not without hope that the national picture will ere long stand forth in colours very different from those in which it has hitherto been viewed by prejudiced minds, and thus also tend greatly to vindicate the genuineness of our own traditionary annals.

The volume under consideration is divided into five books. In the first is shown the political position of the chief British powers, before the Roman conquest, under the Roman domination, and as struggling ineffectually afterwards with the Anglo-Saxons. The second is on the geography of ancient Britain, and is intended, as our author relates, to show in detail the territorial platform on which the events of British story took place, as also to make the reader more authentically acquainted with the ancient British States which possessed the island. Book the third treats of the histories of Gildas, Nennius and the ancient British chronicles; also of the old stone monuments, and kindred subjects of much interest. The first two chapters of book the fourth, in conjunction with such part of book the first as are relative to the same topic, show how the island passed into the hands of the Romans. The fifth or last book is restricted to some details, which throw additional light on the subject of the early spread of Christianity in these parts.

No one will deny that these are subjects of peculiar interest to the British antiquary; it is then most gratifying to us to be able to say that they have been treated with consummate skill and fairness, and that the learned author has succeeded in throwing new light upon several of them. Besides the usual authorities, Mr. Poste has, on the present occasion, enlisted into his service various passages from the classics, which had been hitherto omitted or misapplied,—the work of Nennius, as elucidated by modern commentators, and especially the Irish edition; passages from Gildas, as interpreted by the last named work; various Welsh documents, which, as our author observes, “frequently afford a species of conviction to the mind, impossible to be set aside, that they refer to real facts;” the unexceptionable evidence of British coins; the Angora inscription, part of which relates to Britain; and various other inscriptions relating also to Britain, with some other miscellaneous sources of information.

Mr. Poste avers that the ancient Britons had by their mutual wars and contests so broken down the independence of the smaller states, and so far produced a balance of power in the island, that as early as a hundred years before Christ, Britain, south of Caledonia, had become divided into three principal kingdoms, the Trinobantes, Icenii, and Brigantes. The first in importance, he considers to have been the Trinobantes, ruled over by Cunobeline. This state, it is said, comprised the southern parts of the kingdom, bounded to the north by the somewhat irregular line of Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Montgomeryshire, &c. Our space will not allow us to follow the author through all the proofs which he adduces to show that the different states in this part of the island were subject to the sovereign of the Trinobantes, but we must give a specimen:—

“Beginning from the eastern part of the tract, the names of the capitals of the

Trinobantes and the Cassi, Camulodunum and Verulamium, occur very frequently on the coins of Cunobeline, as also does Segontium, the capital of the state of the Segontiaci. Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain* and other authorities may be cited for these assertions. As to the state of the Dobuni, next to the westward, Dion Cassius, in his sixtieth book, acquaints us that they were in subjection to the Catuvelani, who, it appears by Ptolemy, were the same nation as the Cassi. Further to the west, the Silures or the South Welsh appear, from Tacitus (*Annals* xii. 33), to have had Caractacus for their ruler, who, we are informed by Dion Cassius, was son of Cunobeline, deceased at that time."—p. 2.

Mr. Poste has paid much attention to the study of coins, and has written a work on the *Coins of Cunobeline and of the Ancient Britons*. Here we have an instance of the value of this species of evidence, and how it may be applied to the elucidation of national history. We may further remark how these coins tend to confirm the credibility of our native records. For example, we are told in the latter that the following constituted the alphabet in the time of Beli the Great:—*a, p, c, e, t, i, l, r, o, s, m, n, b, ff, g, d, u*. The letters *y* and *v* or *f* were not then invented, consequently the word Cynvelyn could not be formed, it must have been written Cunbelun or Cunbelin, the *y* and *v* being later modifications of *u* or *i* and *b* respectively, and thus Cynvelyn by being resolved into its primitive elements, according to the process pointed out in our own orthographical traditions, becomes almost identical with the very name on the coins.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Poste has, in connexion with the above passage, taken no notice of the discrepancy which apparently exists between the concurrent testimony of the Welsh Triads and genealogies and the statement of Dion Cassius, relative to the parentage of Caractacus, with a view to their mutual reconciliation; for it is possible, after all, that Siluria was independent of the Trinobantian state, if not possessed of paramount authority in the island. The Welsh documents represent Caractacus as the son of a Silurian king, and it is not difficult to infer, from the 79th Triad, how Dion Cassius, who wrote two centuries after the event, might fall into error on the subject.

"The three loyal legions of the island of Britain; the legion of Belyn the son of Cynvelyn, in the wars of Caradog, the son of Bran," &c.

The Triad thus acknowledges the co-operation of a son of Cynvelyn, and states also that he acted *under* Caractacus, the son of Bran, from which circumstance a Roman historian might easily, at a distant period, fall into a mistake, and conclude that Caractacus was another son of Cynvelyn.

Moreover, do not those words of Dion Cassius, *ἦσαν δὲ οὐκ αὐτόνομοι ἀλλ' ἄλλοις βασιλεῦσι προστετάγμενοι*, which he has written concerning the Britons attacked by Plautius, refer indirectly to the separate nationality of Caractacus, and so far confirm the testimony of the native records? "They were not independent, but were under the government of other kings." Mr. Poste explains them to mean "they were not then under the government of one sole leader and monarch, as they might and should have been, and had been in

former instances, but were under other kings," referring to the division of Cunobeline's territories among his sons, and thinks that *αἰρόνομοι* was originally *ἐμόνομοι*.—p. 306.

We are not, however going to controvert Mr. Poste's position, but we throw out this hint as not altogether unworthy of further consideration.

On another subject, however, we are disposed to be at issue with Mr. Poste, and that is the meaning of some parts of Caractacus' speech. We submit that the words "*moderatio rerum prosperarum*" should be construed rather *the measure of my success than my prudent conduct in prosperity*. Such an interpretation as the one proposed would render the harangue perfectly intelligible, and obviate the necessity of supposing the loss of records in order to account for the allusion.

"Had the measure of my success [*i.e.* in war] been answerable to the greatness of my birth and fortune, I might have come to this city rather as a friend than a captive, nor wouldst thou have disdained to receive into terms of peace one descended from illustrious ancestors and ruling many nations. My present destiny as it is ill-favoured to me, so is it to thee magnificent. I possessed horses, men, arms, wealth; what wonder is it if I was unwilling to lose them? Does it follow, that if ye wish to govern all, all should submit to servitude? If I had surrendered and given myself up immediately, neither my condition nor thy glory would have been remarkable. Oblivion will follow my punishment, but if thou wilt spare my life I shall be a lasting instance of clemency."

We do not think with Mr. P. that Caractacus refers to any particular time when he speaks of a surrender; his language is merely the spontaneous consequence of the reflection arising in his mind that he had held out against the Romans for nine long years. We cannot accept Mr. P.'s translation of "*clementiæ*" as indicative of submission or tractableness on the part of the conquered. That was certainly not Tacitus' meaning, when speaking of, as we think, Caractacus' countrymen, he says, "*Silurum gens non atrocitati, non clementiâ mutabatur.*"

Our author presents us with a copy of the curious and important inscription which Augustus directed by his will to be set up, in which the fact, new no doubt to many of our readers, is mentioned, that three British princes had submitted to him, Dumno, Bellaunus and Timan. The Barberini inscription, likewise, receives at his hands very ingenious and impartial treatment, with the view of reconciling the apparently contradictory statements of Suetonius and Dion Cassius relative to the expedition of Claudius. So does the Chichester inscription on the subject of Pudens and Claudia, which had been so satisfactorily worked out previously by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cardigan, whose pamphlet, however, does not appear to have fallen under the notice of Mr. Poste.

It is very satisfactory to us to see that our author gives proper weight to the evidence of Welsh documents, even when they apparently clash with extrinsic authorities, instead, as the fashion is, of rejecting them altogether under such circumstances. Thus, after weighing the arguments for and against the alleged British origin of Constantine the Great, and not finding the foreign evidence sufficiently strong to establish the fact, he leaves it an open question, declaring at

the same time "considerable weight seems due to the concurrent voice of ancient British history and tradition on this point."—p. 164.

We regret that our available limits will not permit us to notice in detail Mr. P.'s conclusions on the Roman roads, provinces and army, —his views of the ancient British monuments, histories and chronicles, —his clever account of the imperatorships of Claudius for Britain, and many other particulars which have been discussed in the present volume. We must refer the reader to the book itself on these subjects, assuring him that he will by no means repent of the time bestowed on its perusal.

We must add that the work is adorned with the following illustrations,—1, a map of Britain as at the era of Cunobeline, which will be found of great use in connexion with the chapters on the early British States; 2, a plan of Roman roads, from Iters vii. xii. and xiv. of the *Itinerary* of Antoninus; 3, a plan of Silchester; and 4, an engraving of the Rudge cup, a curious relic supposed to be as old as the reign of Constantius II. or A.D. 350, found in a well at Rudge Coppice, in Wiltshire.

No one who takes any interest in the antiquities and early history of this country should be without this work.

A FEW WORDS IN BEHALF OF TEACHING WELSH CHILDREN SUCH THINGS AS "BELONG TO THEIR SOUL'S HEALTH" IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE. By a WELSH CHURCHWOMAN. Oxford: Alexander Ambrose Masson. Mold: Pring and Price. 1853.

Whatever may be alleged as to the exaggeration of the Educational Report contained in the notorious Blue Books, it is undeniable that it has made out a case, and a strong one too, against the established system of teaching the children of the mountains their duty towards God and their neighbour through the medium of the English language. The experiment has been made, and it has signally failed. It is quite refreshing then to meet with a candid acknowledgment of the fact, from whatever quarter it may proceed. Accordingly, though it be somewhat out of our own sphere, we cannot refrain on the present occasion from recommending the small pamphlet before us, which has been sensibly and earnestly written by a lady, who seems to have the moral welfare of the Principality much at heart. We will quote two foot-notes which very clearly illustrate the different effects of the opposite systems.

The authoress having remarked on the inconsistency of teaching children that they must not pray with their lips only, but in their hearts, and then giving them prayers to say in private in a language they understand but imperfectly, adds in a note the following anecdote by way of an example:—

"A sister of the writer was riding, a short time since, through a hamlet situated four miles from any church. She took a boy of about fourteen years old as a guide to a cottage she wished to visit, and on the way asked him some questions on the subject of religion. Finding him very ignorant, she inquired, in Welsh, whether

he said his prayers. He asked what she meant; she repeated, 'Do you not pray to God night and morning?' He replied, 'pray! I do not know what that is, if I knew how, I would do it.' On her return, she called at the boy's home, and asked his mother why she did not teach her children to say their prayers. She replied that 'the boy attended the school close by, (one connected with the British and Foreign School Society,) and that he learned there to say prayers in English, so that she saw no occasion to teach him at home.' The woman was a Baptist and her children of course unbaptized. This is but one of many such instances which have come under the writer's notice."—p. 6.

The other note gives an example of the good results of the opposite system:—

"A boy was sent to a village school at the age of thirteen; he could neither read Welsh nor English. He remained about a year and a half, and was, according to the rule of the school, required to learn to read Welsh before he was allowed to begin English. When he left to go to service, he could read the Bible, and had been well grounded in the Church Catechism and other religious knowledge, in Welsh; he could write tolerably, was making some progress in arithmetic, and had commenced learning to read English. He went to a farm situated at a great distance from any church or meeting-house, and of course received no instruction there; yet on accidentally meeting him about six months afterwards, tending cattle in the mountains, he replied to the writer's questions, that he still remembered the prayers and catechisms he had learnt in school, and read his Bible on Sundays. Thus the knowledge he had acquired had proved of real benefit, because it had been conveyed through the only medium capable of producing a lasting impression. Had he been taught in English, he would have forgotten it all in much less time in the situation in which he was placed, and which is frequently the lot of our Welsh village school boys."—p. 10.

We have only to add that the "proceeds of this pamphlet will be devoted to the repairing of a village church in North Wales."

REPORTS AND PAPERS READ AT THE MEETINGS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON, THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND LINCOLN, AND OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD, DURING THE YEAR 1852.

We need only enumerate the several subjects treated of in this volume to give our readers an idea of the amount of interesting matter which it contains. Besides the Reports of the different societies, we have papers entitled,—“On the Church of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, with especial reference to the Restoration of the Round;” “A Synchronological Table of the Bishops of the English Sees, from the year 1050 to the year 1550;” “On the History of Church Arrangement;” “On the recent Excavations of Sawley Abbey, in Yorkshire;” “Historic Sketch of Pontefract Castle;” “On Churchyard Monuments;” “On Heckington Church;” “On Open Seats;” “On Sleaford, Sempringham and some neighbouring Churches;” “On the Abbey of St. Marie, at Thornton-on-the-Humber;” “On Tradesmen's Tokens;” “On the Moral and Intellectual Expression of Architecture;” and “On Samaritan Coins, or Hebrew Coins.” It is also very full of illustrations.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

BRECON MEETING,

SEPTEMBER 12TH TO 17TH, 1853.

President,

SIR JOSEPH BAILEY, BART., M.P.

Chairman of the Local Committee,

The Mayor of Brecon, JOHN POWELL, Esq.

Treasurer of Local Committee, Secretary of Local Committee,

THOMAS FRATER, Esq.

GEORGE REES BEVAN, Esq.

Managers of Excursions,

Curators of Museum,

JOSEPH R. COBB, Esq.,

JAMES W. MORGAN, Esq.,

EVAN THOMAS, Esq.,

REV. R. PRICE, B.D.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Esq.

Local Secretaries for Brecknockshire,

REV. EDWARD DAVIES, M.A.,

JOS. JOSEPH, Esq.

General Secretaries,

REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, Llangorwen, Aberystwyth,

REV. W. BASIL JONES, Gwynfryn, Machynlleth.

Special Assistant Secretaries,

E. A. FREEMAN, Esq.,

R. KYRKE PENSON, Esq.,

} *Architecture.*

JOS. JOSEPH, Esq.,

M. MOGGRIDGE, Esq.,

} *Antiquities.*

T. O. MORGAN, Esq., *History.*

On Monday, September 12th, the General Committee will meet at the Shire Hall, at seven P.M., and there will be a General Meeting of the Association, at the Shire Hall, at eight P.M. The President, the Hon. R. H. CLIVE, M.P., will take the Chair, and resign it to the President elect. The Report of the Committee will be read, and other preliminary business transacted. On the following days there will be an Excursion daily at nine A.M., and a General Meeting every evening at half-past seven.

The following Excursions are proposed:—

1st.—To Brecknock Castle, Maendû Well, Crûg, Fenni, Gaer, Maen y morwynion, Maen-hir at Pool, Ffynnon Pen Rhys, and Ffynnon Gloriog at Battle, Llandefaillog Church and Stone, Tumulus at Pytin Gwyn, Llanddew Church, and Bishop's Manor (once the residence of Giraldus Cambrensis), and back by the Forge, through the Priory Groves to the Priory Church and Domestic Buildings.

2nd.—To St. Mary's Church, Arch at the "Victoria" Inn, Carving at Castle House, Christ's College, Newton (the residence of Sir David Gam), remains of Bath at Ffrwdgrech, Mound at Cilwhybert, Llan-spyddid Church and Yew Trees, Maen Llia, Maen Madoc, and Sarn Helen, Twyn y gaer, Castell Maltt-Molbrey, Defynog Church, Castell dû and Treccastle.

3rd.—"Shoulder of Mutton," now called "Siddons' Arms" Inn, where Mrs. Siddons was born, Alexanderstone, Llanfillo Church, Ffynnon Fillo and Camp, Bronllys Castle, Llanellen Church and Ffoes-tyll Barrows, Porthaml and Gwernyfed old Mansions, and the Town and Castle of Hay.

4th.—"Captain's Walk" and old Wall of Brecon, remains of Roman Bath at Maesyderwen, Pencelli Castle, Maen-hir at Llwyn-fedwen, Stones of Peregrinus and Valens at Cwmdû Church, Gaer, Tre tower Castle and Court, Cistfaen at Gwernvale, Crickhowel Castle, Church and Ancient Gateway at ditto, Porthmawr and the Turpilian Stone.

5th.—Camp at Slwch, Llechfaen, Waun Myneich, Kingstone, Llanhamlach Church, Ty Illtyd near Mannest, Allt yr yscryn,

Victorinus Stone at Scethrog, Blaenllyfni Castle, Llyn Safaddan or Llangorse Lake.

Gentlemen who purpose to read papers at the Meeting are earnestly requested to furnish the General Secretaries with the subjects of their intended communications, at their earliest convenience. The following papers are already promised:—

The Lords Marchers of Brecknockshire.	Rev. J. B. EVANS.
The Insurrection of Maelgwyn Vychan.	T. O. MORGAN, Esq.
Customs of Defynog.....	M. MOGGRIDGE, Esq.
Herefordshire, British, Roman and Saxon	JAMES DAVIES, Esq.
Ancient Remains on Carngoch	Ven. Archdeacon WILLIAMS.
On a Cairn, and an Ancient Law respecting Timber, in Llangattock Park, Brecknockshire.....	M. MOGGRIDGE, Esq.
Antiquities of Merthyr and its Neighbourhood	THOMAS STEPHENS, Esq.
Brecknockshire Crosses and Inscribed Stones	J. O. WESTWOOD, Esq.
Culver Hole, Gower	M. MOGGRIDGE, Esq.
Well Camp, &c., at Llanfillo.....	Rev. W. BOWCOTT.
Two small Roman Camps near Swansea	M. MOGGRIDGE, Esq.
Crickhowel Castle	HUGH POWELL PRICE, Esq.
The Castle of Carreg Cennen	Ven. Archdeacon WILLIAMS.
Brecon Priory	Rev. G. ROBERTS.
Architectural Antiquities of Brecon....	E. A. FREEMAN, Esq.

A temporary Museum will be formed in the Grand Jury Room. Persons intending to exhibit objects are particularly requested to forward them to the Curators a fortnight before the Meeting.

There will be Ordinaries, &c., daily, at the Castle Hotel,—

Breakfast at eight A.M. 1s. 9d.

Dinner at five P.M. 2s. 6d.

Beds will be provided at 1s. 6d.

Excursion Tickets will be issued daily, by the Local Committee, at 5s. each, covering the whole expenses of conveyance for the day.

Members and others intending to be present at the Meeting will considerably facilitate the operations of the Local Committee by giving notice of their intention to the Secretary, George Rees Bevan, Esq., Brecon, before the end of August.

Tickets will be issued by the Local Committee to Non-Subscribers at the following prices, admitting to all the Meetings and the Museum:—

Family Ticket to admit all the <i>bona fide</i> members of a family residing together.....	10s. 0d.
For the family of a Subscribing Member	7s. 6d.
Double Ticket to admit a Lady and Gentleman	8s. 0d.
Single Ticket	5s. 0d.
To one Meeting,—	
Double Ticket to admit a Lady and Gentleman	2s. 6d.
Single Ticket	1s. 6d.
To the Museum only.....	1s. 0d.

Subscribing Members may have their Tickets gratuitously, on application to the Secretary of the Local Committee.

At the Meeting Mr. SYMONS will move the following resolutions:—

I.—That the Cambrian Archæological Association, as at present constituted, be dissolved at the close of the Brecon Meeting, and that the Members of it do thereupon form a new Society, to be called "THE CAMBRIAN ASSOCIATION," which, together with the limited objects of the present Institution, shall combine those of "The British Association for the Advancement of Science," &c., and hold similar meetings, under a similar constitution, in Wales and its Marches,—the Annual Subscription to be One Guinea, or Ten Guineas for Life Membership.

II.—That a Committee of five Members be formed to carry out the necessary arrangements, to frame the rules, and to convene the first Meeting as early as practicable next year.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

NEW SERIES, No. XVI.—OCTOBER, 1853.

ACCOUNT OF NEWTON NOTTAGE, GLAMORGAN.

CHAPTER III.

NOTTAGE.

THE dread of piratical invasion, which led so long ago as the time of Edward II. to the employment of *Hobelers*, or light horsemen, as a coast-guard, was doubtless for ages before an inducement to group the farm houses on the coast of Glamorgan in small communities, for mutual aid and defence. Hence Nottage stands on a gentle elevation rising gradually from "the Wain" on the east, to some fifty feet in height.¹ This aspect shelters it in some degree from the violence of the western gales. Traces of a boundary line of some strength may be made out on the verge of the south-western slope. This disposition of buildings may have led to the numerous small intersecting lanes generally met with in places anciently surrounded by a line of defence; one of the small streets is still called *Heol y Capel*. The site indeed of the old Chapel (recently encroached from the road) is well known. • The large flat stone, now forming the stile to Nottage Well, with

¹ "Et curvas nebulâ tegente valles,
Solus luce nitet peculiari."—*Martial*, Lib. iv.

its bevilled edges turned next to the wall, is said to have been brought thither from the chapel, and may have formed the top stone of a bench, or served for a table, before its desecration. Digging near a small ruined out-house close to the Cross Cottage, we found, in 1851, evident remains of Christian burial at a very remote period. The charge of one shilling yearly to each of the three manors is entered on the Pembroke Roll of 1630, for its site, and the chapel, on the north side the road, seems to have been held by the owners of the great house below. The custom of paring the surface-soil and burning stones for lime has erased even the ruins themselves; thus the village cross has become only a name, and thus the large stone which stood at the other end of the lane, opposite Humphrey Leyson's, now Robert Elias', house, has been broken up and pulverized. Two or three similar stones, however, still remain, built into the wall of the Clevis Ton on the north side, and several at Newton have left their names to fields,² as White Stone, Stony Lips, and others.

² Several fields have taken their names from being allotted for feudal services, as the *Colliers* (Golliwms), the *Heralds* (Harolds), the *Barbers*, &c. A glossary of the names of fields, though a trivial subject, might not be without interest, as proving how long and intimately English and Welsh have been intermingled. Thus in Newton Nottage the names of the following fields may be explained from two languages;—the *Berewalls*, from “bere,” English, a kind of barley, or, more probably, from *byr*, short, and *walls*, as there is a close called “Short-walls; *Bráslod*, from *brás*, thick, rich land, in modern deeds corrupted into “Breastland;” *Gibbletree*, *Cacpwlydre*; *Hollands*, (query) *Heol lan*? *Dormer*, i. e., *Tir mēr*, wet land, or *Mair*, Welsh for Mary; “*Erw Vainon*,” the narrow or slim acre; “*Goose-lane*,” perhaps *Cors-lane*, or *Gorse-lane*. There was one at Nottage also, anciently, the *But-ton*, so called from *Butts* or boundaries,—“*Butones*” in mediæval Latin; *Lynslade*, from *Llynyn*, a grove, and *Slade*, Saxon for a course of water; *Cae Llodyr* and *Pwll Llodir*, from *Llo*, a calf, and *tir*, land; *Hookland*, from its shape, or else *uwch lan*, (if Welsh); *Bistil Lane*, from *brystfil*, a beast in Welsh, i. e., the road for cattle from the *Wichau*, or small inclosures east of Newton village, near the ridge thrown up to keep off the inroad of sand; *Cole-hays*, from *Côl*, a ridge, and *haye*, a hedge; *Dobble's-pit*, from Henry Dobble (1491); *Stilton*, i. e., *Steed land*, for horses; *Erw Rwgmas*, from rouge, red, and “*Erw red mere*,” a similar hybrid word.

Whether this Chapel be obscurely named in the charter of Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff, to Tewkesbury Abbey, as that of "St. Wendun, in the Vill of Walter Lovell,"—whether the rude representation of a lamb *without* the flag, on the western gable of a neighbouring cottage (Ty John Norris) should suggest the pastoral cares of St. Wendun, said literally to have been the Guardian Saint of sheep,—and whether Nottage Court may have been the *Noche Court* of the Cistercian Abbey of Margam, and the *Chapel* appurtenant thereto, must be left, in the dearth of records, to almost unaided conjecture.

The name *Erw Coedy Brain* (Rookery Field), given to a close where scarcely a tree remains, though a few tall elms survive in the next "croft below the house," *may* point to an older "Grange," coeval with the ruined Nottage Court Chapel, but the present building, from the details of the porch, the labelled door frames and mulioned windows, and from the resemblance of the ground plan in front to a capital **E**, is seen at a glance to be of the later Tudor style, prevalent under Queen Elizabeth. The sketch of the house, obligingly presented to the writer, was made with equal readiness and fidelity. Before quitting Nottage, it may be well to record that the stone inscribed to the third Gordian on one side and end, and to Diocletian on the other, was brought from Aberavon, after a voyage into Swansea Bay, as ballast in a pilot boat.³ It

³ The letters of this inscription are rudely cut with a round chisel. **A** is engraved like an inverted **V**. About twelve o'clock on a sunny day is the best time for reading it as now placed; it may then be easily deciphered as follows:—

I M P C
M A G O R
D I A N V S
A V G

There are traces of two other inscriptions on this stone. Gordian III., as he is called, was Emperor for six years; his affairs were directed by the wise counsels of Misitheus, whose daughter, Tranquillina, he married. He was treacherously put to death A.D. 244, by Philip the Arabian, who succeeded him, and buried him on

was set up in the lawn before the house for safe preservation; the exact spot was chosen because it once formed the angle of the level platform in Jacklow's Hill, extending to the southward of the present highway, and some bones were found there in embanking.

INCURSION OF DRIFTING SAND AT NEWTON.

The old name, *Tre'r bedwr*, ascribed to Newton village, carries us no higher than to the dedication of the church to John the Baptist, already noticed, meaning *Tre y Bedyddwr*, the Baptist's town; nor does there appear any proof of an ancient village *below* the Baptist's, or Sandford Well. The periods of greater or less disturbance of the sands at Newton must form a subject of local, if not of general interest and inquiry. The inroad began from the west. Some curious information relating to it may be gleaned from the voluminous contents of "the Statutes at Large." Of the forty volumes, fortunately, the contents of less than one-fifth are said to be at present in force. In the statutes of Philip and Mary, c. ii., mention is made of "the hurt, nuisance, and losses, by reason of sand arising out of the sea, and driven to land by storms and winds, whereby much good ground is covered, especially in the county of Glamorgan," and Commissioners of Sewers are authorized to provide remedy, and in consequence a Survey of Kenfig was officially made. Referring to the same century, Borlase says that the flow of the sands commenced in the Scilly Islands; it reached the mouth of the Hayle river, in Cornwall, about A.D. 1520, (twenty years before the time of Leland,) and extended its devastations to Bude Haven, destroying the arable land. At Llanant, according to tradition, the deluge of sand was so violent and sudden as to bury in two nights many houses; on excavations being made, in some instances, even the furniture has

the banks of the Euphrates near Dura. The reconciliation of Ammianus and Zosimus, and the identification of the "the tumulus of Gordian," would be a task worthy of the research of a Layard. (Zos. lib. iii. c. 14. Eutropius, lib. ix. c. ii.)

been found. The removal of the site of the church at Perran Zabulo has been admirably described in more than one recent publication. Mr. Whitaker is of opinion that the overflow of sand reached Glamorganshire somewhat later. This is very probable, for the manorial surveys confirm it. Kenfig Castle was evidently built on the side of the great western road, and Cantleston near the vicinal, or portway, long *before* the great incursion of sand on the cultivated ground, in the early part of the sixteenth century;—the discovery of the two Roman stones inscribed to Gordian, Diocletian and to Maximian, the latter found in cutting the sand for the harbour at Port Talbot, near the *Plattau 'r hen Eglwys*;—the destruction of the two chapels dedicated to St. Thomas at the outlets of the rivers Tawey and Afan, and the dangerous quicksands encountered by Giraldus and his company in fording the river Neath, tend to prove that there must have been still earlier inroads of the sand, less noticed, because more gradual.

The local results of these later visitations seem to have been in various ways expensive and annoying. The depositions of witnesses in a "Commission of Perambulation," from the Court of Chancery, 20 Elizæ., A.D. 1578, in "a cause between Watkin Lougher, Esq., and Sir William Herbert, relative to the confines and meres of the manor of Cantleston, and the claim of W. Lougher to the Borrowes," (contrariant as they are,) prove at least thus much,—the existence of a highway extending eastward of Newton to a great stone, "sometime standing but now lying," near the Brod-ford across the Ogmores, and of a certain well called B'rowes Well, north of the said highway. Moreover the throwing down of "a crosse of especial marke," near the road to Merthyr Mawr, is amply attested. The Lougher witnesses also depose to the occupation of the Borrowes south of the road, "by report of their elders time out of mind," by W. Lougher's ancestors, and the payment of two shillings rent for depasturing to his bailiffs, and all agree in the great increase of the sands. John Nicholas, of the age of

eighty-eight years, directly deposes to the disputed land being "waste land of the manor of Watkin Lougher;" the fifth witness, John Lougher "never perambulated the waste until within this seven years, and never saw the cross;" the sixth witness never knew rent paid in the time of Watkin Lougher, the elder, but in that of Gwenllian Turberville, his widow. Rees John, of Merthyr Mawr, deposes to his having thrown down the mere stone at the New Broad-ford, about fifty-two or fifty-three years before. This mass of evidence as to the *Turberville Burrowes* as they were called, is met and rebutted by the production of a lease for seventy years, from Sir Mathias Cradock, (ancestor of Sir W. Herbert,) to Jenkin ap Richard Turberville and William Willot, Parson of Newton Nottage, with usual power of re-entry. This explains that from the length of the term, the premises, though parcel of the Cantleston demesne, had been treated by the lessees as their own freehold, a common case.* After much litiga-

* The following document was put in by Sir William Herbert to prove the antiquity of his title to the shore in Merthyr Mawr parish. It bears date at Cardiff, 7 Edward III., on the Feast of St. Petronill the Virgin, (May 31, 1333). "ROGER BERKROLLES is sued by the Lord Paramount for taking to his own proper use one boat, anchor and cable, value two marks, cast by the waves on the sea shore at Merthyr Mor, which ought to be the Lord's wreck. The said Roger saith, that time out of mind the Lords of Merthyr Mor were wont to have such broken and torn goods as were cast upon their said Lordship by misfortune of the sea, 'not claiming it as a Wrecke but as a certeyn profit belonging to the foresaid Lordshippe,' like as other Lords there have had the same, and he desireth to be tried by the country.

"Whereupon an enquiry was made by the oaths of John of Avan, John le Fleming, John le Norris, Llywillyn ap Kynorige, Morice Maylock, William of St. Mary Church, John Denys, Nicholas of Cantlo, Roger Grant, John of Avan, John Teler & Philip le Heire, twelve men, who affirmed the right of the said Roger to the said profit, and he shall have the abovenamed goods, as is aforesaid," but not by way of wreck. These premises are exemplified as well under the Chancery Seal as the Seal of the "Exchequer of the Lord of Glamorgan and Morganwk." This document suggests an inquiry as to the ultimate disposal of the Records of the Courts at Cardiff abovementioned, and the legal effects of the recent sweeping statute relative to the Droits of the Admiralty.

tion and forcible re-entry, an agreement was made in 1588, as to the fishing, right of wreck, cutting wigmores, or kelp, from the rocks, and other emoluments of this "parcell of pasture and sandy ground," and the reversion secured to Sir W. Herbert and dame Mary his wife. Of late years the sands have become more level and stationary over this district towards the ford over the Ogmores, as well as at Newton. Vestiges of former cultivation on the brow of the hill, above Bruse Well, where it springs from the limestone ridge, are now apparent. The windmill nearer Cantleston came to light from under the sand more than thirty years ago; Evan Lewis, tenant of Wick, informed me in 1832, that he had seen the pedestal of a cross in *Pant y Groes*, and that there was a boundary stone called *Carreg y nód*, near the ford at Rhyd pen y cae. He likewise pointed out the foundation of a house in Cae Twyn, and of a cottage in Cwm Car, near the old road to Tithegston. It is not impossible that the ancient highway "defaced and covered with sand" in the sixteenth century, may yet become visible, and prove a continuation of the *Port Way*, or vicinal road, which lay to the south of the Via Julia, and diverged from it not far from Cardiff, probably rejoining it below Kenfig. The width of the highway from Newton to Nottage, and thence along the Heol y West, is certainly remarkable, as proving its early date.

WRECKS OF THE SEA.

No casualty by "misfortune of the sea," numerous as they must have been in the course of centuries, is recorded from the time of R. Berkrolles and the establishment of his "claim to goods cast on the shore," at Merthyr Mawr, in 1333, until the time of Henry Earl of Pembroke, when Watkin Lougher accounted for a wreck to the auditor at Cardiff. This receipt, in 1588, may have been for part of the ill-fated Spanish Armada, and given when the Locks was leased from Lord Pembroke. It is said that the Dutch vessels were generally northward of their true course, and, from the similarity of soundings,

often came up the Bristol instead of the English Channel ; and that this error (which the set of the stream would increase) often proved fatal, before lighthouses were maintained on this coast. A flat stone in Newton churchyard commemorates the loss of a young family, three sons of J. S. Jackert, sent for education from Surinam, in the "Planter's Welvard," bound to Amsterdam, and wrecked in the night of the 3rd of June, 1770. This was the loss of a large vessel, and long remembered. Many of the soldiers, lost in one of the transports, sent from Bristol in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, which encountered contrary winds, were buried in Cae Newydd, near Porthcawl, and the plough for years spared the turf above them. At Newton Point, and elsewhere, the sand has drifted from the too hastily raised mounds of similar sufferers. Often have the pilots and other inhabitants risked their lives in rescuing their fellow-creatures.⁵ In 1806, December 11th, seventeen persons

⁵ The following lines by Mr. W. Weston Young, of Newton Nottage, are copied, with the omission of a stanza or two, from the *Cambrian Visitor*, 1813 :—

"THE SEAMAN'S GRAVE."

"On Southern Cambria's rugged coast,
 Where Sker's wild rocks repel the wave,
 Half in the foam and vapour lost,
 I found the Seaman's grave.
 Dash'd by the storm's compelling power
 While mist and darkness round him lower,
 His tall bark perish'd here !
 Like his tall bark, the billows' prey,
 Here on the beach a corse he lay,
 No friendly comrade near,
 To save him from his dreary doom,
 Or give his bones a hallow'd tomb,
 Or his last requiem say.
 Alone he beat the surfy tide,
 That raging storm'd the rocky shore,
 Alone, unheard, for mercy cried,
 His struggles soon were o'er ;
 The drifting sand his grave supplied,
 His dirge, the tempest's roar.

were taken off pieces of the hull of the "Trelawny," West Indiaman. Between this date and February 8, 1813, when the "Delfim," schooner, from Vianna, in Portugal, to Bristol, was lost on the Black Rocks, seven instances are recorded of crews saved or aided in imminent danger. The late Colonel Knight of Tythegston interested himself much in obtaining the Manby mortar and apparatus, but it was found not suited to the shoal water of the coast. At length the total loss of the "Frolic" steamer, from Tenby to Bristol, with all her passengers, in 1830, led to the building of the two light-houses near the Nash Point, which afford so useful a warning to vessels. The erection of a refuge beacon on the Tusker Rock, and the laying down buoys near the shords, or passages in the sands, has also given additional security to life and property. Some observations on the Stream of the channel, as distinguished from, and modified by, the tidal wave, seem to be needed, as the effects of a particular set of tide or stream in turbid water soon becomes an efficient cause of change in its own set and direction. Foreign seeds are of late years less frequently picked up on the beach. The pods with a sweetish pulp, and the white seed of the size and look of a pigeon's egg, are now seldom met with; one of the latter seeds retained its powers of vegetation long after I picked it up, and, having been steeped in fresh water, grew luxuriantly in a green-house: its leaf was like that of an acacia.

May we not infer from the infrequency of these foreign waifs, the weaker action of the great current crossing the mouth of the channel, and hence a diminished deposit of sand along our shores. An instance of the conversion or cementing of driftsand into stone, by the deposition of carbonate of lime, may be seen, on a small scale, at

Yet haply this poor seaman's name,
 On heaven's approving page may shine,
 In that "Great Day" more free from blame,
 Than some emblaz'd in sculptur'd line,
 While I, who now his fate proclaim,
 May sigh and wish it *mine*."

the west side of Middle Point, whilst the opposite or *solvent* action of the spray, "like that of a weak acid,"⁶ is conspicuous in the countless corroded cavities in the more exposed limestone cliffs. The progress of reparation is here, as often, slower than that of decay. On the whole the sands are become more level and stationary.⁷

NOTICE OF NEWTON, AND OF DISPUTED DESCENT, BY
LELAND.

The notice of Newton in Leland's valuable *Itinerary* is so brief that we may infer he did not visit it. Guided by pronunciation in spelling the name, he says very cursorily,—“Newton Notes: This is a pretty village on the E. ripe of the Tidwg.” (This seems to be the name of the small brook rising in upper Tithegston, and, after forming the north-western boundary of the hamlet of Nottage, falling into the sea near Sker.) “There is a Manor place,” he continues, “cawled Skir, a two miles from the shore,” (query, “*on* by the shore,”) “where dwelleth one Richard Lougher, a gentleman.” He elsewhere incidentally notices the protracted dispute in which R. Lougher had been engaged, and which we must touch upon in continuing our account of the descent of the property:—“Penlline yet stondeth and longeth to Turberville.” There were “a while ago two brethren of the Turbervilles, whereof the elder left a daughter and heir, the younger left a son. The daughter was married to Lougher. After great strife the two Turbervilles' children parted the landes.” If difficult formerly, it is more so now, to enter at all satisfactorily into the merits of this “strife” between the cousins; yet the family of

⁶ Dr. I. Davy, F.R.S.

⁷ Ripple marks on sand are often produced *without* the agency of water by the wind, as may be seen in numerous instances below Newton. Some old low beaches are being uncovered between the Great Pool and Porthcawl Bay, and some banks of pools (once used for salt making) near the ruins of the Red House, still the drift is less considerable than formerly.

Turberville of Tithegston, as a scion of the house of Coity, and the Loughers, (with one of whom Cecil Turberville intermarried,) as influential descendants of Jestyn ap Gwrgan, have had so much to do with county affairs in Glamorgan for several generations, that an endeavour to trace their lineage through a few descents may not be wholly uninteresting.

LINE OF TURBERVILLE OF TITHEGSTON AND NEWTON.

Sir Richard Turberville, uncle of Sir Gilbert Turberville, of Coity Castle, whose large property was at an early period divided between four sisters and their heirs male, gave all his lands in Tithegston and Newton to his uncle, (1.) *Wilcock* Turberville, according to the Cottrel Pedigree Book, p. 510. This name was derived from his mother's family in Herefordshire; (2.) *Hamon*, son of the abovenamed succeeded him. A deed of "Hamond and Agnes Turberville," on the marriage of Amitia Spencier, to John ap Henry of Landimor, has come into my possession, and is dated 1329; (3.) *Tomkyn*, or Thomas, the next in descent, married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Norris of Penlline; (4.) The Beauchamp survey of Glamorgan, 1429, supplies the name of *Gilbert* Turberville, next in the succession,—“Gilbert Turberville feod: suo de Landudouck,” (i.e., Tithegston). Another entry on the same record renders it doubtful whether the Newton property did not descend to the Turbervilles long after their manor of Tithegston. It is this,—

“Gwenlliana Norris feodo suo de Newton Notash.”

“Gwenlliana Norris fi: s: de Penlleyn.”

The name of this Gilbert of “Twyggeston” appears in the petition of the unfortunate Lady Margaret Maliphant, so treacherously entrapped and cruelly carried off from Upton Castle in Pembrokeshire. Some interesting particulars have been omitted in the notice of this outrage, (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1852, p. 210). Jane Astely, her “*moder*,” (to whom Lewis Leyson, *alias* Gethin, “*the most trusted of any man*,” swore “that he was wedded,

and that he would bring the said Margaret safely to London,") was nurse or foster-mother to Henry VI., who speaks of her repeatedly with affection. Lewis Leyson, who by subtlety broke the letters of the mother, announcing her husband's death, and "counterfeyted in her seide husband's (Sir Thomas Maliphant) name, as he had been in lyfe," and brought her to the Tower at Tythegston, and at length forced upon her a marriage, June 16, 1438, when she "*was greatly distressed and not of good mind,*" or body either, was probably a near relation of Gilbert Turberville's wife.⁸ Her name was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Bevan ap Leyson of Brigam. Their victim escaped from Tithegston to her mother, and before her petition to Parliament had led to the punishment of the guilty, found a refuge for herself and her infant in the grave, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Two descendants of Gilbert, both named *Jenkin*, (the usual diminutive of John,) the *son* (5.) married to a daughter of Philip Fleming of Flemingston; (6.) the *grandson*, to Florence, daughter of Walter ap Rosser Vaughan, bring us to (7.) *Richard Turbervill*,⁹ whose *eldest son* (8.) *John Turbervill*, called Gloff, or lame, married Alice Raglan, whose dowry on the death of her husband was assigned by a jury, February 18, 1527. Their daughter and heiress, (9.) *Gwenllian*, by marriage with Watkin Lougher of Sker, carried the property into the Lougher family, and it was held by a succession of Richards and Watkins, in alternation, till the last Richard Lougher of Tithegston, who died in 1701.

⁸ See Rolls of Parliament, vol. v. A.D. 1439.

⁹ The Welsh Poet, Lewis of Glyn Cothi, addresses an Ode (the thirtieth in Dosparth I. of Tegid's edition of his Poems) to Richard Turberville or Turbil, of Landudwg, or Tithegston. He celebrates his splendour and liberality in laudatory strains. Alluding probably to his ancestor Gilbert's alliance with the daughter of Thomas Bevan ap Leison of Brigam, he calls him one of the Lleisioniaid, and descended from Jestyn. The subject of his eulogy was probably a strong Lancastrian, hence the high-flown panegyric. The *Sisil* twice mentioned may have been Cecil Fleming, who married a Turbervill.

LINE OF LOUGHES OF TITHEGSTON AND NEWTON.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that one of the descendants of Leyson of Avan, (the great-grandson of Morgan, the son of Caradock ap Jestyn,) residing at Lougher, took his name from that ancient town and transmitted it to his posterity. By a receipt of the Lady Lucy Bassett, called "Lucy Verch Griffith Nicholas," dated October 10, 1472, (12 Edward IV.) it appears that Richard Lougher farmed for her a moiety of Weobley Castle in Gower. Three years later his name is mentioned in a singular kind of marriage compact; Richard Lougher covenants with John ap Griffith Howell to give his daughter Ann to David, son of John ap Griffith; if Ann did not live to fulfil the contract, that then David should marry some other daughter of Richard Lougher, and interchangeably, in case of David's premature death, a son of Lougher should marry a daughter of John ap Griffith, with proviso, that the marriage portion of fifty marks then covenanted to be paid under special conditions, should be still payable between the parties under any of these contemplated contingencies. Whether this Richard was the sixth son, or with the intervention of a Watkin Lougher, the *grandson* of Goronowy ap Evan ap *Leyson*, fourth from Cradock, Lord of Avan, is not certain. The name occurs, as we have seen, in the conveyance of Grove Farm¹ in 1467, as "*of Skerr, Gentilman.*" Richard Lougher, the father-in-law of Cecil Turbervill, married Margaret daughter of Watkin,² second son of Thomas Vychan of Gadlys, in Tir yr Iarl.

AWARDS IN DISPUTE MENTIONED BY LELAND.

There is still shown at Llandaff Cathedral the monument of one of the Matthews' family, said to have been

¹ See Chapter II.

² He appears to have been one of the three sons of "Sir Thomas Vaughan ab Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower." See Pedigree of the tribe of Sir David Gam, in Rev. J. Jones' Edition of Lewis Glyn Cothi, 1887, p. 1.

standard bearer to Edward IV., who was slain at Neath in a fray with two of the Turbervilles. In those sad times of disquietude, entails were frequently made to avoid forfeiture; accordingly we find that (7.) Richard Turberville, by deeds of 27th April, 19 Edward IV., and of 16th January, 4 Henry VII., enfeoffed Thomas, his brother, John ap Hore, Vicar of St. Donat's, David Williams, Parson of Newton Nottage, and others, in his manors of Tithegston, North Cornely and West Orchard, and their appurtenances, (excepting the manor of Newton Nottage, and thirty-eight acres at Wick, in which his wife had a life interest,) with intent to perform his will, viz., for his son Jenkin, and his lawful heirs male, to have North Cornely, and lands in fee and franchise of Kenfig, and fee of Ogmores, in hands of David Leyson, Griffith ap Hore of Bridgend, also of John Thomas Melyr, in fee of Newcastle, &c.; also Clements, his lands, (in hands of John Stradlyng,) remainder to his son John. All other his lands not appointed to Jenkyn, to go to John Turberville, with cross remainders to their heirs, first male and secondly female, and in default of such, to his own next heirs for ever.³ He died about 1501.

John Turberville, (8.) son of Richard, (7.) by deed of 10th May, 1514, (6 Henry VIII.,) enfeoffed Henry Somerset Lord Herbert, Rese Maunsill, George and Charles Herbert, Thomas Turberville, Watkin and William Lougher, and Thomas ap William, in his manors of

³ By his will, (3rd April, 1501,) R. Turberville directs his body to be buried at Newton, and gives various sums to Llandaff; to the Grey and the Black Friars at Cardiff; to the glazing of the chapel windows at "Tethigstone," 20s.; to the church work of Newcastle and the chancel of Newton, small sums. Testator orders some man to go to the station of Rome to sing a mass "*ad scalam cœli*," at Candlemas next, and leaves for a man to go for me to St. James' this year, two good trees of Penlline wood; to the curate of St. Brynach's (where probably he was married) 3s. 4d.; to the reparation of Newbridge, 6s. 8d.; to the weare of Newton, 6s. 8d.; to the church work of Laleston, 3s. 4d.; to that of Kenfig, 6s. 8d.; "to my daughter Alson's marriage, vi. marks." He concludes with legacies of wains and kine, leaving the residue to his wife, Margaret, who is appointed executrix with his two sons.

Penlline and Tithegston, and all his other lands and tenements *in trust*, for his son Richard, and Margaret his wife. Richard, the younger, died without children, and Margaret, his widow, who married secondly Watkin Hews, carried with her a life estate in the manor of Newton Nottage and thirty-eight acres to the east of Wick. After John's death in 1533, the "*long strife*," to which Leland alludes, arose between Christopher, son of Jenkin, and Gwenllian, daughter of John Turberville, married to Watkin Lougher. The first award in this dispute was made at Gloucester, June 19, 1535, by Roland, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, President of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and Sir Thomas Englefield, Justice of the Common Pleas; this decision gave the reversion of the whole property, in default of heirs, to the survivor of the two cousins; it satisfied neither claimant; it ordered all original deeds, &c., to be put in "a fir chest, and to be locked with two locks and two keys," one key to be kept by each party and their heirs; "the said chest to be brought to the Abbaye of Neth, and there to be left and remain for ever in the custody and keeping of the Abbot there." Eleven years after this, (the abbey having been twice dissolved, and Alice Raglan the mother, and Watkin Lougher the husband, of Gwenllian, being dead,) a second and final award was made. The parties were bound mutually to abide by it, under a penalty of 1000 marks. The arbitrators, Miles Mathew, Esquire, of Llandaff, and William Turberville, parson of Landyvodwg, 20th June, 1546, awarded (1.) to Christopher Turberville the manors of Penlline and North Cornely, or the Hall, with all other lands in Newcastle, Coity land, Kenfig, Ogmore, with manor of Llangan, and a tenement called Court y Gwillim, and all lands of Alice Raglan, mother of Gwenllian, with reversion of the fourth part of the manor of West Orchard, then held for life by Margaret Hews; (2.) to Gwenllian, and her son Richard, the manor of Tithegston, with its appurtenances in Laleston and Merthyr Mawr, and all the lands there, and the reversion of the manor of Newton Nottage, with the thirty-eight

acres at Wick. Thus was this protracted "strife" finally terminated. The *Inquisitio post mortem* held at Cardiff, 16th May, 1559, shows that Gwenllian survived her son (3.) Richard,⁴ whose will bears date 1555, and was succeeded by Watkin, her grandson (1 Elizæ.) 1559.

LINE OF LOUGHER CONTINUED.

(4.) Watkin is described as about eighteen, and married to Katherine, daughter of Robert Gamage, Esq., and presented as heir. He was obliged to contest his turn in the presentation to Newton with Philip Earl of Pembroke, and succeeded. He was appointed Eschaeter in 1587, and maintained a long contest with Sir William Herbert of Swansea, as is noticed before. Dying in 1608, he was succeeded by his eldest son, (5.) Richard, who seems to have been much hampered by a deed of his father, and his bequests to his second son Robert. This Robert had a son named John, but must be distinguished from the Loughers of Tenby.⁵ Richard Lougher was engaged in several unfortunate suits; first, with Sir Thomas Mansel, of Margam, who exchequered him for calling him "worse than Tyrone," in a dispute at Pyle, with his hay-ward, relative to impounding some cattle on Newton Down, "so that the said Thomas is damnified to the

⁴ William Jenkin, the third husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Matthew of Radyr, relict of Richard Lougher, is said to be "of Tithegston," in the List of Sheriffs, A.D. 1566. Her second husband was a Lutterell. Her daughter Jennet married George Williams, of Blaen Baglan, son of W. Jenkin.

⁵ Robert Lougher, of All Souls' College, Oxon, (D.C.L. 14th February, 1564-5,) married Elizabeth Rastall, descended from Sir Thomas More's sister. He was principal of New Inn, soon after Queen's Professor of Civil Law and Chancellor of Exeter; in 1577, he was constituted Vicar-General and Official of Edwin, Archbishop of York. Obiit 1583, leaving a son, John.—*Wood's Fasti*, vi. p. 722. The Richard Lougher of Tithegston, who died in 1555, had a son and grandson named *Robert*, but it is probable that the Tenby Loughers, and those of Devon, were earlier offshoots from the same stem of Goronwy ap Evan ap Leyson. Thomas Lougher was six times mayor of Tenby.

value of a thousand pound.”⁶ Afterwards he was engaged in a suit with Moris Mathew, of Glyn Ogwr, and Jane his wife, relative to the abstraction of certain deeds, &c., from his study at Tithegston; with Sir Edward Stradling as guardian of W. Watkin; with — Fleming, in 1629, and with David Jenkins, Esq.⁷ He was also made Escheator, 20th November, 19 James I., 1621. His will was proved in 1630. (6.) Watkin, his eldest son, who succeeded, was sheriff of Glamorgan, 1635, when Charles I. was making his fatal experiment of ruling without a Parliament. 26th June, 1635, he received his discharge for “Contributions to the Repairs of St. Paul’s Church:” then “for Storks for His Majesty’s Household in the ten Hundreds of Glamorgan.” His chief trouble, however, seems to have been occasioned in levying the impost called “SHIP MONEY.” This tax was preceded by a Commission from the Court of Chancery, for making an assessment of the maritime counties of Wales, Chester and Lancashire. The Mayors, Aldermen and High Sheriffs accordingly met, nominally to provide a ship of 400 tons burden. The levy is for £2,204 in the second assessment. These documents derive interest from the autographs attached. That of Humfrey Chetham (founder of the Library at Manchester); William Glyn, high

⁶ “The scandalous words whereby the s^d Plaintiff is brought and fallen into great infamy with the Queen & Peers of the Land & his neighbours, so as to affect his credit,” were published in a lane at Pyle to this effect:—“Y mae Arglwydd tir yw cynddrwg ag Arglwydd Tyrone.” Perhaps a paronomasia on *tir*, land, and *oen*, a sheep, was meant; even if so, the damages were laid at a heavy amount. Queen Elizabeth’s bitter feelings towards the Earl of Tyrone are intimated in Harrington’s *Nugæ Antiquæ*, p. 46:—“Her Highness stamps with her feet at all near, and thrusts her rusty Sword, at times, into the Arras in great rage.”

⁷ Sir John Stradling, M.P. for Glamorgan, 1625, addresses one of his Epigrams, (lib. i. p. 37,) sportively alluding to his love of law,

“Ad Ric: Lougher, Cogn’ et Amicum.

“*Latinitas Juridica.*

“Terr’, prat’, pasc’, past’, tu, *ram*, *tum*, *cûm*, *rasque* subaudi:

Syllaba prima sonat, posteriorque silet.

Curta solæcismos fugit ista locutio turpes;

Crimine prima carent, ultima cauta cavent.”

sheriff of Caernarvon; Robt. Williamson, "maior de Liverpoolle; John Scourfield, sheriff of Pembroke," and others, are interesting.

Watkin Lougher, who prudently did not appear at Chester in person, writes loyally that for his trouble he shall hold "your Majesty's gracious acceptance as an honour, and more than a sufficient recompense;" whilst Arthur Lloyd, his deputy and under-bailiff of Cardiff, deplores his hardships from the severe weather of 1634-5,—"My labour and the labour of my cousin Roberts in wearing out our bodies and clothes, hinderance and loss of time at home, and the spoyling of my Gelding for ever, which stood me in £8;" adding significantly,— "God send you & me well to do in this troublesome office, & to go out of it in safety. In haste from Cardiff this Snowy, could, frosty Mornings." A subsequent Grievance Meeting at Cowbridge justified this rather gloomy foreboding.^a

(7.) Richard Lougher, his eldest son, the last of that name of Tithegston and Newton, succeeded in 1651. John Lougher, the youngest son, was of Oxford, M.A., June 12, 1672. He was a prebendary of Llandaff, rector of Sully, and vicar of Llantrissant. Ob. 3rd February, 1695, and is buried at Peterston-super-montem. He married the daughter of Powell, of Henderwen; his grand-daughter, Florence Lougher, was the first wife of Richard Turbervill, Esq., of Ewenny Priory. (The son

^a A document containing "The Names of all the Freeholders within every parish of the Ten Hundreds of the County of Glamorgan, in the year that Watkin Lougher was High Sheriff, 1634," has been printed by me for "The Neath Institution," in 1849. It seems to have been drawn up with reference to *Ship Money*. Liverpool, Cardiff and Caermarthen were rated at the same amount for this impost, viz., £15, and the county of Glamorgan at £200. The ten freeholders in Newton Nottage in 1634, were as follows:—

John Nicholas,
Lewis Thomas,
Edward John,
William Water,
John Richard,

Laurence Phelip,
Thomas Cradocke,
Rees William,
David Thomas,
Thomas ap John Robin.

of Edward Turbervill, of Sutton, by his second wife, Jane Carne, of Ewenny.)

Richard Lougher was sheriff in 1655, and again in 1696. He married Cecil, daughter of Judge Jenkins,⁹ of Hensol; she died in 1686. The judge, who speaks affectionately of his "son Lougher," left him his title-deeds, to be given up to his heir, David Jenkins, after the expiry of two successive leases of five years each to his grand-daughters, Mary Thomas, and Cecil Lougher. The lease for the behoof of the former having expired in 1667, David Jenkins proceeded against his niece and her father for detaining his "box of evidences." The court, in 1672, ordered a particular of

⁹ Judge Jenkins, termed "Heart of Oak," and "Pillar of the Law," was certainly a remarkable man. As he had some property at Nottage, a short notice of him may be allowed. He was of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, in 1597, and soon after a barrister of Gray's Inn. He was next made one of the judges of South Wales. After the breaking out of the civil war, as a staunch loyalist, he was captured at Hereford, in December, 1645, and thence sent prisoner to the Tower. By his refusal to kneel at the bar of the House of Commons, he incurred a fine of £1000 from that republican body. After a remand to Newgate, on an impeachment for treason, he was transferred to Wallingford Castle for safe custody. He declared the seal of the Chancery counterfeit. In 1650 an act passed for his trial in the so-called "High Court of Justice." Still undaunted, he said that if condemned, he would die "with the Bible under one arm, and Magna Charta under the other." Henry Martin, no great friend of the Parliament, befriended him, and after imprisonment at Windsor Castle, he was set free in 1656, and joined the congregation of Dr. Edward Hyde, at Holywell, Oxford. On the Restoration, it was expected that he would have been raised to the highest legal honours. Instead of this, he returned in peace to his restored estates in Glamorgan, and, like another Barzillai, was gathered to his ancestors in his own land. He was buried in Cowbridge, 4th December, 1663. His imprisonment gave him leisure for several powerful tracts, legal and political, according to Birkenhead's nervous verses under his portrait,—

"Here Jenkins stands, who thundering from the Tower,
Shook the bold Senate's legislative power;
Six of whose words whole reams of votes exceed,
As mountains moved by grains of mustard seed;
Thus gasping Laws were rescued from the snare:
He who would save a Crown must know—and dare."

the deeds, &c., to be given to the heir, and authorized the detention of the box by his guardians according to its endorsement, until the defendant, Cecil's, portion should be levied. After his eldest daughter Cecil's marriage and early death, Richard Lougher instituted proceedings against her husband, Edward Turberville, of Sutton, in behalf of their daughter, Cecil Turberville, (afterwards Knight,) on the ground of non-fulfilment of the marriage settlement; he was met on the plea that debts due, and not cash, had been her marriage portion. A tedious suit relative to a bond left by his wife's younger sister, Katherine Williams, afterwards Ewres, which bond he alleged to have been paid twice over, chequered the long and prosperous life of Richard Lougher. Having, in 1693, executed a deed of Entail of Tithegston, ("to prevent difference arising between his issue female,") on his second daughter Ann, and Newton to his third daughter Katherine, with remainder to each, and over to his grand-daughter and her heirs, he died in 1701, and was buried in the chancel at Newton. Madam Ann, (as she was called,) his second daughter, survived till 1722 and Katherine to 1732. Tradition errs in recording, as the gift of the latter to the poor, the formerly wide margin of waste on the highway to Nottage; for, though her father had added to the patrimonial eighty-three acres at Newton by several small purchases, and she had a manor, still it was not her property to give. It must be confessed that the name of Lougher often occurs in the list of charitable benefactors in the county of Glamorgan,¹ and therefore should not be forgotten.

¹ "The Abstract of *Returns of Charitable Donations* for benefit of Poor Persons, 26 Geo. III., 1786," contains the following:—"Newcastle Hundred."—"Names of persons who gave the charity." "Newton Nottage."—"Mary Lougher, 1744, by Will to the Poor in money, now vested in Thomas Williams, £50." "Alexander Pryce, alias Rees, by Will to the Poor in money, now vested in the Inhabitants, £10." "Tithegston."—"Mrs. Katherine Lougher, 1730, left by her Will to the Poor of Tithegston, not receiving Parish Relief, then vested (1786) in Henry Knight, charged on Land, £1." Thomas Leyson, in 1730, a similar bequest, producing £1 10s.

LINE OF KNIGHT.

Cecil Turberville, by her marriage with Robert, son of Sir John Knight,² of Redleafe and Congersbury, mayor and M.P. for the city of Bristol, had a numerous family. In 1724, she executed a deed to her eldest son, John Lougher Knight, by which she limited her own life estate under her grandfather Lougher's entail of 1693, to the term of her own widowhood, and by subsequent deed, two days after, she debarred herself of the power of settling any portion of the estate on any future husband, and gave all her rights to Charles Talbot, Esquire, and Anthony Maddocks, in trust, for her son and *his heirs* in fee. After thus divesting herself, she married the Rev. Edward Powell of Landow, by whom she had a daughter, Cecil, married to *Thomas Picton*, of Pembrokeshire, a name indelibly recorded by one of his descendants in the annals of his country. Not fully aware of the extent of her sweeping quit claim, C. Powell made an invalid bequest, in 1757, to her third son, Richard Knight, and in 1762 surrendered to the use of her youngest son, Watkin Lougher Knight, the copyholds in the Pembroke manor, given up to her, in 1727, by her aunt Catherine, as well as those which she previously claimed. Several of the

. . . At "Pyle and Kenfig," *Thomas Lougher*, 1747, left £50, which, together with an earlier gift of John Water, has been laid out in land. Different branches of the Lougher family appear in the same abstract as charitable benefactors in Coity Higher, Bonvilston, Lancarvan and Llantrithyd. These instances of a wish to perpetuate their benevolence are laudable. Much is probably lost from the destructive fires which are said to have left no will registered in the archives at Llandaff earlier than 1572, no terrier of older date than 1605, no transcript of parish registers before 1696.

² Sir John Knight was mayor of Bristol in 1663 and 1670. His speech in parliament against naturalizing foreigners, or Frog-landers, as he calls them, gave great offence to the court party, and was publicly burnt. A question arose whether he could hold the offices of member for Bristol and mayor at the same time. He was knighted on occasion of a royal visit, and laid the foundation of the Hotwells at Clifton. The names of Francis Knight in 1594, George Knight in 1639, are also on the list of mayors.

parcels in the surrender were *terra ignota* for many years, and paid for as such. Her grandson fortunately saw the end of the dispute arising from her will; his grandson, nearly a century later, the termination of the copyhold question. She is buried in the chancel at Newton, with a brief epithet for an epitaph,—“The Good Mother.”

On the death of his maternal aunt, Katherine Lougher, and of his elder brother, J. L. Knight, *Robert Knight* (1.) succeeded in 1732; he was sheriff of Glamorgan in 1737, and married Lydia, daughter of John Rogers, D.D., Dean of Wells. Her father was one of the most able and temperate writers in the Hoadleian controversy, her mother was the only sister of Henry Hare, last Lord Colerane of that family, who died at Bath, August 10, 1749.

CAUSE CONCERNING COLERANE ESTATES.

As there was no immediate heir, Lord Colerane's will was the subject of protracted litigation. Of his *personalty* he bequeathed “the diamond necklace of 44 brilliants,” the ear-rings with pendants, and the five rows of diamonds “to wear on the stomacher,” containing 55 brilliants, after Lady Anne Colerane's death, to his niece, *Lydia Knight*; also, “to his niece Knight, the pictures of her father & mother, of his own father & mother, & of his grandfather, & great grandfather Cole, & of each of their ladies.” His prints and drawings of Italian antiquities he left to Corpus Christi College, Oxford; those relating to English antiquities to the Society of Antiquaries of London. To contribute towards a county history, and “to make the place and its inhabitants what civil return I can for their information,” Lord Colerane drew up some excursive notices of Tottenham, where he dwelt; the MS. is in the Bodleian Library, and has been printed. His *realty*, or lands in Norfolk, Cambridge and Middlesex, he left to his daughter, Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, by Rose Duplessis, (“whom I esteem as my *only true & virtuous Wife*,”) Remainder, on her dying under twenty-one, to his niece, Knight, and her husband,

and after to their son Henry. Robert Knight went to Italy to collect evidence, and proved that Henrietta was an alien, born at Crema, September 12, 1745. Mrs. Duplessis entered upon the estates as guardian to her daughter, and in 1750 the Attorney-General filed an Information in the Exchequer; her appeal to the House of Lords was dismissed in 1753. In July, 1755, Chancery decided in favour of Mr. Knight, and the heirs at law. Thus the estates escheated to the crown, R. Knight claiming, and petitioning for £2980 expended by him in its service.³ At length by a compromise of clashing interests, "an Act" was obtained in accordance with the will by Chauncey Townsend, Esq., to enable the crown to remove the incapacities and disabilities, and to grant the estates in trust for Rose Duplessis and her daughter (married May 2, 1763, to James Townsend, M.P., sheriff and lord mayor of London). This grant was made subject to the payment of £5000 to Robert Knight and £30,000 in equal moieties for H. Knight, and Ann, the wife of William Basset, (the only surviving niece of Lord Colerane,) coheirs at law, with interest. The Suit, which lasted twelve years, excited much attention in the county at the time. Robert Knight died October 22, 1765.⁴

(2.) Henry Knight, his sole heir, married Catherine, daughter of John Lynch, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, and grand-daughter of Archbishop Wake. During the seven years' war he served actively with his regiment in Germany; returning, on his father's death, into Wales, he made extensive alterations in his mansion at Tithegston, raising the remaining tower, removing the terraced gardens, and modernizing the place. He could do little towards removing "the distressful intermixture of lands at Newton," as he termed it, soon hampering himself with

³ "Et quâ non gravior mortalibus addita cura
Spes, ubi longa venit."—*Statius*.

⁴ A piece of plate presented to R. Knight, Esq., by the underwriters, for his exertions in saving the cargo of a wrecked vessel, formerly existed at Tithegston.

an entail in 1769. In 1771 he obtained an Act of Divorce, and to exclude his wife from the interest she derived from this settlement. He died in March, 1772. (His wife married John Norris, Esq., and by him had a second family; Charles Norris, Esq., who executed the accurate *Etchings of Tenby*, 1812, was her son.

During a minority of several years, Mrs. Basset, niece of Lord Colerane, Guardian of (3.) Henry Knight, the eldest son, ably discharged her trust. After leaving Oxford, and residing for a short time in Chambers at the Temple, the late Colonel Knight travelled extensively on the Continent. He was sheriff of the county in 1794. During the war occasioned by the first revolution in France, he took an active interest in local measures of defence. Successively Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Glamorgan Militia (in 1808), he accompanied his regiment stationed in Kent, Cornwall, Portsmouth and elsewhere, during the threats of an invasion from France. After the peace he interested himself zealously and benevolently in county affairs, in conjunction with Lord Bute, the late Lord-Lieutenant, till the close of his life, September 19, 1825.

(4.) The Rev. Robert Knight, rector of Newton Nottage, his eldest nephew by his brother of the same name, succeeded to the estates comprized under the settlement of 1769. In 1839, retaining Tithegston Court, he disposed of the Lougher manor, and the chief portion of his Newton property, to the late Sir J. J. Guest, Bart., M.P., of Dowlais, in Glamorgan, and of Canford Manor, Dorset.⁵

CUSTOMS OF MANORS.

From the large Rental made by the Commissioners of Henry VIII. in 1540, it appears that Jenkin Byrde, præpositus, or bailiff, of Newton Nottage Manor, accounted to F. Southwell and W. Tooke for 113s. 8d., including

⁵ A LIST OF THE INCUMBENTS OF NEWTON NOTTAGE.—A Rectory, rated in King's Books at £17 4s. 7d., tenths, £1 14s. 6½d.

12d. for rents of *avowry*, (that is from three sub-tenants or "commorants" in the manor). At that time, Thomas Hannry, holding fifty-one acres freehold, and one of Bordland, and John Rothell, or Rachel, holding twenty-nine and a half, were the chief freeholders: John, or Jenkin, Rachel holding fifty-two and a half, with a share in "Pyka Lees:" Thomas Hunt and John Harrye were the largest copyholders.

Presentments of nearly a century later, (1630,) state

INCUMBENTS.	DATE.	PATRONS.
William Coventry	1410	.....
John Kenfygge	1467	John or Jenkin Turberville
David Williams, <i>ob.</i>	1504	{ Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke
John Hier	to 1518	Sir Mathias Cradock, Knt.
William Wilmott	1518-23	John Turbevill
Henry Morgan, probably Bishop of St. David's, (2nd Mariæ,) deprived by Q. Elizabeth, died at Godstow	1523, Feb. 12	King Henry VIII.
William Hunt	1540-67	Sir George Herbert
John ap Henry, <i>vice</i>	1567, Dec. 4	Watkin Lougher
Philip Grant, afterwards } Vicar of Llantrissant. . }	.....	{ Presented out of turn by William Earl of Pem- broke, and rejected
Dr. Morgan Jones, <i>ob.</i> } 1624, buried at Lan- maes	1621	Earl of Pembroke
William Basset	1624, Feb. 14	{ Martin Basset, Esq., for W. Herbert of Cardiff
Arnold Butler	1676	Rd. Lougher
David Edmondes, M.A. . .	1678, Oct. 23	{ Bussey Mansel, for Philip Earl of Pembroke
Thomas Andrews, M.A., } Vicar of Cardiff, <i>ob.</i> } 1718	1709, Aug. 7	Edward Herbert, Esq.
Christopher Thomas, M.A.	1718, July 12	Katherine Lougher
Robert Davies	1743	{ Robert Davies, for Pem- broke Manor
Richard Jenkins	1785	By purchase of C. R. Jones
Robert Knight	1818	{ H. Knight, Esq., Lough- er Manor in turn

that the manor extended into the parish of Merthyr Mawr, and that certain lands of Christopher Turberville of Sker, (New Park,) and twelve acres of Watkin Lougher, (Nottage,) are not in any of the manors, though in the parish; freehold paid 1½d.; Welsh freehold, 2d.; bordland, 7d.; and copyhold by the rod, 3d. per acre to the lord. The heir of the Welsh freehold is to pay 6d. for income, or for default a spear, and 5s. if he sell *all* his land; the copyholder is to pay for his income 10s., if *all* the land be sold, 5s. The relief of the freehold and bordland is half the rents; the Welsh freehold and copyhold are heriotable, or in default pay 5s.; the widow has her bench of all customary land "without lett of the heir." Amercements are to be affeered. Title to Customary hold is tryable in the court. Forfeiture by felony or otherwise is not to bar the next of blood, but

"The father to the bough, the son to the plough."

Plaints under 40s. are tryable in the court, and all trespasses between tenants of the manor must and ought to be pleaded and tried there, upon penalty of 10s. The *Backs*, a strip of land to the south of the enclosures, and *Newton Down*, to the north, are free commons to the tenants and their under tenants *inhabiting the parish*. The Locks is a peculiar, held only of the lord of this (the Pembroke) manor. It appears to have been leased to the Loughers of Nottage for a term of years. The muster and weapon-shaw is usually in Newcastle hundred, and the tenants have to watch the Beacon upon Newton Down. The customs of the Herbert manor in 1673, with the exception of the last duty, are nearly the same, and it is supposed those of the Lougher, in 1690, when a survey appears to have been made.

From Mrs. Jane Thomas, who purchased the "Pembroke Manor" of the trustees of Lord Windsor, in 1715, it descended to her nephew, the Rev. Robert Davies, Rector of Newton, and was sold by him, in 1771, to H. Knight, Esq. It was not included in the entail of 1769, and became therefore part of the devis-

able estate of the late Colonel Knight; and, having been held by his relict for several years, is now the property of the writer of this account. The descent of the Herbert manor to the Rev. C. R. Jones, of Heathfield, Swansea, may be followed in the Herbert pedigree prefixed to the *Historical Notices of Sir M. Cradock*, by the Rev. J. M. Traherne, 1841.

LOUGHERS OF NOTTAGE.

As to other proprietors, "the Valuation" of the parish by Parcells, in 1651, gives some information. Mrs. Barbara Lougher, widow of Watkin Lougher, of Nottage, and her son, are valued highest, perhaps from the royalist principles of her family, the Gamages of Oldcastle. She was the daughter of Thomas, (natural son of John Gamage, Esq., of Coity Castle, ob. 1584,) by Cecil, his second wife. Edward Gamage, of Newcastle, her uncle, married Denis "Rythell,"—perhaps she descended from a Nottage proprietor mentioned above in the rental of 1540. Several of the Gamages were at the battle of St. Fagan's, and suffered much in the civil war.

It is probable that the first Robert Lougher of Nottage⁶ was the second son of Watkin Lougher, who

⁶ It should be clearly understood that the tapestry at the old Lougher mansion at Nottage did not originally belong to the family. It was brought from the Abbey House at Tewkesbury, and fragments of a carved oak moulding with the initials *H. B.*, Henry Beoley, abbot in 1509, came with one of the pieces. The subjects are as follow:—

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1.—On entering the Hall, | { | Antony giving kingdoms to Cleopatra's children.— <i>See Plutarch.</i> |
| 2.—At the upper end of the Hall | { | Noah's Sacrifice.— <i>Genesis</i> viii. 20. |
| 3.—In the Bedroom on the eastern wall | { | Miriam with a timbrel rejoicing.— <i>Exodus</i> xv. 20. |
| 4.—On the opposite wall... | { | A nobleman (possibly George Duke of Clarence) riding forth with his hawk: a lady with lute meets him (Isabel Nevil the heiress). His page follows. |

The "Pennachio" or *nest* of feathers in the nobleman's cap, (whence a common idiom, "feathering one's nest,") brings to mind the magnificent plume of Indian feathers worn by Henry VIII. when he

lived throughout great portion of the reign of Queen Elizabeth at Tithegston. Whether he obtained Nottage Court by marriage with Alice Watkin, his father's ward, is uncertain. Robert's son, Watkin, husband of Barbara Lougher, died in 1628. A grandson of Watkin Lougher mortgaged the property to William Jones, an Apothecary of Cardiff. *His* grandson, Cradock Nowell, sold it, in 1777, to Mrs Basset, Colonel Knight's guardian, and thus it returned into the collateral descendants of the family from which it had been alienated.

The amount of the *Valuation* of 21st September, 1651, for the two hamlets, is £494 11s. 2d. Newton is divided into seventeen, and Nottage into sixteen Parcels. The name of Edward Saffyn (rated at £18) suggests that of "Yr Hen Saphin," a writer of Welsh aphorisms, said to have been of St. Donat's. Edward Arnold, also rated, was the son of Jane, daughter of Llewellyn Williams, of the ancient house of Dyffryn. (Part of the reserved rent of his lease from Judge Jenkins was a horse-load of fish annually.) In the Manor Roll she is called "Jane *Llewellyn*," according to the perplexing custom of making the parent's Christian name the *surname* of the children. Watkin Leyson, rated at £18, and £9 more for the Weare, (Porthcawl,) was the ancestor of Humphrey Leison, whose three female representatives carried his property into the families of Thomas and Williams; T. Williams hence appears in the list of under-sheriffs as "of Nottage," in 1754. He sold his property to Mrs. Basset for her ward.

REMARKABLE RESIDENTS.

Towards the beginning of this century, the Red, or Bathing, House, on Mr. C. R. Jones' property, attracted many visitors in the summer; among these Donovan,

entered Boulogne. A description of it copied from Dr. Harvey, was seen by Pegge, at Dr. Lynch's, in Canterbury, 1751.—*Anonymiana*. The costume is described by the old poet, Lindsay,—

"With cloke and hude I dressit me,

With dowbill (*i. e.* duck bill), schone, and mittens on my handes."

the conchologist, Wedgwood of Etruria, (who noticed the jasper pebbles on the beach,) and that truly Noble man, Lord Bute, are still remembered. Mr. W. Weston Young, A.L.S., a man of considerable attainments as a naturalist, (see Mr. Dillwyn's *Brit. Conservee, Synopsis*, pp. 60-73,) a geologist and an artist, long resided at Newton. On occasion of the wreck of a valuable cargo in deep water, off Sker, he invented a forceps, with which he succeeded in raising the copper, venturing out in the channel in almost all weathers. His attempt to construct a pier below Lantwit Major was less successful. The scarce and highly valued Nant Garw China is a memorial of his skill in preparing the material, and painting on the finer kinds of pottery. He was engaged on a work on Birds, in observing the structure of Aquatic Insects and Plants, and in cultivating the *Hyoscyamus* and *Lichen Islandicus*. His solid Glaze for culinary utensils seems to have been a valuable invention; his fire-bricks on a new plan, and hardened oil cake in lieu of slate pencils, were failures. These, however, with his subsequent suggestions in salt-works, and his design for a bridge at Clifton, after he had left Newton, evince a remarkably ingenious and fertile mind. More recently James E. Bicheno, Esq., Secretary of the Linnæan Society,⁷ resided for several years at Newton, taking an

⁷ I regret not being able to print some lines by this gentleman, shown to me in MS., "On the Loss of the Frolic Steamer on the Nash Sands." Part of a letter from Mr. Bicheno, extracted from Mr. Yarrell's work on *British Fishes*, (vol. i. p. 155,) may here be borrowed; it will interest "those who were there, and those who were not."—"On Tuesday, 29th July, 1834, we were visited by immense shoals of Scad, or, as they are also called, Horse Mackarel. They were first observed in the evening, and the whole sea, as far as we could command it with the eye, seemed in a state of fermentation with their numbers. Those who stood on some projecting rock had only to dip their hands into the water, and with a sudden jerk, they might throw up three or four. The bathers felt them come against their bodies, and the sea, looked on from above, appeared one dark mass of fish. Every net was immediately put in requisition, and those which did not give way from the weight, were drawn on shore laden with the spoil. One of the party who had a herring seine with a two-inch

active interest in the completion of the railway from the coal field of Glamorgan, for which eight Acts of Parliament have been obtained, and the formation of the harbour at Porthcawl.

PORTHCAWL.

In the last-mentioned undertaking, the harbour, much remains to be done to attain three chief objects: first, to secure still water within the basin; secondly, safe means of entrance and exit; and thirdly, shelter from the westerly gales. For the *first* of these desiderata, a new eastern key wall, and a prolongation of the south wall of the basin to join it, has been proposed; the enlarged area would give both smoother water and larger accommodation. For the *second*, the carrying out the present breakwater, south-east, about ninety yards, and as funds accumulate, still further, into two fathoms or deeper water. Each of these Improvements has been estimated at about £12,000, and their accomplishment would pave the way to the attainment of the *third* desideratum,—shelter from the gales,—an object not of local, only, but of national importance, whilst every year “all that travel by land or by water” find the safe shipment and regular supply of *coal* and *iron*, more and more indispensable.

It may be useful to add that the estimated quantity of land in the parish of Newton Nottage, according to the Commutation Rent Charge, 1846, was 3313 acres, viz:—

mesh was the most successful. Every mesh held its fish, and formed a wall that swept on the beach all before it. The quantity is very inadequately expressed by numbers,—they were caught by cart-loads. As these shoals were only passengers for a week, with their heads directed up channel, we had an opportunity of noting that their feeding time was morning and evening. They were pursuing the fry of the herring, and I found their stomachs constantly full of them.” This was in Porthcawl Bay, and off the breakwater.

Arable, ...	1360
Meadow or Pasture,.....	710
Common or Waste, ...	1018½
Wood, ...	30
Covered with sand,.....	194½
	3313

According to the census of 1831, there were in Newton Nottage parish:—

Males, ...	293
Females, ...	333

Total,.....

 626

In 1841.—Inhabitants,.....

 792

In 1851.—Males, ...	492
Females, ...	467

Total,.....

 959

In 1851.—Inhabited Houses, ...	196
Uninhabited houses, ...	11
Building,.....	1

The increase in the two periods of ten years had been 166 and 167 respectively.

Dimensions of the Parish Church:—

Length of chancel, inside,.....	27
Length of nave to tower door, ...	44

Total,.....

 71

Breadth of chancel, inside,.....	18
Breadth of nave,.....	22

The highest sand hill, “Twmpath Mawr,” thirty years ago, was about one-third of a mile westward of Sandford Well, and sixty feet in height. The next in

elevation was between the Well and the Bathing House ; neither of them had the burnet rose, dwarf privet, or peculiar mosses ; both then seemed of recent drift, and both have disappeared. The old people said the highest of all *had been* to the south-eastward of the Well near the beach.

Mr. Donovan notices the Medusæ of various hues thrown up on the coast. For the Dog Periwinkle (*Purpura Lapillus*), and its lasting dye, see Appendix to "A Disquisition on the Commerce of Ancient Tyre," Neath, 1852.

It gives me much pleasure to append the following "List of Less Common Birds killed in the neighbourhood of Newton Nottage," arranged according to Bewick, obligingly communicated by my brother, the Rev. E. Doddridge Knight :—

LAND BIRDS.

Sea Eagle	Two caught on Kenfig Burrows, 1818; two others seen during the severe frost, 1830; one at Newton, on the Rabbit Warren, January 29, 1833, towards the Ogmere.
Peregrine Falcon	Near Margam. Stuffed by the Tythegston gardener.
Moor Buzzard	Formerly common.
Kite	Very common thirty years ago.
Hooded Crow	Common on shore.
Chough	Common; breeds at Dunraven.
Ring Ouzel	Killed at Pant yr Heals, 1817.
Hoopoe	Killed at Southerndown, August, 1836.
Snow Bunting	Three killed near Margam. Stuffed by the Tythegston gardener.
Mountain Sparrow	Seen to the north of Newton, near Coytrahene.
Mountain Finch	Two killed, 1828.
Rock Lark	Common on the Middle Point.
Red-legged Partridge	Several killed near Grove in 1850, supposed to have come from the neighbourhood of Dunraven.
Quail	
Golden Plover	In large flocks during frost.

Bittern Killed by Rev. R. Knight, senior, on Gwain y Person; several killed on Ewenny Moors in 1831-32.

Pigmy Curlew Two birds answering the description killed on the shore at Newton, 1830, and stuffed.

Godwit Common in September.

Greenshank 1820.

Redshank 1833.

Gambit 1819 (?)

Knot Common on shore.

Ash-coloured Sandpiper August 26, 1829.

Black or Purple Sandpiper Newton Pool, 1829.

Spotted Rail October 11, 1841.

Grey Phalarope 1818, 1828, 1829, Newton Pool.

Red-necked Grebe March 6, 1833, Newton Pool, a fine male bird (stuffed).

"Foolish" Guillemot Common on shore in autumn.

Great Northern Diver 1833, (a mild winter) killed during some very heavy gales from the west.

Common Tern Common in summer.

Lesser Tern Common at Sker.

Black-toed Gull Killed in the Basin at Porthcawl, 1830.

Stormy Petrel Several driven on shore near Hudgeons, 1832.

Gooseander

Dun Diver January, 1829.

Lough Diver Killed on the Ogmore, January 26, 1829.

Wild Swan Killed at B'rowes Well in severe winter of 1837-38.

Cravat Goose Killed at Moor, 1818.

White-fronted Wild Goose January 17, 1826; ditto, 1837. Vast numbers of these and other geese, and also swans, passed over Newton in the severe frost of 1829-30.

Velvet Duck Near Sker, 1836.

Scaup Duck Newton Pool, 1832.

Shoveller Ditto, 1835.

Pin Tail Ditto, October 17, 1835.

Golden Eye Common.

Tufted Duck Common.

Garganey Two killed on Newton Pool, March, 1818.

Gannet Not uncommon in autumn after heavy gales.

"I believe the above to be a tolerably correct list of the birds which have come under my own observation ; with very few exceptions, I examined and identified them all myself."—E. D. K.

A full-grown Seal, one of a pair, was killed at Newton Point some years ago ; its skin is stuffed and preserved in the Neath Museum.

ON CARN GOCH, IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

(Read at Brecon.)

No portion of Wales is more interesting to the general inquirer, more suggestive to the native antiquary, than the region which our ancient historians loved to designate as the principality of Ystrad-Tywy or Stratywy. Geographically described, it may be regarded as the basin, or rather succession of basins, drained by the river Towy and its tributaries. And although the county of Caermarthen extends beyond these natural limits, nevertheless, almost everything remarkable within its confines is to be found in the vale of Towy, and its adjacent slopes and mountains.

It would be an endless task to enumerate the various objects commemorative of man and his labours which are scattered in profusion among these picturesque valleys and gently swelling hills. But it may be said that we have still remaining every specimen of the work of man which antiquarians prize, and the historian would willingly explain. The remains are still visible of the monumental works of the first inhabitants of these islands, of the primitive fortress, the stone circle, with its accompaniments the "maen hir," the "cromlech," &c. ; of the camps, roads and settlements of the Romans ; of the British Church, established in these districts previous to the arrival of the Romish Augustine and his retinue. Many localities are still connected with the

name of Merlin and his cotemporaries, and of the numerous saints of the Arthurian period in the sixth century. The ruins of numerous ecclesiastical foundations, abbeys, priories and convents, together with the still imposing grandeur of Norman castles, and castellated mansions, testify the mediæval predominance of religious rites and practices, and of a foreign despotism hateful to the primitive inhabitants, and which alike have passed away. But most of these records of former ages have not been sufficiently illustrated by the pen or the pencil, and may be said to be still enveloped in gloom and darkness,

“Carent quia vate sacro.”

During my residence at Llandovery I personally visited most of these remains, and would willingly, had I enjoyed due leisure, have attempted to make them more generally known. But that leisure I did not enjoy; and all that I could do was to call public attention to a subject which, if properly illustrated, would lend new charms to the lovely scenery through which the Towy, whether bursting through its rocky barriers, or quietly meandering through luxuriant meadows, flows back to its parent sea.

It is therefore not with the hope of satisfying, but rather of exciting, public curiosity, that I submit to the Association the following slight notice of a memorable object of antiquarian research, called “Carn Goch,” with the hope that when the Association meets, as it soon should meet, at Llandeilo-fawr, in the immediate vicinity of this and other remarkable objects, they may be fully investigated, and adequately delineated, by the combined aid of art and science.

I hold Carn Goch to be a primitive fortress of great antiquity, probably constructed by those adventurers who first occupied this island as a place of settlement. At whatever period that event took place, the original settlers would probably have found this island, as history has described similar regions, under similar circumstances: the lowlands consisting principally of lagoons, lakes and

marshes, and the slopes and moderate hills covered with a primeval forest. Necessity, therefore, must have compelled the first dwellers in the land to have fixed their primary habitation on high grounds, cleared of their natural growth of wood; and both tradition and history seem to agree that the first settlements of mankind were upon the hills. I need not refer here to Plato's description of the migration of the original Ilium from the summits of Ida, first to a station intervening midway between it and the sea-shore; and, secondly, to the position in the plain where the Ilium of Priam was built; nor to still prevalent tradition, which deduces all the subsequent cities of Asia from the original settlement of Noah on the Armenian mountains. We have only to examine our own country to enable us to conclude that the hill was occupied long before the plain; and we have, still visible, traces of the plough on hilly spots, which, ever since the memory of man, have remained untorn by the ploughshare. But on this subject I prefer to quote the following passage from Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, p. 123:—

“In various districts of the same neighbourhood, the curious traveller may descry, amid the desolate heath, indications on the hill sides of a degree of cultivation having existed at some period far beyond what is exhibited in that locality at present. The soil on the sloping sides of the hills appears to have been retained by dwarf walls, and these singular terraces occur frequently at such altitudes as must convey a vivid idea of the extent and industry of an ancient population, where now the grazing of a few black cattle alone tempts to the claim of property in the soil. In other districts, the half obliterated furrows are still traceable on heights which have been abandoned for ages to the wild fox or the eagle. . . . The very simple explanation of such ancient plough-marks, which has satisfied the popular mind, is apparent in the appellation of ‘Elf-furrows,’ by which they are popularly known.”

He then quotes the following passages from the statistical account of a clergyman in Galloway, who thus wrote about a century ago:—

“It is to be observed that there are few hills in this part of

Galloway, where cultivation is at all practicable, that do not bear distinct marks of the plough. The depths of the furrows plainly declare that this tillage has not been casual, or merely experimental, but frequent and successive."

The minister then adds that there was another popular tradition that

"A Pope, in interdicting agriculture in Scotland, had forgotten to include the hills in the terms of the curse, which were thus left open to cultivation when all the plains were left barren."

"This rustic tradition," adds Mr. Wilson, "though amusing enough, is not without its value to us, from the proof it affords of the extent to which such traces must have existed, when they made so great an impression upon the popular mind."

Nor are these marks of ancient cultivation in higher grounds, and of cities occupying lofty sites, peculiar to this island. Grote, in his *History of Greece*, describes the existence of something similar both in European and Asiatic Hellas, vol. ii. p. 145. Although, according to his theory, which he has borrowed from Thucydides, and which, nevertheless, suits only part of the facts, namely, the occupation of a stronghold at a moderate distance from the sea-shore, the causes which produced this effect are different from my own views of the subject:—

"Fortifications are a feature of the age deserving considerable notice. There was a time, we are told, in which the primitive Greek towns or villages derived a precarious security, not from their walls, but merely from sites lofty and difficult of access. They were not built immediately upon the shore, or close upon any convenient landing-place, but at some distance inland, on a rock, or elevation, which could not be approached without notice, or scaled without difficulty. It was thought sufficient at that time to guard against piratical or marauding surprise. . . . Thebes, Athens, Argos, belonged to this class of cities; but there were, in many parts of Greece, deserted sites on hill-tops, still retaining, even in historical times, the traces of former habitations, and some of them still bearing the names of the old towns. Among the mountainous parts of Crete, in Ægina and Rhodes, in portions of Mount Ida and Mount Parnassus, similar remnants might be perceived. Probably in such primitive hill villages a continuous circle of wall would hardly be required as an additional means of defence, and would often be rendered very difficult by the rugged nature of the ground."

It is in such regions as the latter, that remains similar to those on Carn Goch should be sought, and thence should comparative illustrations of their age and authors be drawn. They may truly be called wrecks of older structures, reared in those dim and remote eras, into the secrets of which we long to penetrate; for

“Cold is all history, and lifeless all imagery, compared to that which the living nation writes, and the uncorrupted marble bears. How many pages of doubtful record might we not often spare for a few stones left one upon another. The ambition of the old Babel builders was well directed for this world. There are but two strong conquerors of the forgetfulness of men,—poetry and architecture; and the latter in some sort includes the former, and is mightier in its reality. It is well to have not only what men have thought and felt, but what their hands have handled, and their strength wrought, and their eyes beheld all the days of their life.”

Wilson, after quoting this eloquent passage from Ruskin's *Seven Lamps*, adds,—

“The Scottish Catherthun is no Athenian Acropolis, and our monolithic temples, though not ineloquent memorials of their builders, must rank with the primeval structures of Greece, and not with her Parthenon or Colonna. But our aboriginal strongholds, although of a sufficiently rude and primitive character, must not be overlooked in reviewing those conquerors of the forgetfulness of men.”

Carn Goch is a detached mountain on the left bank of the Towy, which commands a striking and extensive view of the course of that river. The spectator looking down sees the bold promontory of Dynevor, the graceful coronet of Grongar, and many a distant hill. The summit of this detached mountain is crowned with the ruins of an immense fortress, which nothing but a strong effort of concentrated power could have constructed. It is formed of two distinct camps, surrounded by masses of stones, which, at the present day, show no signs that they were built up into regular walls, and nothing but an investigation of their foundations will enable us to come to any satisfactory conclusion respecting their original formation.

The larger inclosure has a wall, such as before described, about half a mile, or perhaps more, in circumference. In the centre of this inclosure, there is a plashy pool usually full of water, and whence the occupiers of the fort could be plentifully supplied. At the lower end of this pool appear ruined heaps of stones, which have all the appearance of having once served as the foundations of buildings.

The great mass of stones is within the greater inclosure, and might have served as its citadel. The name of Carn Goch is evidently derived from this elevation, which, when seen from various points, assumes a pyramidal form. The side of the fortress facing the Black Mountain is abrupt and precipitous in most parts, and looks down upon a large space of ground, which has all the appearance of having been once covered with buildings, under the immediate protection of the fortress, as the masses of stones, which encumber the whole ground, present indications of ruined foundations. In the centre of this ground appears a round stone carn, which does not appear to have been ever violated, and, consequently, deserves examination. In the face of the greater fortress which looks to the lesser, there is a spacious entrance or gateway, flanked by enormous masses which might have once been towers. The rock, which forms the basement of this entrance, bears marks of great traffic, and is in parts deeply rutted. At the opposite extremity is a corresponding entrance, from which may be traced a well defined ancient trackway leading up the river.

The lesser inclosure, which served as an outpost to the greater, and is also commanded by it, is not to be compared to its principal, although in itself a work of great labour and strength. To be duly appreciated, the remains should be surveyed and planned by a military engineer of competent skill; and I see no reason why the barracks of Caermarthen or Brecon might not furnish such a person, well qualified for such a work. The distance from Brecon is about thirty, from Caermarthen about seventeen miles.

General Roy, the great military authority in the north, bestowed no small care and attention upon a similar work in Strathmore, the construction and details of which will be best understood by a reference to the plans and sections in the General's *Military Antiquities*. It is also engraved and described by King in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, and by Pennant, in his *Tour through Scotland*, while Carn Goch has been unnoticed alike by antiquarians and tourists. Mr. Wilson, in reference to Catherthun, thus writes:—

“But the most remarkable British fort to the north of the Tweed, if not, indeed, of the whole island, is that which crowns the summit of Catherthun, looking across the valley of Strathmore. It is an elaborate, skilfully constructed stronghold, which must have formed a place of great strength, when held by a hardy and well armed native garrison. It is an oval form, inclosing an inner area of 436 feet in length, by 200 feet in breadth. But this constitutes only what may be regarded as the citadel. Beyond it, a succession of ramparts and ditches, surrounds the height at lower elevations, including a much larger area, and affording scope for a more numerous body of defenders. The hollow is still visible, though now nearly filled up, which was once the well of the fort, and probably this strength was maintained as a rendezvous and place of temporary retreat for the entire population of the surrounding districts. These military works have been constructed with immense labour. The astonishing dimensions of the ramparts, composed of an accumulation of loose stones, upwards of a hundred feet thick at the base, and fully twenty-five thick at the top, excite surprise and wonder in the mind of every observer.”

General Roy remarks after a careful survey of it:—

“The vast labour it must have cost to amass so incredible a quantity of stones, and carry them to such a height, surpasses all description.”

I boldly affirm that what General Roy has thus expressed respecting the British stronghold in Scotland, is equally applicable to the cognate fortress in Stratywy.

They both belong to a prehistoric period, and are, as I believe, cotemporary with the megalithic structures which are to be found in their vicinity. Triliths, on a small scale, are still visible on Carn Goch. But conquerors of

time, as these ancient structures are, have they no moral lessons committed to their trust, no religious feelings to suggest?

If the construction of the stone hammer, the flint knife, of the bow and arrow, and other weapons offensive and defensive, is generally accepted as the earliest evidence afforded by man of his superiority, in his most helpless state, to the beasts over whom he thus exercises dominion, must we not necessarily infer that works of this magnitude, evidently constructed for defensive, rather than offensive, purposes, must have originated among people who had as strong convictions as we have, that social union depends for its support upon some compact, expressed or understood, for the establishment of a system of mutual defence, whether the disturbers be refractory and disorderly members of the community, such as are to be found in all new settlements, or foreign aggressors from without? All such constructions speak of families and homes, of social union, political ties, and of religious duties; and it may be safely affirmed that the communities which made Carn Goch and Catherthun their strongholds, were as superior to those tribes whom Julius Cæsar found in the vicinity of the Thames, and who made fallen timber and woody intricacies their cities of refuge, as the respective materials used by both parties differed in facility of original construction, and in durability when constructed.

Perhaps I may also suggest another line of thought, along which my own mind willingly travels, and compels me to contrast the monuments of Assyrian and Egyptian antiquities, full of foul shapes and monstrous figments, devoted to idolatrous and God-degrading inventions, with our own megalithic structures and gigantic cairns, from which no material proofs have been extracted, that their builders had ever fallen into the practical errors of the great historical nations of the eastern world, or ever changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like unto corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things.

And we, the nation who are supposed to have the strongest claim to be regarded as the lineal descendants of those ancient workmen who erected, in the northern parts of the island, such structures as the stones of Stennis and the Catherthuns, and in the southern, Stonehenge and Carn Goch, not to mention the Hirvaena, cromlech, and rocking stones common to both parts, have been specially favoured by Providence, inasmuch as we have been privileged to conserve as a living tongue that language with which those same ancestors used to describe not only what they thought and felt, but also to name what their hands wrought and their eyes perceived.

To solve this problem, to apply this still living tongue to the still existing memorials of the past, and to bring them into mutual harmony, and from this harmony to elicit many new phases of important truths, is the especial province of the Cymro. The materials are daily accumulating for enabling us safely to reconstruct the edifice of historical truth respecting the origin of man, and the descent of nations.

I myself have laboured diligently, if hitherto not successfully, in this field, as far as it is known to the public; but lately new links have been discovered; and, as I trust no long time will now elapse before I shall be enabled to connect the present with the past, and make patent to all who are not blinded by invincible prejudices, the great truths which may be extracted from the careful investigation of the remains, monumental, traditionary and literary, of the ancient race of the Cymry.

So much for the present respecting the structures which are still visible on the detached and isolated mountain of the prehistorical Carn Goch.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

127, King's Road, Brighton,
10th Sept., 1853.

NOTES OF CERTAIN DESIDERATA IN THE STUDY AND PRESERVATION OF WELSH ANTIQUITIES.

(*Read at Brecon.*)

I.—*Early British Remains.*—The only extensive and systematic examination of early inscribed stones in Wales has been made, and is still going on, by J. O. Westwood, Esq., who has formed a very large collection of rubbings and drawings from as many of the monuments of this class as have come within his observation. This valuable collection, which is in the finest condition, and which he has arranged and classified, is destined, I believe and hope, for the British Museum. It is too extensive and too precious for any local museum, and, if placed in the metropolitan one, will there be more readily accessible to the antiquarian world, than if kept in any provincial museum, however good and comprehensive, even such as that of the Royal Institution of South Wales, at Swansea.

Notwithstanding Mr. Westwood's labours, there is a considerable number of early inscribed stones, still unvisited and uncopied, extant in the Principality. During the present summer I have myself found two, at Llandyssel and Llanfawr, and I have reason to believe that many more might be found, if any intelligent observer could be met with in each parish who would be at the trouble of making the search. Whenever any such are discovered, they should be copied carefully by one of the methods now so well known, and all possible means should be taken of rescuing them from destruction. There is commonly a sort of superstitious feeling against them on the part of the peasantry; and it may be taken for granted that they are always in imminent danger of being destroyed. In Brecknockshire, for example, an early inscription is still in the hedge, by the roadside, a few miles from Brecon, liable to be destroyed by the first cart wheel that may run up against it. On the sea shore, at Barmouth, an early inscribed stone is still allowed to remain as a stepping-block over a little water-

course, *with the inscription uppermost*. In Anglesey, one of the earliest inscriptions still serves as the gate-post to a field, and is in fresh danger with each succeeding harvest.

Two things therefore ought to be done with regard to these early monuments—some of the most valuable extant within the Principality:—

(1.) That means should be adopted for effecting their general preservation.

(2.) That they should all be engraved and published.

After considering many plans for the former of these objects, I confine my recommendations to two. Either these stones should all be removed to the churchyards of their respective parishes, and there embodied in the church wall; or, they should be removed to local county museums, the constitution of which I hope to see effected.

The objections to the first of these plans are that future builders, architects, and clergymen may be still more incurious about monuments of this kind than they are now. The objections to the second plan are the delay in the formation of local museums, and the uncertainty as to the amount of secure custody which they would afford, unless invested with some public and legal title of existence.

Whichever of the two plans may be adopted, it appears to me that the danger of leaving these early and easily destroyed monuments in their present precarious condition, warrants all the efforts that can be made for their removal and preservation. In a healthy state of the national mind it would be better perhaps to leave the monuments in question at the spots where they now stand, because they nearly always indicate the burial places of the persons whom they commemorate, or they illustrate certain local events of greater or smaller historical importance. But I do not know that such a tone of opinion is ever likely to exist in this nation; and it is our duty to try and hand down these monuments to future generations, "unhurt amidst the wreck of empires," long after our name and history may have become

as obscure as those of the personages and their times to which these stones relate. This subject of the preservation of these monuments should be earnestly pressed on the attention of the gentry and landowners of Wales, by whom their existence is little heeded, and who would probably, if they did know of them, be glad to have them removed to the churchyard, or some other place of safety. If the leading members of this Association would themselves undertake to bring the subject home to their friends and neighbours, much might be done; but as such efforts would want one of the main elements of success,—system, it would be better to appoint a sub-committee of the Association to take the matter into consideration, and to recommend some plan of action against our next annual meeting. In the meantime the subject might again be treated of extensively in our Journal, and urged upon the attention of all members.

To give an instance of what I think should be done: the inscribed stone at Barmouth should be removed either to Llanaber Church, or to a museum at Dolgellau, instead of being taken, as I understand has been thought of, to the British Museum. The copies of the stones should be collected together in the metropolitan gallery, but the stones themselves should not be removed further from their sites than is absolutely necessary.

The *Porius* inscription, now lying on a hill side in Merioneth, though fenced round by the care of the gentleman on whose land it is, should be removed to Trawsfynydd Church, or to the museum which will, I hope, be established at Dolgellau.

The inscribed stones on the Margam estate in Glamorganshire should either be all gathered into sanctuary at Margam Abbey, where Mr. Talbot and his successors would guard them better than their tenants, or they should be given up by that gentleman and his family, if ever they ceased to value them,—a most improbable alternative I admit,—to the museum at Swansea, where they would be guarded by the municipal authorities, and would be accessible for all purposes of study.

I mention the *study* of these monuments, because, like all other objects of archæological inquiry, they deserve careful and systematic study, examination, and comparison. We cannot, however, carry on a *systematic* examination and *comparative* study of these monuments, until we have them engraved and published. It would be an object well worthy of our Association to take measures, in concert with Mr. Westwood, for engraving and publishing his entire collection, if by no other more rapid means, yet at least by the slow medium of the Journal. Two inscriptions, at least, might be engraved and published in each successive number; but I confess my own expectation to amount to this, that a complete collection of all Mr. Westwood's inscriptions, and of other similar monuments in Wales, might be published with a pretty fair certainty of remuneration for the comparatively small cost it would entail.

I would recommend that merely an account of the condition of the stone or monument, of its probable interpretation, and of its locality, should accompany each engraving; the full account of the whole collection, the description of the complete *Corpus Inscriptionum Britannicarum* must be left to some future antiquary, who, in imitation of Mr. Wilson, shall undertake to write the *Prehistoric Annals of Wales*.

II.—*The Early British Earthworks and Camps* continue to exist more by their own *vis inertiae*, than by any favour of the gentry and farmers towards them. In most cases they are considered as unprofitable and unsightly excrescences by the landowner, and the tenant hopes either to find a *crochon aur* under them, or at least to level his fields and to scatter their materials over the surface. Very seldom, if ever, is it considered that these passive green mounds are part of the history—the visible records—of the nation: that the destruction of a mound, the obliteration of an ancient boundary trench, the ploughing down of a camp, is an act the same in *nature*, though not in degree, as the lighting a kitchen fire with the MS. of some national record,—or the lighting

up of a street stall with an ancestral pedigree. Nothing short of the decided will of the landed gentry can guarantee the preservation of monuments of this kind, and it must be confided to their good feeling and intelligence altogether.

As an example of what may be done, and which is the most certain way of preserving monuments of this kind, I may mention that some portions of Offa's Dyke have been planted at various times,—recently by the Earl of Powys: and this may well be recommended, as, on the whole, the most feasible plan of concealing, and, therefore, as things now go, of preserving, these remains for other generations.

The study of these remains still has to be carried on upon a systematic scale; few have the leisure and the means for effecting it; but something is nevertheless doing in this matter by isolated observers. We are not likely to have another Pennant for Wales, and therefore one of the most useful ways of carrying on the comparative study of Early British works would be for the various observers to take each their own district, no matter however small,—to work them thoroughly,—to map their results,—and to compare their operations through the medium of a *sub-committee* named for superintending and classifying operations of this nature.

The opening of tumuli, *carneddau*, &c., I am, I confess, rather opposed to, as premature, until local museums are established in which their contents may be preserved. I always regret when I hear of any monument of the kind being rifled of its contents to gratify the desultory curiosity of the incidental examiner. The remains of the rude arts and manufactures of our early ancestors are of little value when scattered over private and unimportant collections; but when placed in the cases of museums, catalogued, arranged and described, they then form valuable portions of collections of *Comparative Archæology*, if I may venture to borrow a term from another science.

I need only remind the Association of the labours of

Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Ffoulkes, and Mr. Morgan in this particular branch of antiquities, to illustrate my meaning and to point out its bearings.

We are still in want of a complete and systematic survey of the whole of Offa's Dyke, connecting its position with the various works and camps erected by so many different tribes of men along its course. Is there no member of the Association who would be able and inclined to put the Ordnance maps into his valise, and to spend a summer's month in riding up and down its entire course, from the Dee, southwards to, and across, the Severn? The whole line of border hill forts is worthy of systematic observation,—the line of sea beacons not less so; the whole subject in fact is pregnant with interest, and, in a *systematic point of view*, is comparatively untouched. I should conceive that the labours of a sub-committee might be most beneficially directed towards it, and that the registering and illustrating of them would constitute at all times an acceptable feature of our Journal.

III.—*The class of Cromlechau, Meini Hirion*, and other similar remains, is one that calls not less urgently for the systematic study and preservation of our Association. Sad havoc has been made of these venerable monuments! Much as they have racked the brains and broken the tempers of those who have tried their hands at interrogating and explaining their mysterious signification, ample revenge has been taken upon them by the "agricultural interest," and the wrongs of antiquaries have been compensated by the indignation of farmers. Seldom is a cromlech allowed to stand, if there be any practicable and cheap means of getting it down; rarely, if ever, is a maen hir allowed to stand in the way of the plough, if the tenant can buy powder enough to blast it, and convert it into materials for repairing the nearest wall.

In Anglesey, at Trevor, near Beaumaris, the tenant, some years ago,—not many,—threw down two cromlechau, with the landlord's assent, because they, the

stones, were superstitious! and thus the poor dolts of stones lie still in their superstitious inertness.

In the same island, and indeed all over Wales, *meini hirion* have been waged perpetual war against, but one of the most wanton pieces of destruction of this kind has been the obliteration of the *Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy*, above *Ffestiniog*, in *Merioneth*, and the using up of the stones that formed these graves for a neighbouring wall. The great Druidic circles on the back of *Penmaen Mawr*, in *Caernarvonshire*, have been nearly destroyed from the same motives, and amid the same apathy of the surrounding gentry.

At the present moment, in *Pembrokeshire*, about a mile from *Newport*, on the road to *Fishguard*, there is a most interesting Druidic monument in imminent danger of destruction. It consists of *five cromlechau* arranged like the radii of a circle, branching off from a common centre. Some of them are more perfect than the others, but they have all been cleared from the surrounding stones and earth; the tenant is very anxious for their removal, and it is said that the owner of the land is indifferent about matters of this kind; the probability, therefore, is, that within a few years a new wall will have been added to the field, but that this almost unique monument will have disappeared.

Cromlechau and *meini hirion*, like *carneddau* and *caerau*, cannot be removed to any museum; the consequence is that they must depend for their preservation entirely upon the good will of the landowner. Now, let the owner of any land, however noble and intelligent, be informed by his agent that the removal of certain stones is desirable for the improvement of his land, or the interest of his tenant, and it is almost a moral certainty that the stones, however Druidic, will be ordered to be blasted forthwith.

I am not aware of any systematic examination of this class of monuments being carried on at the present time; and yet their value is appreciated, and is rising in public estimation all over Europe, and even beyond the limits

of this continent. I would, therefore, upon this head, too, recommend that a sub-committee be formed, and that the members of it be requested to classify, and to compare, the labours and researches of individual members, if not to promote a comprehensive survey of Wales, with reference to this peculiar description of antiquarian remains.

IV.—*The Roman Survey of Wales* has been carried on with various success, but hitherto in a far more desultory manner than could be desired. It has long been my own special wish to combine the efforts of other members with my own in completing this highly interesting compartment of our archæological knowledge; but with the exception of Mr. Dearden, Mr. Mealey, Mr. Lee, Mr. Foster, Mr. Hancock, and the authors of the *History of St. David's*, I have not found many Welsh antiquaries disposed to lend a helping hand. The progress that has been made in verifying and determining the lines of Roman roads and the sites of stations, is as follows:—

In the undernamed counties the survey may be considered as very nearly complete, viz.,—Anglesey, Flint, Caernarvon, Montgomery, Monmouth.

In the following, it is nearly approaching completion, —Merioneth, Cardigan.

A good deal is known about it in Pembrokeshire, but that county requires to be verified, and the same may be said of Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire.

There is hardly any department of archæology more easy of study than this, on account of the peculiarly distinctive and easily determinable character of the remains about which it treats. I hope, myself, to aid in completing the survey for Denbighshire, Merioneth and Cardigan, but I should be truly glad to hear of a sub-committee of the Association being formed to co-operate and to superintend.

The formation of an accurate Roman map of Wales, based on the Ordnance survey, and the complete cataloguing and describing of the remains, are the two great desiderata in this particular branch. The museums at

Caerleon and Caernarvon are peculiarly rich and *valuable*, from the *undoubted genuineness* of the objects they contain, and from their local histories being so well known. Future excavations in Wales, especially in the spots just mentioned, promise to add much to the stores she already possesses.

V.—*Mediæval Remains* have received more attention from the members of our Association than any other class of antiquities; and they are always likely to attract a greater share of antiquarian and popular notice than those which refer to times more completely removed from our own. In the two branches, however, which make up this class, civil and ecclesiastical, the necessity of a systematic and comparative study is strongly felt; and it is to this desideratum that I would endeavour to attract the notice of the Association. Architects are now beginning to imbibe some of the principles upon which their predecessors of the middle ages worked, and produced the fine monuments they have handed down to us; but, for modern architects to make much further progress in their professional studies, the means of systematizing and of comparing the works of the middle ages are indispensably necessary. It appears to me, judging from their works, that architects are too much inclined to use the beautifully illustrated manuals and books of the present day in the same manner as their immediate predecessors used their *pattern books*;—that they do not sufficiently study the ancient architecture of the district in which they may be operating, nor its peculiar physical characteristics,—its geology, its climatology, &c. Hence several most unsuitable buildings have been erected in various parts of Wales, and violence has been done, not only to historical æsthetics, but to the easily understood and generally felt *picturesque* effect of several localities. All this arises from the wane of systematic and comparative study; and it is peculiarly within the province of our Association to favour the existence of a better state of things.

I am aware that, in the case of provincial architects, many of them young and little known in their profession,

the temptation to destroy and to build anew after designs of their own, rather than to restore and repair,—in other words, to exhibit and to advertize,—is almost irresistible. This temptation, too, is abundantly supplied to them by their employers; and the consequence is that, though many good buildings have been erected, the old architectural character of the country is disappearing rapidly. It may be said that it never was good enough to be worth preserving; but I do not altogether agree to this opinion. Much more might have been made out of it than has been hitherto attempted.

The restoration of Llandaff Cathedral shows what may be done by science and good taste going hand in hand,—an example that ought not to be lost on the Chapters of the other three Welsh Cathedrals, buildings in which Chinese Gothic is still painfully obtrusive. Among civil buildings, the restoration of Caernarvon Castle reflects immense credit on the scientific architect to whom the work was most fortunately entrusted; while in most other castles, either total neglect is still the rule on the part of their owners, or else the repairs are done in a hurried, cheap and slovenly manner. Cheering exceptions may, however, be quoted, in the cases of the Duke of Beaufort's castles, and those of the Earl of Cawdor, both of which noblemen are doing much to preserve the buildings of this kind which they possess, and are setting excellent examples to their country.

The proper superintending of new ecclesiastical buildings, and the restoration or repair of old ones, ought to lie with the superior ecclesiastical officers, the Prelates, Archdeacons, and Rural Deans. But our clergy, as a body, have retrograded in respect of the study of architecture since the Reformation, and have thrown themselves into the hands of architects, and more commonly of builders. Hence the difficulties and the disappointments so generally complained of; for the promoters of the building are capable of exercising very little solidly-founded discrimination in the selection of plans and elevations, nor are they generally able to superintend the operations of

construction carried on, too often upon most erroneous principles, and in a dishonest manner, under their immediate observation and inspection. Architects, too, are greatly to blame for not superintending and controlling the builders they employ more effectually, until at length the erection of a wall capable of resisting the penetration of rain and damp, is asserted, in some parts of Wales, to be an impossibility,—as it certainly is for those who do not understand, or who try to evade, the terms of their contracts.

Many plans might be suggested for diffusing a more correct and a more general knowledge of architecture throughout the middle and upper classes; but until science is made a portion of the early education these classes receive, I do not know that they would end in anything very satisfactory. If local museums were generally formed throughout the twelve counties, works of reference upon such subjects might be found within them, drawings might be exhibited periodically or permanently, and lectures might from time to time be delivered, educating the popular eye, forming the popular taste, and offering to society an occasional welcome escape from the wearisome trash too often obtruded on them in public addresses, or by professionally itinerant declaimers.

I do not know that this Association can do much towards the preservation of the ecclesiastical antiquities of Wales; but one instance of good effected by means of our body may be quoted in that of Clynnog Collegiate Church in Caernarvonshire. The subscription for its restoration, originally proposed by the Lord Viscount Dungannon, at our first meeting at Aberystwyth, has been well advocated by the present incumbent of that parish, and it has now reached the amount of £1500, while the works themselves have been carried on successfully. On the other hand, a similar subscription for the restoration of the church of Lanbadarn fawr, near Aberystwyth, started on the same occasion, under equally

promising auspices, has been allowed to lie dormant, and no restoration has been effected.¹

With regard to castles and civil buildings, however, I think that this Association might do much, because its action on their owners would be more immediate, and because it could appeal to taste and knowledge, which would certainly produce some fruit or other. The instances of the crown itself at Caernarvon, of the Duke of Beaufort at Oystermouth, of the Earl of Cawdor at Kidwelly, could hardly be pointed out without being imitated, more especially when the comparatively small cost of the needful reparations and restorations, under judicious management, should be proved and quoted.

A sub-committee might very well be formed to watch over this branch of Welsh antiquities, in order to promote the study and preservation of these noble historic edifices; and, should it ever be formed, then I would venture to lay before its notice the two following desiderata, viz.:—

(1.) The drawing up and the publishing, in our Journal, of a complete classified catalogue of all the Welsh castles, arranged either according to localities, or, still better, according to chronological dates of erection, &c., with the historical events briefly indicated.

(2.) The searching after, and the publishing of, a list of the records and documents concerning the erection, &c., of the castles.

This latter division might very properly comprise a subject earnestly advocated by myself some time ago in the pages of our Journal, and of the importance of which I am becoming more and more convinced, viz., an inquiry into the conditions of tenure of the castles held of the crown, because it goes to the bottom of the question of the right and obligation of repair, and therefore directly concerns the maintenance of these buildings.

¹ The subscription for the restoration of the chancel of Hodgeston Church, Pembrokeshire, which originated at the Association's meeting at Tenby, has made such progress as to warrant the commencement of the work.—ED.

To give an instance of the import of this, I will mention the case of Ludlow Castle, which, if I am correctly informed, is much to this effect:—The late Earl of Powys lent £2000 to the crown, or the Woods and Forests, upon a sort of mortgage of this castle, in the reign of George III., or George IV., the crown granting to his lordship and his heirs the constablenesship of the castle, they undertaking to repair or maintain the castle, and to surrender it to the crown upon the latter repaying the £2000, with interest. The noble family alluded to fully understand the obligation that lies upon them, and have done much towards the repair of the castle; but their example has not been imitated in other instances. If the original grant of tenure of Conway Castle to the Seymour-Conway family, in the time of Charles II., could be examined, it would probably be found to imply a condition of maintenance and reparations; and so probably of Pembroke, Harlech, Denbigh, &c. It is understood that the crown is willing to repair all its Welsh castles, but that the holders in some instances oppose, and in others ignore, the right of the crown to enter,—they themselves being careful to do nothing. I cannot suggest a more suitable occupation than this for some of the members of our body who are resident in the metropolis, and can obtain the means of access to our public records.

A third desideratum connected with the study of mediæval remains is the completion of the new *Monasticon* for Wales. It will be remembered by the Association that this was commenced in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and that the histories of the following monastic establishments have been completed in the pages of our Journal, viz.:—

Anglesey	Penmon	By H. L. JONES.
Caernarvon	{ Bardsey	H. L. JONES.
	{ Beddgelert	
	{ Clynnog	
Cardigan	Strata Florida	G. ROBERTS.
Denbigh	Valle Crucis	J. WILLIAMS, and
Flint	{ Basingwerk	H. L. JONES.
	{ Rhuddlan	H. L. JONES.

Merioneth	Cymmer	H. L. JONES.
Radnor	Abbey Cwmhir	J. W. REES.
Monmouth	Llanthony	G. ROBERTS.

Besides these, we have *Neath*, by the Rev. H. Hey Knight, and the admirable *History of St. David's*, by Mr. Basil Jones, and Mr. Freeman. It is greatly to be desired that the histories of the other three cathedrals should be completely re-written and finished, and also that the entire list of the *Monasticon* should be gone through and terminated. I consider this as a most important desideratum for the study of Welsh mediæval antiquities.

The surveying, measuring, delineating and describing of the parochial churches, the manor-houses, and the other ancient buildings of Wales must still remain, I am afraid, a desultory and unsatisfactory operation. Whether from its magnitude, or from the paucity of persons to carry on the work, there is little hope of seeing it accomplished before most of the buildings are themselves destroyed. A series for Anglesey was commenced, and nearly half terminated, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and one for Caernarvonshire was also commenced; but such descriptions require ample illustrations, and until something is done to improve and amplify the illustrative part of our Journal, it would be of no use going on with either of these series, though the materials for them are all complete for Anglesey, and are advancing in Caernarvonshire.

It has been a subject of great disappointment and regret to myself to find so few persons inclined to come forward and co-operate in carrying on a survey of this kind. From some persons, indeed, I used to receive, as Editor, strong remonstrances against such descriptions of parochial mediæval architecture; but, with the exception of Mr. Freeman, who has given us most able compendious views of the architecture of Monmouthshire and Gower,* nothing notable of this kind has been done in our Journal.

* Also of South Pembrokeshire; *Arch. Camb.* 1851, p. 161.—ED.

Though, perhaps, if a *questionary* were addressed to the parochial clergy, including arrangements for obtaining the principal dimensions of the plans of their several churches, some more general and satisfactory idea might be formed of the actual riches of Wales in parochial mediæval architecture.

I cannot, however, avoid adverting here to the most extensive and interesting collection by the Rev. John Parker of Llanyblodwell, one of the most industrious and scientific antiquaries of whom our Association can boast. That gentleman, as is known to many among us, has visited, measured and delineated nearly all the antiquities of Wales of an architectural kind, some of them entirely, others in parts, and his drawings, all classified and arranged, now fill many folio volumes. Their strictly scientific fidelity, as well as their artistical merit, render this collection of very high value. May I be allowed to express the hope that at the next annual meeting of our body, he will allow the whole collection to be brought to our place of assembly and be there examined by our members. And may I to this add another hope, that whenever we have the misfortune to lose him from amongst us,—for our loss but for his gain,—he will be found to have made arrangements for his collections to stand side by side with those of Mr. Westwood, within the walls of the British Museum? At a very humble distance from these two collections, each unique for Wales, I may now add that my own collections for Anglesey, which I am now recopying and illustrating as profusely as my limited leisure will permit, I have already promised to Mr. Franks, one of the conservators of National Antiquities in the British Museum, that it shall be forwarded as soon as it is completely arranged, for deposit in the only place where it will be of general utility to brother antiquaries.

I have reason to believe that several antiquaries are at work in delineating mediæval remains in Wales, here and there, as opportunity offers, and leisure permits. To them I would recommend the consideration of the following

principle:—that though it is very agreeable to form individual collections, yet these collections are ultimately of small value, unless they be made complete for certain districts, invested with a scientific character, and at length made accessible to the antiquarian world. Three of our members are making collections for their respective counties,—Mr. Wynne, for Merioneth; Mr. Francis, for Glamorganshire; Mr. Wakeman, for Monmouthshire. The collection of the last named gentleman is, I believe, pretty nearly complete, and I sincerely trust that our descendants will find it in *Museo Britannico*; Mr. Wynne's is, I know, very rich, but it is still in progress; to give some idea of Mr. Francis',—his collection for the town and neighbourhood of Swansea alone fills *nine folio volumes*. Now those antiquaries and amateurs who sketch buildings with some degree of architectural knowledge, those who measure them—a most important thing, and those who copy incised slabs, &c., would be doing a great kindness and service to all antiquaries if they would send duplicates of their drawings, &c., either to the gentlemen in the various counties who might be forming complete local collections, or if they would send them to the county museums, when established, or else, and indeed generally, to the British Museum. In order to promote the study of archæology, of architecture, and of history, this is one of the best services a desultory and occasional observer can render; and, if persevered in, our public collections would soon become exceedingly rich and useful.

I think that the issuing of a *questionary*, upon the plan mentioned above, might prove useful, and at all events the subject is worthy of consideration.

VI.—*Parochial Histories*, though one of the most generally interesting of antiquarian pursuits, because level to the understanding of many who are not acquainted with the higher and scientific branches of archæology, and therefore sure of many readers, have not been furnished to our Journal as I could have expected. Mr. H. H. Knight has lately shown what

may be done in this way, in his excellent *History of the Parish of Newton Nottage*, but otherwise the example of Rowlands, in his *Antiquitates Parochiales*, has not been much followed. And yet how easy it would be for anybody to collect materials for his own parish! They might be more or less complete, more or less important, nevertheless they would always be highly interesting,—and then constitute another desideratum in our antiquarian knowledge. It is known that several gentlemen have formed, and are forming, very extensive local collections of documents. I do not allude to such an one as that of Mr. Traherne, because from its magnitude,—embracing the whole county of Glamorgan, if not the diocese of Llandaff,—it is not to be brought into comparison with others; but I mean parochial or district collections. The learned editor of the *Antiquitates Parochiales* himself possesses an immense fund of historical and topographical information concerning Caernarvonshire, and other portions of North Wales. Mr. Wynne's collections are rapidly growing and extending in the width of their comprehensiveness. I would encourage other gentlemen to imitate the examples of these two antiquaries, and, while imitating, to consolidate their collections, so that when any given parish or district becomes complete, it may be prepared for publication, and may appear in the pages of the Journal, if it does not go to form a portion of some more important work.

We should not despair of seeing new editions of the County Histories already published for Wales, such as of Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, Meyrick's *Cardigan*, and Jones' *Brecknock*; but I think we should advocate and promote the compilation of histories for the other eight or nine counties of the Principality, (Flintshire has been almost exhausted by Pennant,) and it is much to be wished that gentlemen would act on the suggestion here thrown out, so as to carry it into practical effect. For example why should not the remainder of Anglesey be added to the *Antiquitates Parochiales*? There are scholars and antiquaries resident in that island quite competent to

continue Rowland's work,—to re-edit the *Mona Antiqua*,—and to improve on them both. Why should not the author of the new *Cambrian Biography* give us the history of his own parish, which he knows so well? Why should not Mr. Fenton re-edit his father's work on his own county? Archdeacon Newcome has given us much about Ruthin and Denbigh; will no one complete the history of the Vale of Clwyd, although Mr. Aneurin Owen is no longer amongst us to throw upon that district the light which he so peculiarly possessed?

As a part of parochial and district history, I would recommend, once more, the collection of *Local Traditions* as a most decided desideratum. Whether ancient or modern, whether reasonable or absurd, traditions have always a certain degree of importance as illustrations of history, and as lights thrown on the picture of national manners. They may not have much isolated or local value, but, when collected, classified and compared, their intrinsic worth often becomes evident.

Wales abounds in tradition: we want the whole body of this kind of local history, howsoever fabulous, collected, examined, preserved. It forms a subordinate but not a valueless branch of local, of county history; and it is so easy, so agreeable an occupation I had almost said, to collect and record it, that I wonder at the subject not being more generally taken up by all persons fond of any other times as well as of the present.

VII.—*Documentary History and Records* connected with Wales require further examination and cataloguing. In particular, we want a catalogue of all the public records concerning Wales, made into the shape of a *catalogue raisonnée*, and we want *one* complete catalogue of the most important Welsh literary MSS. At the present moment this information has to be sought for through many volumes, and when found is not always satisfactory,—witness the scantiness and the errors of the new edition of Dugdale,—and many Welsh MSS. are either not catalogued, or not known. In the chapter-house at Westminster, the catalogues of the Welsh MSS. and

records form two folio volumes; why should not these volumes be examined and published? Surely this is a great desideratum; for the future history of Wales will have to be compiled and written, *not in the Principality*, but in London; witness the fate of the Caernarvon legend, when Mr. Hartshorne threw the light of the Record Office upon it!

VIII.—One of the principal desiderata for all Welsh antiquaries is that of *Local Museums*; and though many objections are urged against the idea, I think it might very properly be reserved for a sub-committee to consider and report upon, before it is finally condemned as impracticable.

The existence of three such museums, at Swansea, Caerleon and Caernarvon, are certainly instances of the practicability of the scheme; and the collections of valuable objects of antiquity which are made wherever we hold our annual meetings, show that the materials for them exist, if only a suitable plan were developed for their formation.

My own idea is that since a reading room, I might almost say a lecture room, is an indispensable want of modern urban society,—and as a reading room, more or less prosperous in its support, exists in all the county towns of Wales, a museum for the reception of objects of local antiquity, and of local natural history, or of local manufacture and art, might be joined on to the reading room, and so form a sort of intellectual centre for the town and county. Not much money is wanted for the purpose; a little good will and a little good management would go a long way towards setting up and maintaining such an establishment. A library should by all means form part of it, and, when once started, such an institution would gradually attract to it numerous objects fit to be placed on its shelves, and would constitute a place of refuge for much that now runs the risk of destruction.

I think that museums might be very easily formed at the following places, viz.,—Mold; Denbigh, or Ruthin; Beaumaris; Dolgellau; Welshpool; Aberys-

twyth; Haverfordwest; Caermarthen; Brecon, and Knighton.

If a sub-committee were formed to consider this subject, and to enter into communication with the gentry of those localities, they might report upon their operations at the next annual meeting; and I have no fear but that, even by that time, the formation of one or two would be found practicable. At Brecon, Aberystwyth, Haverfordwest, Caermarthen, and Dolgellau, I should consider the plan to be highly practicable, but I do not despair of the other localities.

In concluding this paper, I would once more remind members of the importance of *system* and *scientific purpose* in all our inquiries; and I would further remind them of a point which, to my astonishment, I have found once more mooted and called in question, viz., that we are still very little advanced in our study of the archæology of this Principality and its Marches, for the bare enumeration of the desiderata mentioned in this paper shows that the field of Welsh antiquities is still only scratched over, not cultivated, and that there is occupation for our Association during more generations of antiquaries than we are likely to reckon upon. I know that courage, perseverance, discrimination, self-sacrifice, science, art, are all necessary for our success; but are we to say that these qualities do not exist among our body? If they do, as I feel persuaded is the case,—then let us work on, and, by the help of a good Providence, we shall produce some notable result, useful to our country and honourable to ourselves.

H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

September 10, 1853.

EARLY REMAINS IN THE GREAT ISLE OF ARAN.

THE period at which the ancient remains in the Great Isle of Aran were erected, is so far back, and at the same time so veiled from our knowledge by the mist of ages, that they may excite the speculation equally of the ethnographer as the archæologist. They are in fact claimed by an epoch when history is either doubtful or silent, and when we have to follow the migrations of barbarous tribes by the obscure, but yet not always uncertain, aid of etymology. We shall gladly avail ourselves of the slightest gleam of explanation which the name of the place itself suggests. There is often contained in a single word the history of ages; but, in the present instance, the application of etymology affords no further assistance, than that *ara* in Gaelic signifies a portion of the human frame, not very unlike the form of the island.¹

Upon looking at the map of Ireland, it will be observed that there are three islands lying at the south-west of the gulf of Galway, called Inishmore, Inishmaan and Inishsheer. It is on Inishmore, the most western and largest of the three, that those remains are situated which will shortly have to be described. Yet it may not be inconvenient at this point of the inquiry to offer a few notices respecting the geographical position of these very remarkable islands. They are completely exposed on one side to the western gales of the Atlantic, whilst a boisterous sea is as perpetually breaking against them on the other. Access under the most favourable circumstances is difficult; the labour is but half accomplished when a landing is effected on the rugged shore, and the returning voyage is commonly delayed by the perverseness of the wind or tide, for a few days, and often for several weeks. With my companions, Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P., and his brother, therefore, I had certainly reasons for self-

¹ Hæc insula dicta Arann, Ren in latino, quia ad similitudinem renis in animalis se habet; quia in medio est angusta, et in extremitatibus est græssa.—*Vita S. Endei, apud Colgani Acta Sanctorum*, p. 706.

congratulation, in having made the passage across these turbulent seas in a tranquil time, and though sailing in a condemned boat, a fact which might have assisted in embellishing a more perilous narrative, the double voyage was accomplished the same day; thus all the romantic character of the passage was excluded, though it must be confessed, when land became out of sight on all sides, and the sea fowl whirled in more confident mockery around the recollection flashed across the mind, that only a rotten plank intervened betwixt us and the depths of ocean, and that if the breeze should stiffen, or the deep blue billows, then so playfully dancing around, should catch an angry gale, the fragile galley may have readily yielded its burden to the deep.

The Great Isle of Aran is about nine miles long, and varies up to about three in breadth. To speak of it in general terms, it is a bare and unproductive rock of splintery limestone, dipping from west to east, very much disturbed and contorted in its stratification, rising precipitously from the sea on the Atlantic side, in some parts as much as 300 feet. Its physical character is moreover very singular, since the surface of this rock, when not covered by its scanty though sweet verdure, or its little patches of cultivated ground, consists of a series of naked slabs, which are as constantly intersected with narrow fissures or natural crevices, a few inches in width, out of which the grass grows with great luxuriance. This natural limestone floor looks as though the island were laid out with huge flags, which are so level and slippery that it requires a little practice to walk over them with comfort and adroitness. The shoes we commonly wear are quite unsuitable, and hence the Aranites have adopted *Pampooties*, as they call them, or sandals, of an exceedingly primitive kind. These, which all the children are taught to make at the age of seven, are formed of cowhide, with the hair left on, cut very low at the sides, with only a little pointed piece in front, just sufficient to cover the ends of the toes, being bound on with whipcord; they are admirably adapted for

running along these marble plateaus, and in this peculiarity, as well as in that of building their currachs, or light boats, covered by the same material, we observe traces of an ancient race.

The currach itself on this account claims a passing notice. On the waters of the Dee, the Wye, and the Severn, the coracle, which is in essential points similar, is nearly circular, easily carried on the shoulders, formed of wicker and covered with tarpaulin. The coracle, however is much smaller than the currach, even than that, of nearly the same shape, used on the Boyne for snap-net salmon fishing, which is also made of wicker work and cased with hide. The currach of Aran, on the contrary, is about eight feet long, with one square and one pointed end, capable of carrying three people, and such is the dexterity with which it is usually managed, that it will land from ships in distress through the roughest breakers, and cross over to the main, when vessels of every other class are unserviceable. There is a currach slightly differing from this of Aran, used by the fishermen of Achill. But perhaps none of them have received alteration in their form and construction for several centuries; and they still answer the description of them given by the poets Lucan² and Sidonius.³ No doubt, like the strong boat of Innishowen, and the hooker of Kinsale and Galway, they are found the best adapted of any craft to withstand the tempestuous seas of the exposed Irish coast.

These vessels are also mentioned by Gildas in the

² Utque habuit ripas Sicoris, camposque reliquit,
Primum cana salix madefacto vimine parvam
Textitur in puppim, cæsoque inducta juvenco
Vectoris patiens tumidum superenatat amnem.
Sic Venetus stagnante Pado, fusoque Britannus
Navigat oceano; sic quum tenet omnia Nilus,
Conseritur bibula Memphis cyma papyro.

Lucan, Lib. iv. v. 130.

³ Quin et Aremoricus piratam Saxona tractus
Sperabat, cui pelle salum, sulcare Britannum
Ludus, et assuto glaucum mare findere lembo.

Sidonius, v. 359.

following words, when describing the irruption of the Scots and Picts:—

“Itaque illis ad sua remeantibus, emergunt certatim de *curicis*, quibus sunt trans Tithicam vallem vecto, quasi in alto Titane incalescenteque canmate de arctissimis foraminum cavernulis fusi vermiculorum cenei, tetri Scotorum Pictorumque greges,” &c.⁴

More curious and pertinent are the following remarks upon the Irish currachs, in the life of St. Brendan:—

“Paraverant naviculam levissimam, conflata, atque columnatam ex pino arbore, sicut mos est in illa patria, et cooperuerunt eam coriis bovinis rubricatis, et linierunt omnes juncturas, pellium exterius, et sumpserunt expensas 50 dierum, et cetera utensilia ad utilitatem navis pertinentia.

Florence of Worcester mentions three Scotsmen who, being desirous of leading a life devoted to God, took with them provisions for a week, and left Ireland in a bark made of only two skins and a half, and with which, without sail or defence, after seven days, brought them to the county of Cornwall.⁵

And also one of the martyrologies of Endeus describes the currach of the Isle of Aran, thus:—

“Erat enim in istis partibus, eo ævo, quoddam navigii genus usitatum, ex viminibus contextum, et bovinis coriis contextum; quod Scotica lingua Curach appellatur.”⁶

This reputed saint was accustomed to order his monks to go into the naked framework of the vessel, and if the water came in upon them, it was a sign that they had contracted some earthly stain. On one occasion of the water penetrating, Gigneus, a faulty brother, confessed that he had poured sometimes some of his broth into the portion of St. Kieran, which offence caused his immediate banishment from the island.

There was a mediæval tradition that the pagan paradise of O’Brazil was visible from these isles; but when the modern Aranites are questioned on the subject, they say

⁴ Apud Monumenta Hist. Britannica, p. 11.

⁵ Florence Wigorn. sub anno 892.

⁶ Vita apud Colgan, p. 711.

that it is only to be seen once in seven years. The idea of this enchanted island, which actually finds a place in Mercator's map, perhaps originated in an optical illusion, and making due allowance for the pictures drawn by a vivid fancy, it may have been one of those extraordinary phenomena that science can explain. Indeed the *fata morgana* have often been observed, and the aerial vision of this fabulous island can be philosophically explained. The poetic genius of Ireland has not failed to draw inspiration from the subject in those flowing lines of Gerald Griffin, beginning,—

“ On the ocean that hollows the rocks where ye dwell,
A shadowy land has appeared, as they tell;
Men thought it a region of sunshine and rest,
And they called it O’Brazil, the isle of the blest.”

I am indebted for this quotation to the excellent notes in Mr. Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Description of Iar Connaught*. There is also a poem by Mr. Drummond on the Giant's Causeway, who commemorates a similar tradition existing on the island of Rathlin.⁷

In the life of Endeus a somewhat similar miracle is recorded, and from which fictions indeed it is not improbable the idea of O'Brazil may have originated; for we are told that when Endeus had asked for the island of Aran, he commanded Aengus to kneel and place his face upon his feet, and immediately he was lifted up under both and saw readily the island, which he thereupon gave to the saint.⁸ Endeus is said to have landed on the northern side of the island, at a place called *Leamchoill*, and to have subsequently founded ten monasteries upon it. His biographer informs us that he was carried across the sea upon a rock!⁹

After this brief description of the Great Isle of Aran, we will adduce an account of it written by the learned

⁷ See Dr. Marshall's interesting *Statistics and Natural History of the Island of Rathlin*.—*Irish Transactions*, v. xvi.

⁸ Colgan, p. 707.

⁹ The life of Endeus is highly illustrative of the credulity of the age when it was written.—p. 715.

O'Flaherty, in his "*Chorographical Description of Iar Connaught*, written in the year 1684;" or at least as much of it as may be pertinent to the present subject:—

"The three Isles of Aran are fenced on the south side with very high cliffs, some three score, some four score and five score fathoms deep, against the Western Ocean's approach. The soile is almost paved over with stones, soe as in some places nothing is to be seen but large stones with wide openings between them, where cattle break their legs. Scarce any other stones there but limestones, and marble fit for tomb stones, chymney mantle trees, and high crosses. . . . Here are Cornish choughs, with red legs and bills. Here are ayries of hawkes, and birds which never fly but over the sea, and therefore are used to be eaten on fasting days: to catch which, people goe down with ropes tyed about them, into the caves of cliffs by night, and with a candle light kill abundance of them. . . . From the Isles of Aran and the west continent often appears visible that enchanted island called O'Brasil, and in Irish Beg-ara, or the lesser Aran, set down in cards of navigation. Whether it be reall and firm land, kept hidden by speciall ordinance of God, as a terrestriall paradise, or else some illusion of airy clouds appearing on the surface of the sea or the craft of evill spirits, is more than our judgements can sound out."

We need not follow the learned author of *Ogygia* any further, but let us take, in imagination, a walk from the little station of Kilronan, along the only road of the island, and gain its loftiest points. Upon the furthermost of these is what has been truly termed by my friend Dr. Petrie, "one of the most magnificent barbaric monuments in Europe."¹ We have passed along the north-eastern side of the island, by its single road, almost as far as is practicable, and having scaled the innumerable stone walls which are continually interrupting our progress over the marble plateaus, we stand before Dun Aengus.

It is a vast pile of dark grey masonry, weathered for centuries by contending elements, and by winds which, rolling across the Atlantic without a pause, have at last ended their fury upon this elevated peak. At first sight the walls look like the natural rocks around them, so

¹ See Evidence on the Irish Ordnance Survey.

precise is the cleavage of the splintery limestone of which they are constructed, and so apparently regular are the cubes, yet without any laboured dressing, that it is difficult to understand how a structure exhibiting such anomalies can be the actual work of antiquity. The eyes gradually trace its outline, and the form is found to be nearly semicircular, with the line of its diameter formed by a cliff rising perpendicularly nearly 300 feet out of the sea. There is a desolate and impressive grandeur whichever way you turn. The mind fruitlessly tries to count its erection through the lapse of centuries, but conjecture refuses its assistance. The head grows dizzy when it strives to measure even the reality of its height above the sea; or if the eyes glance outwards, they return wearied by gazing over the interminable expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. There exists an appalling solitude, and the silence that reigns at this mysterious place is only broken by the heavy thundering of the waves beneath, or the melancholy screaming of the sea-fowl, who vainly seek even here a place of safety for their young.

Nature has offered her own barrier next the sea, but on the north-east, the defences of Dun Aengus are planned with consummate skill. The area includes about half an acre. This is partially surrounded by a triple wall of a most unusual character, and beyond this triple wall, by a glacis, two ditches, two concentric walls which gradually die out to the south-east on the naked rock, and lastly, on the north side, by a *chevaux de frise*. It will be necessary to describe each of these more minutely.

The walls of the great inclosure are of dry masonry, but constructed with a face so perfectly smooth, that at a little distance they seem as though they were built with cemented ashlar. When we consider its extent, its thickness of twenty feet, and its altitude in parts of from twenty to fifty, it is undoubtedly among the most remarkable specimens of ancient masonry in existence, and certainly as a work of dry masonry quite unequalled. There is a very singular feature, as just intimated, in the construction of this gigantic wall. It is, as I described it, a

triple wall, or a single solid countermure formed of three walls, each of them having regular faces on both sides, but set so closely together even without bonding stones, that they form one compact mass of masonry.

There is a portal of entrance on the south-east side, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 8 inches high, with the heading formed of a huge monolith. In this particular there is a great resemblance to the portal at Tre'r y Ceiri, on the summit of Yr Eifl, in Caernarvonshire.

On the north side is another much larger entrance, with a parallel sally-port running under ground. This feature is also observable at the smaller inclosure of Fort Carrick below, and seems to belong to others of this class.

Scarcely less remarkable than the triple wall is the increased thickness of the lower part of the interior, which rises about half its height from the ground, and then forms a vawmer or alure upon which persons can walk all round. Again this alure is reached by steps running to the top of the wall, which regularly cross each other, the alure forming the point of their intersection, so that the steps have the appearance on its face of a reticulated zig-zag.

The *chevaux de frise* is formed of upright slabs of jagged limestone, varying from three to six feet in length, and set so insidiously in the narrow fissures of the rock, that it is rather difficult, when once you have entered into the mazes of this outpost, to extricate yourself.

I visited another monument of antiquity upon Inishmore, of nearly equal magnitude with Dun Aengus, but of a more perfect figure, being completely circular. The name of this, which was erected on the loftiest eminence of the island, I cannot readily recover, but amongst the nine Cathairs, which are mentioned as having been on the Great Isle of Aran, it was probably Dun Eochla. The general characteristics of all this number were probably the same.

I also visited Fort Carrick, a much smaller work than either of the foregoing. This was strengthened by merely a single line of circumvallation, but in both its masonry

and sallyport, its entrance and its alure, it presented features analogous to those already noticed.

It is also a fact worthy of notice, that Dun Connor, on Innishmaan, is a very large work of the same kind, and said to be the most perfect of any. There is also the Staigue fort on the south-east coast of Kerry, in all respects the same. This is very fully described by Mr. Bland, in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xiv., and it seems in all respects to be exactly like the remains in the Great Isle of Aran. It is not improbable that many of those remains called Rathes were originally stone inclosures, though they are now apparently only circular mounds of earth. One of these which I examined on the roadside, between Cashel and Gould's Cross, was undoubtedly a stone inclosure, and most likely intended for a protection to some internal building.

The northern Isles of Aran, off the coast of Donegal, do not possess any thing of the kind, but sailing southwards, the island of Inishmurray has one of these remarkable *Cathairs*, or, as it is there called, a *Cashel*. There is also a stupendous monument of the same kind on the highest of Yr Eifl mountains, on the south-west coast of Caernarvonshire. These remains belong to as high a period as those already described, though I think their application was of a more limited and unmixed kind. At the time I examined these remains in Wales, in company with Dr. Petrie, Dr. Todd, and other eminent archæologists, in the year 1848, I was quite unprepared to assimilate them to any others, and although I can now only offer a conjecture as to their original intention, we have gained at least one step towards the elucidation of their history, since undoubtedly there was one common object in erecting all these uncemented structures. We see, however, at Tre'r y Ceiri, a vast *carnedd*, which is wanting in these Irish *Cathairs*, besides those several vestiges of buildings within the inclosure, of various shapes, some of which then showed the springing of a conical or beehive roof. I have very frequently con-

sidered at what age, and who could be the people who erected these enormous walls, but everything connected with them was so obscured by the doubt of ages, they were incumbered by such a mass of bardic tradition, or of unintelligible fable, that even supposition, or the magic colours of fancy, failed in tracing their original meaning. Yet of this we may be certain, that although they lie out of the course of authentic history, they nevertheless exhibit evidences that the same race who constructed Dun Aengus and the *Cathairs* or *Cashels* of Aran, (and there are similar remains on the Isle of Arran in the Frith of Clyde,) found its imitators or originators on Yr Eifl of Caernarvonshire. Nay this race penetrated further, and have left vestiges of their colonization at Caer Bont, near Corwen, and, what is a singular recurrence of the name, upon the summit of Aran Mowddwy² in the same county.³ Nor should we limit the evidences of the Celtic race to these places, since there exist monuments of an earlier epoch, perhaps still more remarkable when the extent of their area is considered, on the three Clee Hills, which I have described at considerable length in *Salopia Antiqua*.

After this description, we lastly come to the investigation of the history of these stone inclosures. And in the very outset we encounter a difficulty, for the

² This is merely a *carnedd*, of a large size. The tradition of the neighbourhood is, that it was erected by the inhabitants of Mowddwy with the view of making their own mountain higher than Cader Idris, when it was believed that the latter was the most elevated, and the good people of Dolgelly triumphed in consequence. The toil, however, was unnecessary, for it has since been clearly ascertained that Aran Mowddwy is in reality considerably higher than Cader Idris.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

³ I have long regretted my utter inability to examine these remains, whose existence became known to me, if I remember rightly, through a passage in Pennant. It is to be hoped that some one, whose locality is not inconvenient, will give an account of their present state. I would here earnestly appeal to all Welsh gentlemen, who possess any of these time honoured memorials, to protect them from spoliation, and I would hope that remains of this early character may be diligently sought out upon the summits of the Welsh mountains, and descriptions forwarded to the Journal.

history of a period so remote as that which claims their origin is little better than mythology; and if the prehistoric events of any country must always be confused and suspicious, it can scarcely be expected that those of Ireland should form an exception. In saying this, I would not have it supposed that the scholars of that kingdom have neglected the sound illustration of their national annals. Far otherwise. The Irish Archæological Society has published some very valuable works, and they are all extremely well edited. The historic literature of the country has received the invaluable services of O'Donovan; and, under his labours, the annals of the kingdom have been published in a way that reflects the greatest honour upon the nation. But the real lovers of Ireland, who wish the true sources of her history to be opened, are contending with the greatest difficulties in printing original information; and thus the Glossary of King Cormac, a work above all price to the etymologist, and those works so peculiar to the kingdom, such as the Book of the O'Kellys, the Book of the MacEgans, the Book of Leccan, and the Book of Ballymote, all so important in illustrating its early annals, cannot be printed for want of funds; and thus also the Book of Lismore, the Psalter of Columbkille, the Book of Armagh, and the ancient collection of the Brehon Laws, are confined to manuscript; and thus difficulties are experienced in consulting those precious records which the wreck of time has yet spared; and every real Irish patriot may indignantly lament that no government has evinced the generosity, I will say, the justice, to render them assistance, in saving these precious fragments from oblivion.

These strongholds on Inishmore have been attributed to the first century; but there appears no reason for believing them to be of that early date. The skilful manner in which the lines of circumvallation are drawn round Dun Aengus, and its general system of defence, at once prove that it belongs to a later time. It has also been called, by Dr. Petrie, "a fortress of the Belgian kings of Ireland." This supposition likewise requires

cautious examination. It is true that the Belgic colonization of parts of Ireland is an accredited portion of history. Yet how can we place any confidence in a chronology that rests upon bardic calculations? calculations that fix the arrival of the Belgæ in Ireland at least 1500 years before the Christian era; or a date carrying us up, according to the spirit of their own computations, as high as the mythic flood of Deucalion. The arrival of the Belgæ cannot satisfactorily be shown to be earlier than the third or fourth century, and these people were far more likely to attempt gaining a settlement on the main of Ireland itself, than upon the barren rocks of its western islands. Nay, even in the fifth century, in the days of St. Patrick, the Isle of Aran was of such little note that when his favourite companion St. Ailbe asked Aengus king of Munster to give it him, that he might there erect a monastery, the monarch paused, and replied that he had never heard of such a place. The king subsequently ceded it for the purpose, and St. Enna, or Endeus, his brother-in-law, under the direction of St. Ailbe, built a beautiful monastery there, and the island thenceforth became called Arn; and, as this life of Ailbe continues to state, "Arn is a great island, and the land of saints; no one even knows but God the number of those who are buried there." We thus gather from the hagiological legend of Jocelin, written in the eleventh century, that at the time when this event happened, which has been assigned by Archbishop Usher to about the year 529,* the Isle of Aran was invested with the reputation of great sanctity, and it had become at that time, like Iona, an asylum sought out by numberless devotees, where they might end their days in holy seclusion. All the material ecclesiastical vestiges of that time have perished; for the remains of the seven churches, which are, in themselves, sufficiently interesting to deserve a separate notice, notwithstanding the rudeness of their general walling, and their roofless gables, belong to the Transitional and Early English styles of architecture. In endeavouring to assign

* *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, p. 529.

a date to the great inclosure already described, it must be confessed there is really nothing beyond conjecture to be found as a guide,—conjecture, however, which may so far be restrained by a general reference to authentic history, that, in the absence of more definite information, it may now be offered for consideration.

It will scarcely have been forgotten that Aengus king of Munster granted permission to St. Enna to build a monastery on Inishmore, and this act of regal bounty would not unnaturally perpetuate his name in connexion with any extensive monument of human labour that existed on the island at a time its sanctity was acknowledged. We know how readily historical fictions of this kind have been engrafted upon British history, how impudently monkish chroniclers have invented stories, and how slavishly succeeding writers have copied them. Nay, facts are often so distorted by the most accredited of authors, that it is exceedingly difficult to establish the truth. Thus, too, to take another sort of illustration, the habit has sprung up of making the founders of religious houses and the actual builders identical. We can, however, correct such mistakes as this, by our present knowledge of the comparative ages of Gothic mouldings, and so far we are independent of the assistance of history; in short, we can teach ourselves the date of a structure by the evidence supplied by itself.

Unluckily there is no clue of this kind afforded by the uncemented masonry of Dun Aengus, and the other remains of the same nature. Yet, upon reviewing the circumstances under which these islands were granted to St. Enna, and knowing that it was no unusual thing for those who had bound themselves by a monastic vow, or devoted themselves to a holy solitude, to protect the buildings in which they worshipped, or the localities they venerated,—knowing that this was a common practice, as we learn from the history given us by Bede of St. Cuthbert's monastic establishment in the island of Farne, and as we also learn from the ancient tripartite life of St. Patrick, there is great reason to believe that all of these

Duns, Cathairs, or Cashels, were erected as defences around the sacred buildings where the pious of those early times performed their devotions.

It would occupy too much space on the present occasion to adduce corroboration of this idea; and it must be enough to say that, although pagan forts were occasionally given up by the native rulers of Ireland for the use of a Christian community, they were also frequently erected specially for the purpose. The biographers of Caillin, of Mochuda, of Molaise, of Mac Duagh and Patrick, amid all the nonsense of the miraculous attributes they have ascribed to them, are entitled to confidence, like Bede, when they confine themselves simply to local descriptions,—descriptions in which this custom is fully mentioned,—a custom, moreover, commemorated by the poets of the day, and recorded in the authentic *Annals of the Four Masters*. Thus we read, that in 1091 the Rath of Armagh was burned: in an ancient poem attributed to Flann, that Aodh Finn, on his conversion to Christianity by Caillin, had given up his Cathair to him, in order to erect his monastic buildings within it: and, again, the tripartite life of St. Patrick, speaking of the group of Christian churches near Armagh, mentions the earthen inclosure round them, and that the usual measurement adopted by St. Patrick in all such works was 140 feet in diameter. These illustrations, for which I am indebted to the *Ecclesiastical Architecture* of Dr. Petrie, are in my opinion highly conclusive in establishing the intention of these remarkable monuments, and which, as Christian monuments, are both the most ancient, and beyond all comparison the most gigantic and curious, of any others of the same age existing elsewhere. Such a Cathair, Rath, Dun, Lis, or Cashel,—for they are all the same,—is mentioned by these writers as having existed at Armagh, and at Lismore; and those of Inishmurray, Inishmore and Inishmaan were most probably erected for the same specific purposes, and at a time much anterior to the first regular intercourse between England and Ireland,—perhaps very little

later than the period during which St. Enna himself flourished.⁵

I have made reference to the actions of these celebrated personages, because there can be no doubt of the great services they rendered in spreading a knowledge of Christianity during the fifth and sixth centuries. It is impossible, in fact, to look into the history of the Irish Church during these early years, without seeing how much was effected by their exertions. The memory of St. Patrick, therefore, will ever be justly endeared to the best sympathies of Ireland. It is indissolubly united with all its traditionary usages, its names, its anniversaries, its monastic ruins, and the popular usages of its people.⁶ Nor, though less influential, is there the least reason for disbelieving the missionary labours of this great man's associates. The names of St. Ailbe, Declan, Kiaran⁷ and Ibar, will always excite respectful recollection; and with equal unsuperstitious reverence, we shall bear honourable testimony to the missionary labours of St. Columba and Columbanus. But at the same time, it is our duty to separate what is fabulous from what is accredited by the just laws of historic criticism; and, though acknowledging the existence of the reputed saint, not to give credence to the childish and ridiculous legends by which his life is disfigured. And thus the holy wells which so frequently occur, or the kitchens and beds associated with hagiological names, will be viewed merely as a portion of the mythology of the middle ages.

Having however thus discarded from our consideration those miraculous actions which are manifestly incredible, we need not, as Protestants, fear retreating upon the real history of those early, or still more early, times, to show that the faith we profess was then held without the corruptions which the Church of Rome has since engrafted. For

⁵ Magradin says in his *Life* that Endeus or Enna surrounded the monastery he built at Cillaine with deep ditches.—*Colgan*, p. 706.

⁶ King's valuable "*Church History of Ireland*," i. p. 16.

⁷ The biographer of St. Endeus says that Kieran passed seven years in Aran.—*Colgan*, p. 708.

to adduce no other example than that given by Patrick himself, who found Christians in the country when he first arrived,—the Word of God was then diligently studied,—both he and his companions were ignorant of purgatory,—the priesthood was allowed to marry, and the Irish Church was under no obedience to the see of Rome. Nor was it until the twelfth century, when the kingdom passed under the dominion of Henry II., that it submitted to this ignominious and unchristian thralldom.

But to wander no longer from concluding a description already too diffusely related, we may be allowed to draw a contrast between the first and the present condition of Inishmore. The pilgrims who for ages frequented this land of reputed sanctity have passed away. I saw the bones of some withering in the damp recesses of the Seven Churches. The monastic establishments founded by Enna have gone into utter ruin,—the conical houses of Mac Duach's^a monks have yielded to decay,—the holy wells are choked up, and the wayside crosses have fallen; in short every material vestige of its ancient celebrity except Dun Aengus and the other stone cashels is extinct. Yet is there still a clear light remaining to guide these simple Aranites on their heavenward journey. The little unpretending church, lately consecrated at Kilronan by the Bishop of Tuam, by God's blessing upon the pastoral labours of its minister, may become the means of diffusing a brighter knowledge of Divine truth, and by the instrumentality of his teaching, they may learn, whilst looking with charity, I hope, upon the errors of their Roman Catholic neighbours, to feel thankful for their own possession of the pure Word of God, as well as for the higher degree of religious liberty they enjoy.

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.

^a Colman, or Mac Duach, we are gravely informed by his biographer, had no other earthly possessions than a cock to wake him to prayer, a mouse to bite him lest he should sleep too long, and a gnat to point out the part at which he had been interrupted in his reading. —*Colgan*, p. 244.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, BRECON,

SEPTEMBER 12TH TO 16TH, 1853.

President,

SIR JOSEPH BAILEY, Bart., M.P.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

EVENING MEETING.

In the absence of the Hon. R. H. Clive, the Rev. W. Basil Jones moved that Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., should take the chair. The motion having been seconded, and carried by acclamation,

Sir Joseph Bailey rose and said that his friend Mr. Clive had personally told him that, from particular engagements, it would be out of his power to attend the meeting in Brecon. As far as he himself was concerned, the members were aware that the pursuits of his life were quite foreign in their nature to the objects of the Association. That Association, however, had excited so great interest, not only in Wales, but in England also, that if he could be a humble instrument in forwarding its objects, it would give him very great pleasure to do so. The antiquities of the town and district had been tolerably well described by historians, but he had no doubt that they would receive additional illustration from the members of this Association. He regretted that, from the state of his health, he should not have it in his power to attend the whole of the meeting; but he was happy to say that his place would be more efficiently filled by his much valued friend Mr. Powell, the mayor of that borough. Few men were more willing, or more able, to be of service to the Association; and, as Mr. Powell had been kind enough to say that he would enumerate and explain the objects to be visited, he should beg the favour of his doing so.

Mr. Powell said that, although he could not but feel gratified by the flattering manner in which his honourable friend, the Member for the County and the President of this Association, had mentioned his name, he regretted that the duties of the office were destined to fall on one so utterly inadequate to discharge them efficiently. At the same time, as far as his feeble efforts could be rendered useful, they would be placed most heartily at their service. The object of the present Association in common with other Archaeological Societies

throughout the kingdom, was to investigate, by actual inspection, such ancient remains as were now in existence throughout the country, and, thus acting, if he might use a legal phrase, as a "jury of view," establish a correct basis for history, which, without the aid of such evidence, would be involved in fable and in mystery. That such investigations had been attended with important results was proved by the fact of several most interesting remains having been first discovered and recorded, and afterwards preserved from utter decay or wilful destruction, by the efforts of such societies. With regard to the selection of the place of the present annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, he thought he could, without being actuated by undue partiality for his native town, venture to assert that there could be but one opinion. Situated at the base of some of the most lofty and magnificent mountains in the Principality, — environed on two sides by an ancient British and a Roman camp, — watered by rivers which mingle together after flowing through valleys and glens of surpassing beauty, filled with fine specimens of castellated and ecclesiastical architecture, and traversed by ancient roads which, eighteen centuries since, had witnessed the stately march of the Roman legions, — this town, small as it was, might indeed claim a place among the most interesting in Wales, or in the whole empire. Mr. Powell then proceeded to point out and explain the intended course of proceedings for the week, and expressed a hope that the weather, though that evening rather unpromising, would prove favourable for the excursions. He said that the first object of interest of the first day's examination would be a tumulus at Alexanderstone; from thence they would proceed to Alltffillo, where might be traced an ancient British camp, and a well, on which the Rev. W. Bowcott, the Vicar of the parish, proposed to read a paper; from thence their route would lie to Gwernyfed, an ancient mansion belonging to Colonel Wood, the former member for the county, which was rendered interesting by the circumstance that King Charles I. had been there entertained by the then owner, Sir Henry Williams, on the 6th of August, 1645. At Porthaml, they would find a gateway of the Tudor period, and an embattled wall, of which Mr. Lewis Thomas, son of the distinguished sculptor, Mr. Evan Thomas, had furnished a drawing. At Talgarth, there was a curious square tower mentioned by Leland. On the river Pfoestyll they would find barrows, supposed to be British remains. From thence they would proceed to Brynllys Castle, the large round tower of which had given birth to a great amount of conjecture and discussion; by some its origin was asserted to be Phœnician, while others were firmly convinced that it was British, and believed it to be coeval with the celebrated Irish round towers. At Llanddew, which was interesting from having been the residence of Giraldus Cambrensis, they would examine the church, which was highly interesting to the architect. There were also remains of the Palace, which had been one of the residences of the Bishops of St. David's; they were much dilapidated, and with them

would terminate the proceedings of that day's excursion. On Wednesday they would commence their inquiries at Llechfaen, where an ancient stone, placed over a spring, gave the spot its name; several carved stones gave indication of an ancient edifice, which was supposed to have been a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. At Waun Myneich they would find an ancient ecclesiastical residence, now in the occupation of the Lloyd family, who had kindly contributed several curious articles to their local museum. In the same neighbourhood, they would find at Kingstone a cromlech, upon which much interesting matter had been written by Archdeacon Williams. Allt yr Yserin, their next point, was more celebrated for the beautiful and extensive prospects which it commanded, and which would well repay a visit, than for the traces of a supposed camp, the existence of which was much doubted; the name, however, appeared to denote a place of sepulture. Blaenllyfni, the next object of interest, was the ancient residence of the Fitzherbert family, and the most celebrated castle in the history of this country. From Treberfedd they could either cross the lake in boats, or go round by coach to Tal-y-Llyn Church. The lake of Llangorse itself was one of the most beautiful objects in the county, and, if half the legends related of it were true, it would also be one of the most interesting in the kingdom. At Tymawr, there was a tumulus, open to doubt certainly, but worthy of examination. They would then visit Ty Illtyd, described at considerable length in Jones' History of the county, and there was a stone there, supposed to retain an inscription, not however in such preservation as others they would have an opportunity of visiting. Their tour would terminate at Llanhamlach, where, over a window in the ruined parsonage, an inscribed stone had been discovered by the distinguished antiquary Mr. Westwood. On the third day they would first proceed to Pencelli Castle, which now presented but little of interest beyond its site, the title to which could be traced back to the time of Edward III., when it belonged to the Mortimers; it afterwards was in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in 1621; it afterwards became the property of Earl Ferrers, then of the Earl of Essex, and is now the property of Mrs. Gwynne Holford; one of the grants of it from the Crown would be exhibited in the Museum. At Llwynfedwen they would see one of the largest Maen-hirs or upright stones in the county. At Ghanusk they would see a new chapel, recently erected by the President, and would next proceed to Crickhowell Castle and Church, fully described by Theophilus Jones; here also the well known gateway at Porthmawr would be found well worthy of a visit. If time permitted, they would avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting a British fortress on the Crûg, a height above Crickhowell, distinguished by its great natural advantages. They would then visit the Turpilian stone, supposed by Mr. Westwood to be marked with Ogham characters, and next inspect a tumulus on the roadside, said to mark the site of St. Edmund's Chapel.

The President would venture to interrupt his friend Mr. Powell, in order to remark that, before they quitted his neighbourhood, they would probably visit Tretower, the best road to which lay through his grounds. On that occasion he should be most happy to receive the party at his house, to partake of some refreshment.

Mr. Powell continued, that after availing themselves of the hospitality of their honourable President, they would proceed from his mansion to the very interesting remains of Tretower Castle, the erection of portions of which had been attributed to Phœnicians, Britons and Romans, by various writers. Tretower Court was a curious old mansion belonging to the family of Parry, throwing considerable light on the manners of their ancestors. They would next reach Cwmdû, interesting as the church of Carnhuanawc, a man whose genius reflected honour on the Principality, and whose name would ever be dear to his own countrymen. For his own part, he could only regret that the Rev. Thomas Price was not present among them in life, to explain, with his peculiar power, the objects to which he was thus feebly endeavouring to direct their attention. They would find the stone of Peregrinus, discovered by Mr. Price, and secured by him, as far as possible, from further injury. At Gaer Cwmdû they would see a very perfect specimen of a Roman camp, and near Scethrog they would find the stone of Victorinus, noticed by Campbell and Malkin, and supposed from the traces of the inscription, to denote the place of interment of a son of Victorinus. He now came to the closing day, which would be devoted to what he might perhaps fitly designate as their home circuit. They would commence it at the Maendû Well, which was greatly celebrated in the neighbourhood, and from which pipes intended to convey a supply of water to the Priory had recently been traced. The ancient building by which it was covered in was also well worth inspection. From thence the distance was but short to the Crûg, where would be seen one of the best specimens of a British camp now in existence, and which was probably constructed before the period of the Roman invasion. Not only would the antiquary be repaid by its inspection, but every lover of nature would be gratified by the exceeding beauty of the views extending over a great extent of country. They would next proceed to Pytin Gwyn, the mansion of Sir David Gam, from whom several of the first families in the county claimed descent, and who had formed the original of the great Shakspeare's character, Fluellin. It was asserted that his remains rested in the College Church, but he considered it far more probable that he was buried on the field of Agincourt, where he fell. His well known answer to Henry V., when he returned from reconnoitering the French army, that there were enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away, was matter of history. Though his conduct in his earlier days was not defensible, his subsequent heroism and patriotic devotion greatly atoned for his errors and covered his last moments with glory. At Llandefaillog, the Cattwg

stone,* mentioned by Jones, formerly stood. There was a stone built into the Pennoyre mausoleum which had puzzled the learned. At Pool, there was a Maen-hir, from which they came to the celebrated Maen y Morwynion, which stood in the great Roman road, and was so named from a tradition of the country people, but was itself of Roman origin, great part of the inscription being still legible. Very near stood Gaer, the ancient Bannium, presenting a very perfect illustration of a Roman camp; he hoped it would be visited by all present, for it was one of the most interesting remains of the conquerors of the world now extant in this country. There were some British remains at Aberyscir, close at hand, and they would thence proceed to Llan-spyddyd, where there was an ancient tomb asserted to be that of Brychan Brycheiniog, but open to very great doubt; indeed the principal interest of the place arose from its very splendid yew trees, of great age and quite unrivalled in this country. They would next bend their steps to Ffrwdgrech, where the proprietor, Colonel Pearce, would show them what he firmly believed to be a Roman bath. At Newton, they would see a very fine specimen of an ancient mansion. Having exhausted the principal objects worthy of notice in the vicinity, they would re-enter the town, and commence their examination at Christ's College. The next great object of interest would be the Priory Church, presenting some examples of Early English architecture, second to none in the kingdom, and the inspection of which would repay the kind attendance of many friends from a great distance. It was not only beautiful in its structure, but connected with incidents of great interest. The old castle, unfortunately, was but a ruin, though there was ample evidence that at one time it had been a majestic and important building. The remains of the town fortifications were few and scattered, but were worthy of notice. He had the good fortune to have one portion in the garden attached to his house, which he should be most happy to show them, and at the same time to invite them to partake of such hospitality as his means would enable him to provide. Mr. Powell concluded by expressing his regret that the task of explaining the programme had not devolved on one better qualified for its efficient performance than himself, but he was greatly relieved by the consideration that most of the objects would be treated of by gentlemen who were prepared to read papers in the course of their proceedings.

The Secretary having explained some recent alterations in the programme, read the following

¹ This stone is now built into the wall of the church at Cwmdŷ, with the following inscription placed by the side of it:—

"CATACUS HIC JACET FILIUS TEYRNACUS.

"*Here lies Cattoc the Son of Teyrnac.*

"This stone was removed from a field called Tir Gwenllli, about one mile S.S.W. of this church of St. Michael, Cwmdŷ, and placed in this buttress for preservation by the Rev. Thomas Price, vicar, A.D. 1830, having been presented to him for that purpose by the owner, the Rev. T. Lewis. Its original site is not known.

"*Catawc ap Teyrnauc.*"

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1852-53.

The past year has been marked by a steady although not a rapid increase in the Members of the Association, as well as by considerable activity on the part of its Members. The Committee is bound in particular to notice the excellent contributions to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, which have appeared since the Ludlow Meeting, and a great part of which are among its most valuable fruits.

In connexion with the researches of one of the contributors to its Journal, the Committee desire to notice with approbation and gratitude the zeal manifested by the inhabitants of Leominster and its neighbourhood, in investigating and bringing to light the remains of the ruined portions of their noble Priory Church, and the extreme kindness of the authorities at whose disposal the site is at present, in permitting the excavations to be carried on, and in allowing the foundations to remain exposed for the benefit of Archæological Science.

The Committee anticipate results not less satisfactory than those of the Meeting of 1852 from one occurring in a district scarcely less rich in objects of antiquity than the neighbourhood of Ludlow, and if possible exceeding it in natural attractions.

They have to express their deep gratitude to the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., late President of the Association, for the kind manner in which he undertook and discharged the office just resigned by him to Sir Joseph Bailey.

A vacancy has occurred in the list of Vice-Presidents by the death of Edward Rogers, Esq., of Stanage Park, a warm friend to Archæological Science, and to the Association, which he continued to benefit by his own labours until within a few months of his decease.

The Committee recommend the election of the following gentlemen to the office of Vice-Presidents:—The Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., and the Rev. J. M. Traherne, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

The following Members of Committee will retire this year in rotation:—The Rev. J. M. Traherne, the Rev. Charles Williams, and J. O. Westwood, Esq.; and the Committee recommend to supply the vacancies, Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., Matthew Moggridge, Esq., and John Powell, Esq.

These names will be submitted to the suffrages of the Society on Friday evening, at which time the place of meeting for next year will be announced.

The following changes in the Rules will be proposed at the same time, by permission of the Committee:—That in Rule IV., *for two or more General Secretaries*, be substituted, *one or more General Secretaries*.

The motions by Mr. Jelinger Symons, announced in the last Number of the Journal, are withdrawn at his request.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

EXCURSION.

This being the first day of the excursions, a large number of visitors left at an early hour, and inspected, first, a tumulus at Alexanderstone, as to the origin of which no decided opinion was given. They then proceeded by Penganffordd, to walk over Alltffillo. Diverging from the path up the hill, attention was called to what was conceived to be a Roman camp on a farm called the Hillis, an opinion which was pronounced, on investigation, to be correct, though from the state of the ground, and the thick growth of brushwood, an accurate measurement could not then be made: no traces of any Roman road were found adjacent. After enjoying the magnificent view, embracing Llangorse Lake glittering in the morning sun, backed by the whole extent of the Black Mountains, the Monmouthshire Hills, the Brecon Beacons stretching away into Caermarthenshire, and the long range of Eppynt, with the blue outline of the Malvern Hills in the extreme distance, a short *détour* was made to examine the large British camp on the summit of the hill. The walk was thence continued to Llanffillo Church, which, as is not uncommon in some parts of Wales, even in very poor and rude buildings, retains its roodloft of somewhat elaborate work. Passing by Brynlllys Castle, Gwernysfed, the ancient seat of Sir Henry Williams, a building of the Elizabethan period, was soon reached. Here the party were hospitably entertained by Colonel Thomas Wood, the son of the owner of Gwernysfed, some of the visitors occupying the very chair traditionally stated to have been used by King Charles I. on his visit to Gwernysfed, on the 6th of August, 1645. The ruined hall, with the remains of the terraces and fish-ponds, the stately avenue, and particularly two small round towers flanking the court-yard, were carefully noted. The next object was the embattled entrance tower to Porthaml, formerly the seat of Sir William Vaughan, first sheriff of Brecknockshire in 1539. The building, which is a fine example of a Perpendicular gateway, slightly modified by Welsh localisms, may not improbably be of that date. Talgarth presented a church of some merit, with a tower belonging to a class of which several others were examined in the course of the excursions. The square tower is a specimen of mediæval military architecture on a very small scale. Passing the Roman camp at Pendre, the party next visited the ancient castle of Dinas. The site of the castle on the summit of a rocky hill in the centre of a valley, commanded by lofty mountains, but itself commanding an immense extent of country, is very striking. The zig-zag approaches, with the protecting outposts, were distinctly traced, and remains of the outer wall, and of portions of the interior, are in excellent preservation. The district round is still called the Forest of Dinas, and the manor of that name originally embraced most of the surrounding manors. The castle was built at a very remote period, and was destroyed in the time of Owain Glyndwr. Returning by way of Tal-

garth, the visitors inspected Brynllys Castle, with regard to which so many absurd theories had been propounded by antiquaries of a past generation. The supposed Phœnician tower was demonstratively shown to be a mediæval keep, a miniature of the famous round tower at Pembroke, erected in the thirteenth century, and apparently subjected to some modifications in the fifteenth. Brynllys Church, besides a roodloft of inferior character to that at Llanilo, has also some Norman windows and a detached campanile, which, though modern, seems fairly to represent a mediæval predecessor in the same position. The last visited was Llanddew, a spot presenting a combination of attractions, and which ought to be well known, as the church is engraved in Mr. Petit's *Church Architecture*. The church is cruciform, and, though sadly mutilated at various times, retains pretty nearly its original outline, and its beautiful chancel, in the Lancet style, remains nearly untouched. Chancel and transept are, however, left entirely desolate, and blocked off from the nave, where a congeries of pews, and a mean table thrust into one corner, form the preparations for Divine worship. Near the church, and commanding a magnificent view of the Brecon Beacons, are the remains of a residence of the Bishops of St. David's. A single doorway shows by its details that it was the work of Bishop Gower, the builder of the Palace, and well nigh the rebuilder of the Cathedral, of St. David's. It was one of the Episcopal residences ordered to be retained by a statute of his in 1342. (See *History and Antiquities of St. David's*, p. 190.)

EVENING MEETING.

In the absence of the President, Sir Joseph Bailey, Thomas Allen, Esq., Treasurer of the Association, took the chair.

Mr. James Williams read a paper "On the Reasonableness and Dignity of the Antiquary's Vocation."

Mr. Moggridge read a paper upon two small Roman camps, not laid down in the Ordnance map, but situated on the line of a supposed Roman road between Nidum, or Neath, and Leucarum, or Loughor. He had at first thought them to be merely small halting-places, where the soldiers rested for a night, but the fact mentioned to him by Mr. Fitzwilliams, that these were like camps beyond Loughor, tended to alter his views, and he now believed they were outposts. That very day, while on their excursion, they had, so to speak, almost discovered a British camp, and a Roman one, near Hillis, in this county, not before generally known; and he had also noticed other small subsidiary camps of the kind referred to. He suggested for consideration whether they were not in such cases united by small Roman roads; they might be merely vicinal roads; but he could scarcely suppose these camps would be put down here, there, and everywhere, without communications. He suggested this for the research of local antiquaries.

Mr. Fitzwilliams read a paper "On Carn Goch, in Caermarthen-shire,"² by the Ven. Archdeacon Williams.

² See *Ante*, p. 262.

Mr. Fitzwilliams suggested that the tumulus in the centre of the camp was the tomb of a commander who died there.

Mr. Freeman observed that Archdeacon Williams assumed without argument that all cromlechs and similar primeval monuments were the work of the Cymry. It had been his own vocation at several meetings both of this and of other societies, and from all he saw it appeared probable that it might be so again, to act as a sort of trumpeter to several authors who maintained, and maintained, as he thought, demonstratively, a quite different view. The writings of Chevalier Worsaae, of Dr. Daniel Wilson, and of one of their own Secretaries, Mr. Basil Jones, had set the matter nearly at rest, showing that the Cymry were preceded by an earlier Celtic race, the Gwyddel, who still form the Celtic population of Ireland and part of Scotland, and the Gwyddel again by one or more Allophylian tribes, to one of which latter the cromlechs, the tombs of the stone period, were to be attributed. Mr. Jones' view with regard to the Gwyddel was not original; having been propounded long ago by the famous Celtic antiquary Edward Lhuyd, but he had brought it forward again into notice, and had supported it by very cogent arguments. The existence of ante-Celtic races in Britain, was now generally admitted by all persons competent to pronounce an opinion; Mr. Wright, whose combined learning and sound sense certainly made him a very formidable antagonist, being the only name of note on the other side.³ But among persons in general he found a remarkable indisposition to admit this view, or even to take the question into consideration at all, people resting satisfied with the unmeaning names "British" and "Druidical." This was the case alike in England and Wales; but in the latter country there was an especial disinclination to accept this view, as it tended to deprive the Cymry of the credit of being the first inhabitants of this island. But it should be remembered that it gave them instead the credit, as it is generally esteemed, of having entered the country as conquerors. But in the case of Archdeacon Williams, Mr. Freeman felt really surprised at the assumption; as the Archdeacon was evidently acquainted with Dr. Wilson's book, from which he had made several quotations in his paper. The writers to whom he referred might be wrong—they were not infallible—but at least they had made out a case sufficiently strong to deserve to be met by counter-arguments, and not to be passed by in silence.

Mr. Stephens said that, without adopting unreservedly the views of M. Worsaae and Dr. Wilson, he thought the Archdeacon had assumed too much in treating the cromlech as a Druidic temple, for that had not yet been proved to be the case. With respect to Carn Goch he begged leave to differ, though with considerable diffidence, from the views advanced by the Archdeacon. He had not adduced any reason for supposing it to be a British work. Might it not be Roman? There were several cases in which the name *Coch*

³ I find that the eminent name of Dr. Latham might also be quoted as at least doubting the Allophylian theory.—E. A. F.

was coincident with a Roman station, as Clawdd Coch in North Wales, Y Drev Goch in the Forest of Dean, and Dre Goch yn Neheubarth in Caermarthenshire. There are undoubted Roman remains at the latter place, and the other names are thought to denote the stations of that people; hence the epithet Coch might have reference to Roman bricks, like those found at the Gaer, near Brecon. He was not acquainted with the site described by the Ven. Archdeacon, and did not know whether it corresponded in any way with the suggestion he then made.

The Rev. M. Jones was surprised at the remark of Mr. Stephens that the word Goch referred to red bricks: he thought it might refer to red *stones*.

Mr. Moggridge suggested that the word was evidence that blood was there shed. He had found such places always the scenes of some battle or slaughter. He went on to notice the great number of instances of large populations being seated on the mountainous districts of Caermarthenshire. The habit of dwelling in summer on the mountains, in preference to the low grounds, had continued in various cases up to the present time. He noticed this as an illustration of a remark in the Archdeacon's paper.

The Secretary read a paper entitled "Notes on certain Desiderata in the Study and Preservation of Welsh Antiquities," by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones.*

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH.

EXCURSION.

The first object of antiquity visited by the excursionists was a large stone in the village of Llechfaen, covering a well; at Kingstone, near the farm house of Waun Myneich, another and a larger stone was seen; this however appeared to be part of a natural rock, and not to have been used for any artificial purpose. Passing by the church of Llanywern, a church with no object worth mentioning, and, as to its state of repair, not to be distinguished from the generality of churches in Breconshire, over rocks and gullies, the tourists reached Allt yr Yecrin, which commands one of the finest views in the county. The summit of the Allt, a ridge extending from north-west to south-east, is crowned with the remains of a British encampment of unusually large dimensions and easily traceable, giving the name of Allt yr Yecrin to the hill. Hence, descending on foot, the company reached Blaenllyfni Castle, of which but slight remains exist, though these are of considerable interest. It was once the seat of the Fitzherberts, and was held under Dinas Castle, but the exact period of its foundation is not known. The manor of Blaenllyfni is extensive, and traces still exist of curious ancient customs. The next object of attraction was the modern and beautiful church at Llan Gasty Tal-y-Llyn, lately built by Robert Raikes, Esq., of Treberfedd. This, together with a parsonage in course of erection by the same munificent hand,

* See *Ante*, p. 271.

a school-house, and a mansion, stands on the south side of Llangorse Lake, about five miles from Brecon. On the road home a visit was made to the Ty Illtyd, on Manest Farm. This is apparently a cistvaen, disinterred from the incumbent earth now lying on the south-eastern side. It is remarkable as having several well defined marks on the inner surface of the slabs composing it, figures of crosses of very rude and early forms, and the date 1312; but this date has obviously no connexion with the period of the formation of the cistvaen, and throws some doubt on the genuineness of the other characters.

The above was the course marked out for the excursion, but it may be worth mentioning that some of the party, who complained of being dragged up and down a stony mountain path, at the imminent risk of their horses' knees and their own necks, only to see a big stone and an ordinary farm-house, ventured to chalk out a separate excursion for themselves. They were rewarded by a sight of the churches of Llanfihangel Tal-y-Llyn, Llangorse and Cathedin, all of which contained portions of value, though none of them were marked in the bill of fare. Llangorse is particularly remarkable for retaining, in great perfection, an admirable example of the coved or cradle roof, a distinctive feature of a large part of South Wales and of the West of England, which modern improvers seem generally bent upon extirpating. Cathedin is worth notice for a picturesqueness or rather perversity of outline, surpassing anything to be found even in Pembrokeshire itself. After enjoying the magnificent view from the hill above Bwlch, which includes nearly all the noblest points of Brecknockshire scenery, the party returned towards Brecon, and fell in with the rest of their brethren near the church of Llanhamlach. Here we have a church tower, the best example of a type found at Talgarth, Llanfihangel and Llangorse; also a ruined parsonage of the fifteenth century, in which, as well as in the tower, fragments of an inscribed cross have been built up. For an account of this inscription, the reader is referred to an article by J. O. Westwood, Esq., in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1852, p. 274.

EVENING MEETING.

J. Powell, Esq., Mayor of Brecon, took the chair.

Mr. Stephens read a paper "On the Antiquities of Merthyr and its Neighbourhood." Commencing with Morlais Castle, he noticed various objects seen from the keep. Fairs were held on Twyn y waun, according to certain authorities, eight hundred years ago. Gelligaer is a Roman camp, and about a mile and a half from that there is a Maen-hir, or long stone. It was inscribed, but there were three different modes of reading the inscription. The one which he preferred was "Via Fronti," or "Via Frontini," i. e. the way of Frontinus, and it is supposed to refer to Julius Frontinus, the Roman general. Mr. Stephens then went on to sketch the history of the Roman conquest of Great Britain, through Aulus Plautius, Aulus Didius, and finally

Julius Frontinus. The last named enclosed the Britons by lines of fortifications, and executed a number of roads, one called Via Julia, from Caerleon to Abergavenny and Brecon, &c.; another along the coast from Caerleon to Caermarthen, &c. Other branch roads connected these main trunks, and intersected the country of the Silures; one of these was the Sarn Helen, or Sarn y lleng, running from Neath to the Gaer, near Brecon; and another called Y Sarn Hir ran from Cardiff, through Caerphilly, past Gelligaer, under Morlais Castle, over Pont y Sarn, and thence to the Brecon station. This mountain road appears to have divided itself at or near Gelligaer, another branch going along the Bedwellty mountain, and past Sirhowy to the Gaer, at Cwmdû. He then noticed the cistvaens, of which there are several near Merthyr. These structures are sepulchral, and often contain ashes; and this fact proved their great antiquity, as being at least contemporary with the introduction of Christianity. A similar structure had been opened by Sir R. C. Hoare in Anglesey, and had been identified as the "stone chest" in which the remains of Bronwen, a lady whose adventures are recorded in the *Mabinogion*, had been deposited. Between the Maen-hir and the cistvaens there are the remains of a monumental heap, still called Carn y Bugail, which, with the cistvaens, were opened about 150 years ago, as is learned from Edward Lhuyd, and found to contain urns with burnt bones. He then went on to describe the religion of the old Cymry, called Druidism, of which he confessed that little is known, and its being supplanted by Christianity, which occurred probably in the lifetime of the Apostles. Among the petty chieftains who embraced Christianity was Brychan Brycheiniog, who had retired to the neighbourhood of Merthyr, where a band of heathen Saxons and Picts martyred him, one of his sons, and his daughter Tydfil, about the year 500. There is a well still named from Tydfil, and he thought it probable that she was martyred near that spot. He next noticed the Carn y Gwyddel, "the heap of the Irish." The presence of Irishmen is not remarkable, either as an accidental circumstance, or as an isolated fact. The frequency of kindred names points to the recorded invasion of Wales by an Irish king in the latter part of the fourth century; but about 120 years afterwards it was said that the Irish were expelled. In this case, they seem to have been beaten in a bloody battle, of which the record is to be found in a place now called Carn y Vrwyr, or the carn of the battle. He then noticed the interesting view over the parish of Vaynor, and the tumulus near the church. Who the occupant of that tumulus was is not known, but it is probable that he was a warrior, and a person of some importance in his day. He then read an account from Dr. Owen Pugh of the opening of a barrow, containing the remains of a chief: it was opened in order that materials might be found to repair the road! It contained the remains of a man of great strength and lofty stature, and a golden breastplate, value £60. In the case of the tumulus at Vaynor, some human remains were found, but they were replaced, and pro-

bably still remain there. After glancing at the statements of the working of the iron at Merthyr in mediæval times, and citing lawsuits respecting the iron works of Merthyr, *temp.* Elizabeth, he then passed on to notice the history of Morlais Castle. It is locally supposed to have been built by Ivor Bach, son of Cadivor; but it was really built in 1270, to keep the Breconshire people in order. As, however, the lord of Brecon considered that the ground belonged to him, there was a feud between them; and Edward I., acting as policeman, put both in jail to pacify them. The castle was left unfinished, and still remains so, after a lapse of nearly 600 years, a fine Norman arched chamber still remaining. He then noticed the inscribed stone at St. Tydfil's Church, which he considered to record the name and burial place of Arthen, a brother of Tydfil. The explanation of another name of a place near Craig y Dinas is curious. It is said to be the place where Arthur and his warriors lie asleep, until the important day when they will awake and drive away the Saxons.

Mr. Basil Jones fully sympathized with Mr. Stephens in regarding Druidism as something vague and unknown. Yet he could not help feeling that Mr. Stephens had shown much greater knowledge of it than he could pretend to himself. He did not want to open the question as to the use of the so called Druidical monuments, but he wished to impress one point on the Society, namely, that our views of Druidism are derived from two sources, contemporary evidence on the one hand, and tradition and conjecture on the other. That it was most important to keep these sources of information distinct, and to remember that the former, which is drawn from the writers of Greece and Rome, gives us all that we *know* upon the subject. Those writers indeed, give us very scanty information, yet sufficient to make their omission of all mention concerning "megalithic" temples and altars important in the way of negative evidence. He must notice another point in Mr. Stephens' paper. The Artgen of the Merthyr inscription had been identified with Arthen the son of Brychan Brycheiniog. No doubt Mr. Stephens had read the inscription aright, but as there were other individuals of the same name,—*e.g.* a prince of Ceredigion in the eighth century,—he did not consider that the identity was certain. But whatever might be said of Arthen, he felt bound to avow his disbelief in the existence of Brychan Brycheiniog, and that in spite of the dangers which he might incur in a district where doubtless all regarded him as an ancestor. The said Brychan, who after giving his name to the district, derived his surname from it again, was described as the father of a flourishing family, twenty-four sons and twenty-four daughters, and all of them saints! This, it must be observed, was no subsequent embellishment of the legend, but the very earliest form of it which we find, and without doubt of its essence. Brychan Brycheiniog was created for the sake of his sons and daughters. Mr. Jones then adverted to his paper on the *Vestiges of the Gael*, which had been cited by Mr. Stephens, and stated that he had now nearly doubled the number of instances of local names

containing the word "Gwyddel." He also called attention to the fact that Brychan himself was described as the son of a Gaelic immigrant into this district, and pointed out the much greater probability, from the physical features of Brecknockshire, that it was one of the last strongholds of the Gwyddel, than one of their colonies.

Mr. Stephens replied, remarking that his opinion on Druidism was unsettled. To a great extent he agreed with Mr. Jones' observations, but thought he pushed his mythic theory too far, and denied without sufficient grounds the reality of our ancient chieftain. He contended for the reality of Arthen, and held that the fact of a monument inscribed with the name being found near a church named from Tydfil, his sister, was strong evidence that the son of Brychan was the person there buried. As regarded the Gwyddel he quoted instances showing that there were repeated incursions of Irish into Wales, whatever might be said of the particular case referred to.

Mr. W. J. Rees read a paper on "Two Druidical Circles and a Roman Camp on Trecastle mountain."

Mr. James Davies, of Hereford, then read a short paper "On Herefordshire, British, Roman and Saxon." He commenced by remarking upon the very attractive field presented by Herefordshire for antiquarian pursuits. Being one of the border counties, and a portion of the Marches, it includes the well-known Offa's Dyke, the great boundary of England and Wales, and not only presents numerous castles and churches (of almost every period), but also contains the site of the palace of Mercian royalty, and the remains of Roman towns and roads, as well as the more primitive relics of ancient British art. Mr. Davies proceeded to sketch the early history of Herefordshire, the records of which he observed were very scanty, and consist principally of camps, barrows and cromlechs. He then described severally the camps of Capler, near Fownhope, the Herefordshire Beacon, and the earthworks at St. Margaret's, lately discovered by Mr. Jenkins of Hereford, similar to that at Margam, alluded to by Mr. Moggridge, at the Ludlow Meeting last year. The only Druidical remain is Arthur's Stone, a cromlech situated on the summit of Bredwardine Hill; length 19 feet; breadth at the widest part 12 feet, tapering to 3 feet 4 inches. Near the centre, where its breadth is about 10 feet, it is broken through, and one part has fallen below the other. Five of the supporting pillars have fallen down, leaving only the remaining five to support this prodigious weight, viz., two under the upper and three under the lower portion. He then proceeded to describe the various Roman stations, of which there were four, Magna Castra, Ariconium, Bravinium and Circutio. The first station noticed was Magna Castra, which had been fixed at Kenchester, about five miles from Hereford, where are evident remains of a Roman town. According to the *Itinerary* of Antoninus, the Portway from Gobanium to Magna was a twenty-two mile pass, and from the latter station to Bravinium, twenty-four; now, admitting that Gobanium was Abergavenny, which has never been doubted,

these distances correspond with Kenchester and Brandon, and both are situate upon the line of road leading to Ariconium. He then noticed the opinions of various writers respecting Magna Castra, and afterwards gave a description of the station, as appears from the remains which may now be traced. The next station alluded to was Ariconium, which had been erroneously fixed at Kenchester, but which it is now agreed was near Ross, as that position alone corresponds with the distances given in the *Iter*. There is no particular circumstance connected with Ariconium, beyond the tradition that it was destroyed by an earthquake. The name of the surrounding district, variously given by old writers, as Yrcinga-field, Herging, Arcene-field, and Arconfield, seems to show that Ariconium was the metropolis of a district which afterwards constituted the British state of Ercinwg, or Herging, which extended from the Forest of Dean to Moccas, on the south side of the Wye. Brandon, considered to be the ancient Bravinium, was the next station noticed; it is situated in the north-west part of Herefordshire, near the junction of the Clun and the Teme. The old Roman road can be traced near to this spot, being still used for part of the distance, near Leintwardine, as a country lane. Its elevated site and its geographical position, however, render its identification doubtful, and the question can only be settled by local researches. The station of Circutio appears to have been a small one, for the convenience of repose on the journey from Magna to Wigornia (Worcester). Some Roman remains turned up near Stretton Grandison, in the excavation of the Hereford and Gloucester canal, tend to show that Circutio was in that neighbourhood. The Roman roads in the county were five, viz., the Watling Street, which entered Herefordshire from Salop, near Leintwardine, from whence it passed by Bravinium, Wigmore, Mortimer's Cross, Street, Stretford, and Portway, the three latter names indicating a Roman origin, and the road in various parts still bearing the name Watling Street. This road was continued from Magna, across the Wye, at the New Weir, thence to Madley and Kingstone, at this part still called Stoney Street, and on by Abbeydore and Longtown to Gobanium. A second entered the county from Wigornia, at the north end of the Malvern Hills, thence passing by Froome's Hill to Circutio, and thence by Stretton Grandison, Withington, Holmer, and Stretton Sugwas to Magna. For five or six miles this road is still used, and known as the old Roman road. A third road, not generally known to antiquaries, for the knowledge of which Mr. D. was indebted to a gentleman through whose property it passes, went from Bravinium by Croft, Stockton, Aslton, Corner Cop, to Blackwardine, where was a fortress called Black-caer-dun, and thence by England's Gate to Circutio. A fourth road entered the county on the south-east, from Gloucester (Glevum) to Ariconium, and thence passed on to Blestium (Monmouth). The name of Walford, between Ross and Monmouth, would intimate the track of this portway. A fifth road passed from Ariconium, by Crow Hill, How Caple, Capler Wood, Fownhope,

Mordiford, Longworth, Bartestree to the Hole, where it fell into the portway from Magna to Wigornia. It can scarcely be traced now. He proceeded to sketch the history of the county from the departure of the Romans until it formed a small independent state. Ethelred, who became king of Mercia, gave this territory to his brother Merewald, at whose death it was reunited to Mercia. Merewald is said to have lived at Kingsland, and to have erected a monastery of nuns at Leominster. The reign of Offa, and his palace at Sutton, were next noticed, remarking that the area included within the entrenchments at Sutton Walls is about twenty-seven acres. There are no traces of buildings, although there appears to have been considerable ruins in the time of Leland. He next proceeded to describe the great work built by Offa to keep out the Britons, and still known as his Dyke. It entered Herefordshire near Knill, and proceeded by Titley to Lyons-hall, Sarnesfield, Norton Canon, Mansel Gamage, and Bridge Sollers, where it met the river Wye. Here a portion of this dyke still exists; it is crossed by the road from Hereford to Hay. The murder of Ethelbert by Offa, and his erection of Hereford Cathedral, were also noticed, as well as the early connexion of Herefordshire with the Christian Church, Hereford having had a bishop as early as the middle of the sixth century, subject to the metropolitan see of Caerlleon. At the synod held by Augustine, a Bishop of Hereford was present. Colleges were established by Archbishop Dubricius at Moccas and Hentland (Hen-llan). In the year 679, Putta was elected the first Anglo-Saxon bishop of Hereford. The establishment of Hereford as a bishopric was a means of raising a town of some importance in the Anglo-Saxon period, whatever may be the doubts which have been cast upon its origin, although the reasonable presumption is, that it arose after the decline of the Roman power, and the desertion of the station of Magna Castra, for it was some time the capital of the Mercian kingdom, and possessed a church dedicated to St. Mary, anterior to the erection of the Cathedral by Offa. That Hereford during the Anglo-Saxon period was an important city is clear from Domesday Book, which contains many curious facts relating to the customs of the city. The Britons called Hereford, Tre ffawydd or Caer ffawydd, i. e. the town or city of beech trees, and also Henffordd, or the old way. In consequence of this latter name disputes have arisen as to the origin of the present name being British or Saxon. The paper concluded with a sketch of Hereford until its destruction by the Welsh under Gryffydd, when only 103 men were left within the walls, and its rebuilding and fortification by Harold, who commenced the building of a castle. His works were subsequently completed by the sheriffs of the county.

Mr. Wakeman thought that the name of Ariconium was not connected with that of Archenfield. That place was not within Archenfield at all, being on the other side of the river Wye.

Professor Earle considered that the name "Oysterhill" might be suggested by the vast quantities of oyster shells found in Roman camps,

of which he quoted instances. The place might thus receive a second name. He thought that Hereford was another case of a name derived from two sources. The Saxons had mistaken "Hen" in Hen-ford for "Here," their word for an army, and called it Hereford. "Wall," he thought, as in the case of Walford, referred to contests with the Welsh. He could not think that "Wall" had anything to do with a Roman way.

Mr. Moggridge remarked that "Oystermouth" Castle, near Swansea, was a corruption of two Saxon words, meaning "the place of the armed men." He thought that this was quite as likely a reason as the oysters. He also asked some questions as to the dimensions of the cruciform earthwork at St. Margaret's.

Mr. Davies gave the required measurements. He remarked that he had been requested to bring the discovery, which had only been made a few weeks, before the members of the Association, it being thought that the subject possessed an interest from the fact that Mr. Moggridge had, at the Ludlow Meeting, described a similar entrenchment at Margam, then supposed to be unique.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH.

The first point visited in this day's excursion was Pencelli Castle, owned successively by the Mortimers, the Dukes of Buckingham, and the Earls of Essex. The only remains of it are now incorporated in modern farm buildings. The party thence proceeded to inspect a Maen-hir on Llwynfedwen, a huge mass of mountain limestone, 12 feet 7 inches high, and 15 feet in circumference, perforated at its base by the *pholas*. It now stands on the old red sandstone formation, and must have been carried from the mountain on the other side of the river, that being the nearest out-crop of the limestone basin. Within a short distance, another Maen-hir of old red sandstone, 15 feet in height above the surface of the ground, about 4 feet 5 inches wide, and 1 foot 4 inches thick, was reached. Next, the chapel recently erected by Sir Joseph Bailey to the memory of his eldest son was visited, and a few steps further on the party reached an upright inscribed stone, of which the characters are now nearly illegible, but bear some resemblance to the following:—

7 1 1 λ / 1 b λ

Hence they proceeded to Crickhowel, and made an examination of the castle and church. Of the castle but trifling remains exist; the church is a large cross one, which must rank *longo proxima intervallo* after Brecon itself among the churches of the county. It has that unusual feature in Wales, a spire, and some good tombs in a shameful condition. The style is mostly Early English. The town also contains a small but graceful fragment of the castle, and a noble Perpendicular gateway, known as Porth Mawr, belonging to a house near the entrance of the town, on the Brecon road. This latter is not improved by an imitation of Norman vaulting added within. A few

pedestrians next climbed the hill to Ty-yn-y-wlad to inspect the celebrated stone of Turpilius, the characters on which are very distinct. On this stone Mr. Westwood thinks Ogham characters, as well as the Roman inscription, are to be traced. (*Arch. Camb.* 1847, p. 25.) Petronius Turpilianus was successor to Paulinus Suetonius as commander of the Roman forces in Britain, A.D. 62. (*Tac. Ann.* xiv. 39.) Returning through Glanusk Park, the visitors were invited to luncheon by the President, and about three o'clock they arrived at Tretower Court, a mansion of the fifteenth century, affording a good specimen of Perpendicular domestic architecture, modified by a certain attention to defence, and by the introduction of some Welsh localisms. The best feature is the hall and its adjoining apartments, now converted into barns and the like, but still retaining their magnificent timber roofs in great perfection. These are of that singularly effective form, adorned with trefoils and quatrefoils cut in the solid, which is rather characteristic of the central region of South Wales, many examples, of different degrees of merit, occurring in the churches of Brecknock and Cardiganshire. It is also usual in Somersetshire, but there it seems to be confined to domestic work. The house forms an irregular quadrangle, but during a large part of its extent, adjoining the entrance gateway, there is merely a defensive wall with battlements, and a passage behind them. Near this house is Tretower Castle, on which as much mysticism and credulity has been expended as upon that of Brynlllys. The round tower is larger than the latter and contains some extremely fine Early English fire-places. In the outworks surrounding it are some remains of rich Norman work, built up at a later period. Close to Tretower are the stones of Peregrinus and Valens, the latter built into the pillar of the entrance gate to Tretower House. (*Arch. Camb.* 1851, p. 227.) The church of Llanfihangel Cwmdû was next visited, for the sake of examining the stone of Cattwg, built into the wall of the church, and viewing the grave of the Rev. T. Price, the late vicar. The Roman camp at the Gaer in Cwmdû next claimed attention, but the walls could not be clearly traced. The Victorinus stone was also inspected on the way home, for a notice of which see *Arch. Camb.* 1851, p. 226.

EVENING MEETING.

J. Powell, Esq., Mayor of Brecon, took the chair.

Mr. Moggridge made some remarks "On the Customs of Defynog." He stated by way of preface, that he felt himself greatly indebted for information upon the subject of certain curious customs which have prevailed in the remote parish of Defynog, to his friend the Vicar of that parish. He had been greatly interested with these customs during a short residence in the valley of Defynog; and he considered that the study of such matters was of great general advantage, as affording marks of the various sources from whence the Welsh nation is derived. He said the various sources, because he

felt convinced that the present Welsh are descended from a number of different races. In remote places like Defynog, these customs survive longest, and he hoped to see more extended efforts to make a careful record of such customs, which would hereafter be valuable to historians. The first custom to which he would call their attention, was the "Ffair-y-Bwla," which was held at Defynog, on the second Thursday in October, Old Style. Purchases were then made for the feast which commenced on the following Sunday. In the front of the Bull Inn, there was a shed for the sale, only on that occasion, of meat, poultry, and other good things for the feast, and also for the laying in of the winter stock of meat. This custom had prevailed time out of mind, and ceased eighteen years ago, excepting only as regards the general purchase of geese against that particular Sunday. The feast lasted a week. On the second day (Monday), the custom of carrying Cynog took place. A man, sometimes a stranger, as in the case of Will Pye from Brecon, for the consideration of a suit of clothes, or money, enacted the part of Cynog, but the last victim was a drunken farmer. Cynog was dressed in a suit of old clothes, carried once through the village of Defynog, and then thrown into the river amidst the jeers and laughter of the people. The day was called *Dydd llân gwyl Cynog*, *i. e.* the Monday of St. Cynog's Feast. The last time this ceremony was performed was thirty years ago last October.

On the next day (Tuesday) all the tithe of cheese, which was in lay hands, was brought to the churchyard, and laid on the tombstones, when it was sold, but seldom commanded a good price, as some of the farmers, out of spite, left out the salt, or sent inferior cheese. There is no account of the origin of this custom, but it has not obtained during the last forty years. The first was kept up until the year 1842, dancing and eating being the chief amusements; indeed, these had been essential ingredients from the commencement, but declined yearly, and finally died away without being replaced by any other custom. For the questionable honours paid to Cynog no reason is assigned by the parishioners, save a reverential wish to keep alive the memory of the saint. This might accord well enough with all except the closing scene, and it might be conjectured that, in ancient times, the above ceremonies formed a portion of a religious play in honour of St. Cynog, but it had a very different termination, for which the comic last act,—the river scene,—may have been substituted at the time of the Reformation, when ridicule was thrown upon anything savouring of Popery.

Another singular pageant was enacted here on the first of May, the carrying of the King of Summer and the King of Winter. Two boys were selected for the purpose, and dressed in birchen boughs, which were tied on tightly with strings, so that all but their faces were completely covered. The toss of a coin then decided which should be the summer king, on whose head was immediately placed a large crown formed of the gayest ribbons that could be borrowed for the

occasion, while the winter king was crowned with a profusion of holly. The kings, having thus donned their regal attire, generally in Neuadd Wood, half a mile from the village, the procession was formed in the order following:—first marched two men with drawn swords to clear the way, then four men bearing the King of Summer on two poles, one passed under the knees and the other under the the upper part of the back, so that he placed was in a semi-recumbent position. Next came the King of Winter, carried in like manner, and then the general assemblage of men and boys. Leaving the wood, they proceeded to all the respectable houses in the village and its environs, at each of which they received money or beer, and finally entered the churchyard, where the strings which tied the birch were cut; the ribbons of the æstival crown were returned to their owners, and the summer king received a sum of money, his wintery brother having somewhat less. The commencement of this custom is veiled in the oblivion of the past; its termination was only ten years ago, when it merged into an Ivorite club (commenced four years previously), which still walks on the same day, and prospers, to the great benefit of the members. On the eve of the first of May, it was customary for the boys to cut willow wands, peeling off a portion of the bark in a spiral form, so as to resemble a white ribbon wound round the rod, with the green bark showing in the intervals. These they carried through the village, crying out “Yo, ho! yo, ho! yo, ho!” having previously fixed on the top either the effigy of a cock, or a cross.

In ancient times it was the practice of Defynog, after a funeral, to give the best pair of shoes and the best pair of stockings which had belonged to the deceased to the parish clerk. But on the death of a farmer's wife, (whose tombstone might still be seen in the churchyard,) in 1843, the clerk, Jenkin Morgan, returning from receiving his dues at Tredustan, where she had died, as soon as he was out of sight of the house opened the parcel to examine its contents, when he found that the husband had picked out shoes that were worn out, and stockings that were full of holes. Going back, in no very placid humour, he remonstrated with the disconsolate widower, whose reply of “You have as much as you will get,—walk from my house,” seems to have put an end to the custom, and the clerk no longer “waits for dead men's shoon.”

Illtyd Chapel is situated on Mynydd Illtyd, which is in a hamlet of the same name, being one of the five into which the parish of Defynog is divided. It may be lawful to mention, although it is hardly within the limits of this paper, that the people point to a spot, within a small and much destroyed rectangular inclosure, not far from the chapel, as being the grave of Illtyd, who they say was martyred and buried there “a very long time,—many generations” ago. The congregation “thought it pity” to see the curate walking to church from Blaen Brynach, where he lived, in wooden shoes. They, therefore, subscribed together to buy him a pair of long boots. This

was continued year by year until it became a custom, and still exists as an annual payment of £2 by the churchwardens to the curate, as shown in their books.

Bidding weddings here, as in many other parishes, are yet extant. It is unnecessary to describe them, as they are probably known to all, but it may be stated that the legal obligation to return gifts received on the occasion was recognised by the Court of Great Sessions at Cardiff. The horse wedding has occurred here within the last twelve months—it was well attended. There was the accustomed “racing and chasing,”—the attempts to steal away the bride,—the mirth and jollity as in bygone days. But one feature was wanting,—one that appealed to the ear as well as to the eye,—where is old Edward of Gwern-y-Pebydd, who, mounted upon his white horse, and pouring forth the wild music of the bagpipe, has headed many a wedding party in their half frantic gallop over hill and vale? Alas! the old man has been gathered to his fathers some hundred years,—the “last of all his race was he;” even the instrument upon which he played is gone.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, in referring to the allusion to the bagpipes, remarked that Giraldus Cambrensis mentioned three instruments, of which the *pihell*, or bagpipe, was one. The others were the *telyn*, (harp,) and the *crwth* or “crowd.”

Mr. Basil Jones remarked that the bagpipe was in common use throughout Europe in the middle ages. It is still heard in Brittany, a fact which does not at all prove it to be a Celtic instrument, as its use seems to have been universal. He need only refer to the *Canterbury Tales*, and to the frequent occurrence of the bagpipe in mediæval sculpture.

Sir Thomas Phillips said that it was still used in the Pyrenees.

Mr. Stephens said he had a few remarks to make on the subject of the paper; but before he did so, he wished to say a word in regard to the paper of the Ven. Archdeacon Williams read on the previous evening. He had made a remark on that occasion in reference to the word *goch*, in which he had since found himself to be in error, and the Archdeacon to be right; and he took that, the first, opportunity of confessing his error. With regard to the paper for which they were much indebted to Mr Moggridge, he would observe that Cynog was an illegitimate son of Brychan Brycheiniog; supposing such a person to have existed, which he confessed was a belief that he still held, notwithstanding what had been said on the subject. Cynog might be almost said to have been the patron saint of Brecknockshire; the parish of Merthyr Cynog was named from him. By reference to Rees' *British Saints*, and a better authority could not be desired, it would be found that the parish of Defynog was not named from Cynog, but from a saint of the same name as the parish, viz., Defynog. As to the question which had been raised respecting the use of the bagpipe, if a man might be permitted to refer to his own writings, he would observe that in his own *Literature of the*

Kywy, in the Chapter on Music, it would be found that he had stated the facts known about the introduction of the bagpipe into Wales. Gryffydd ap Cynan, having been educated in Ireland, endeavoured to introduce Irish customs into Wales on his return, and in the year 1100, he held an Eisteddfod, at which he procured the recognition of the bagpipe, a prize for music being given to a "Scotch piper." When he was said to be a *Scotch* piper, it must not be supposed that the phrase meant a Scotchman. The Scots had gone into Scotland from Ireland, and had given their name to the former country. In the time of Gryffydd ap Cynan, the phrase "a Scotch piper" meant an Irish piper. The bagpipe was again mentioned at an Eisteddfod in 1177; but it never became a popular instrument in Wales, and in fact it was frequently the subject of ridicule. It was so treated by Lewis Glyn Cothi, in a poem which had been very ably translated by Mrs. Penderel Llewellyn.

Mr. Freeman delivered an address "On the Churches of Brecon."

Mr. Parker, of Oxford, after expressing his general concurrence in Mr. Freeman's views as to the architectural history of the several churches, proceeded to call in question his theory as to the elongation of St. Mary's Church in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. He had never seen any work of that period of such extreme rudeness, and he was therefore inclined to attribute those portions to an earlier date, nearly contemporary with the original foundation in Transitional Norman times. He commented on the great merits of the tower arch, the finest feature in the building, and expressed his surprise and regret that it should be concealed as it is at present. Mr. Freeman had referred to him for some account of the domestic buildings of Christ's College, which he had found himself, in their present condition, really incapable of examining with any minuteness. As he had himself succeeded in the attempt, he would state that the principal portion remaining was the Refectory of the old Priory, which retained a very fine timber roof of the fourteenth century, and terminated in an apse, an arrangement very unusual in a building of that nature.

Mr. Hugh Powell Price, of Castle Madoc, read a paper "On Ancient Customs in the Lordship of Crickhowell."

Mr. Stephens remarked that if there was any position in history more clearly established than another, it was a broad distinction between the English and the Welsh. It was so in Pembrokeshire for instance, while in Breconshire, Talgarth was divided into English and Welsh Talgarth. Not very long before the time when the commission referred to by Mr. Powell Price was issued, Sir John Price presented a petition to Henry VIII., praying that the Welsh might be governed by the same laws as his English subjects. A commission was consequently appointed to make inquiries, and, although no report is extant, a statute was passed in the thirty-fourth year of that king's reign, by which, politically, England and Wales were united.

Professor Earle remarked that the case referred to by the last speaker was merely a political one. It was complained that people committed

crimes on one side the border, and fled to the other side in order to escape justice; and the remarks of the last speaker did not touch the question before the meeting, which was merely one of *tenure*. People held land then as now, subject to certain duties; and he supposed that the phrase Welsh tenants, referred to the *holding* and not to the person, such and such lands being held under the Welsh tenure, and others under the English tenure.

Mr. Lloyd Fitzwilliams could not agree with the last speaker, but considered that there was a wide distinction shown between the Welsh and the English tenants.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH.

It was found necessary to divide the excursionists into two sections, which were to unite ultimately at the Priory Church. Soon after nine, a small party walked to Maendô Well, an ancient structure covering a spring, the waters of which were formerly conveyed to the Priory at Brecon; fragments of the leaden pipe used for the purpose were exhibited in the Museum. They also visited the British Camp on the Crûg, and the inscribed stone at Llandefaillog Church, a bad engraving of which is given in Jones' History. The form of the letters could be easily made out, although the meaning is altogether lost. The next object was the site of the Roman town Bannium, at the Gaer. The walls still exist in remarkable preservation, and the site of the entrance gates and adjacent outworks is clearly to be traced. From this fortress the Roman road leading towards Chester was followed as far as the Maen y Morwynion, with its sculptured figures still in good preservation. Several different readings were given of the inscription on it, but in its present weather-worn condition it seems almost impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion about it. It was necessary now to return to Brecon, and consequently a visit to the supposed Roman bath at Ffrwdgrech, to the church at Llanspyddid, to the traditional tomb of Brychan Brycheiniog, and to the family seat of the Games, was unavoidably relinquished. In the mean time, Mr. Freeman conducted a party over St. Mary's Church and Christ's College, pointing out the principal points to which he had alluded in his lecture of the preceding evening. At St. Mary's he gave his reasons for still adhering to the date he had originally assigned to the enlargement of the building. When Mr. Parker had seen as many Welsh churches as himself, he would be acquainted with numerous instances of equal rudeness at an equally late period. From the College Mr. Freeman proceeded to the Priory Church, where the whole body reassembled. He there traced out on the spot the successive changes which the building had undergone, after the manner originally introduced by Professor Willis.

EVENING MEETING.

Mr. Freeman read a paper by the Rev. G. Roberts, "On the Priory of St. John the Evangelist, Brecon."

Mr. Freeman thought it would not be amiss to ask the opinion of the lawyers, of whom he saw many present, as to whether the persons who received the land belonging to the Priory did not take it with all its liabilities; and if so, whether the Vicar of St. John's is not entitled to have dinner every day at their table, "unless there be strangers," with his "beaver" at two o'clock, and a cup of ale after supper if he demand it, at the buttery hatch, for 6s. 8d. per quarter. It would probably be a good speculation.

Mr. Bowcott read a paper "On the Antiquities of Llanfilo."

Professor Earle thought that the cases referred to, of burial in a manner opposite to that which is now adopted, showed that Llanfilo was one of the Christian churches which had been founded on sites respected in the ancient religion, and that these bodies were instances of pagan interments.

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. J. O. Westwood, "On the Preservation of the Crosses, Inscribed Stones, &c., of Breconshire."

St. Peter's, Hammersmith, 12th August, 1853.

My dear Sir,—I am very sorry that I shall not be able to have the pleasure of attending the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Brecon, the more especially as I had hoped to have pleaded, *in propria persona*, before the members and such of the influential persons of the county as will doubtless unite themselves, at least temporarily, with our body, on behalf of a class of ancient monuments, not only highly important in themselves wherever they occur, but more especially so in a country like Wales, where the inhabitants are justly proud of their ancient history, renown and lineage, but where the only records they possess, coeval with the events they illustrate, are the ancient monuments to which I allude. It is needless for me here to dwell upon the many doubts which have been entertained, and which are, in fact, still entertained, by many persons as to the genuineness of the accounts of the early history, literature, and religion of the ancient Britons, because I believe that no candid archæologist can be found, who (having carefully weighed the evidences which can be, and have been, produced in support of such accounts) will not give his assent to their general correctness; although, in consequence of the evidences failing in furnishing the whole of the details connected with such events, much difference of opinion may prevail as to the details themselves. If such then be the case even with professed archæologists, is it surprising that persons who have not investigated these evidences, and who are taught to believe that the legends and poems of the bards are the only proofs which can be offered in support of the early civilization of the Britons, should be inclined to doubt the truths of the general statements and facts which the careful archæologist is able to establish? In fact, would it not be surprising if such doubts were not entertained by such persons, when they are further told that these legends and poems, relating to events and affirmed to be written by men thirteen or four-

teen hundred years ago, are known only by transcripts not more than three or four hundred years old? How different the case with the events recorded in the New Testament, the history of Rome, or even the history of England. Of the first of these works there are venerable manuscripts in existence, written within one or two hundred years after the events recorded, whilst the MSS. of several of the Roman poets and historians are almost as ancient; and we have the writings of Bede, still in existence, affirmed to be in his own handwriting, and, if not so, certainly almost contemporary with him. But supposing all the ancient MSS. of these works had perished, the only mode in which the faithfulness of subsequently made transcripts could be proved, would be the corroboration afforded by other kinds of monuments; and the inscribed stones are precisely the most trustworthy and enduring kind of monuments to which we could in such cases refer. When, therefore, for example, nothing but a floating, waning, popular tradition, or some disputed passage in a poem, exists as evidence of the Roman occupation of some particular locality, how valuable is the discovery near such spot of a stone with a Roman inscription, even if it be but a single word. If again, by long tradition, the residence of some holy man in a certain parish be affirmed as an event which occurred, for instance, in the sixth or seventh century, how confirmatory of such tradition is it to meet with some fragment of an inscribed stone near the spot, not only commemorating his name, but carved in characters of such a form as prove them to be long subsequent to the Roman occupation, and long previous to the Norman invasion.

Now it happens that Brecknockshire and the immediate neighbourhood is, or rather has been, very rich in these stone memorials; I say has been, for even within the memory of man several very interesting ones have been destroyed, and it is with the hope of rescuing such as are still lying in neglected situations, and liable to mischief of various kinds, that I am induced to trespass on the time of the Association, in the hopes of rousing the attention of those who are best able to interfere for their preservation, by having them removed either to the churches in their immediate respective neighbourhoods, or by bringing them together in some safe central situation, as for instance the County Hall. Had these inscribed stones been met with in Italy or Greece, with how much care would they have been collected to form part of the classical stores of the British Museum or Louvre; but being only memorials of native British worthies, how have they been neglected by their descendants who still pride themselves upon their genealogies! The thing would seem to be quite incredible.

Of stones referable to the period of the Roman occupation of the county,—

(1.) The *Maen y Morwynion* is, of course, the most important. It must have been a beautiful work of art, but exposure to the weather has nearly defaced all its features, and it was with the utmost difficulty that I could decipher part of the bottom line of the inscription. To the same period belong,

(2.) The small stone of *Valens*, fixed into the north-west pillar of the gate of Mr. Court's residence, close to the north-east side of Tre-tower Castle,

(3.) The stone of *Peregrinus*, built into the north-east angle of the wall of a house joining the north-east entrance into the orchard of the same castle. The late Mr. Price, of Cwmdû, was kind enough to point these two stones out to me.

(4.) Here must also be mentioned the stone near Sir Joseph Bailey's chapel, mentioned in these proceedings on the 15th September, of which it is desirable that a rubbing or cast should be obtained. It is evidently a Roman inscription, the first character, resembling a V placed on its side, being evidently the sign frequently used for "Centuria." The same occurs on the stone of *Valens*, (No. 2.) figured in *Arch. Camb.* 1851, p. 227.

(5.) Another stone also of the Roman period, to which I was directed by the late Taliesin Williams, and which I believe has never been noticed in print, forming the lintel of a beast-house, on the west side of the road from Brecon to Merthyr, about 100 yards from the thirteenth milestone from the former place. The stone has one end built into the wall, so that the beginning of the inscription is hidden, and is cracked across the middle of the doorway, so that probably by this time it has given way and been replaced by another stone. The visible part of the inscription is,

S

CVRI IN hOC TVMVLO.

It is in Roman capitals, slightly debased in form, except the h, which is uncial.

(6.) The miliary stone figured by Strange, (*Archæologia*, iv.,) and Gough's *Camden*, (ii. pl. 14, fig. 2,) and in Jones' *Brecknockshire*, (pl. xii. fig. 5,) between Coelbren and Mynydd Kerr, inscribed MARC was described as nearly defaced many years ago, and was not found by Jones; but I believe Mr. Francis, of Swansea, has rediscovered it, and partially deciphered it. If so, perhaps he will favour us with a notice of it.

(7.) The stone, formerly at Vaenor, figured in Jones' *Brecknockshire*, (pl. vi. fig. 5,) has been destroyed at Merthyr Tydfil, as I was informed by Taliesin Williams on its proposed removal, by Mr. Richards, to the Swansea Museum. The letters, from the engraving, appear to have been fine Roman capitals, but the inscription read by T. Williams, TIBERIUS CATIRI seem to indicate a Romano-British worthy. I was informed that Mr. Price, of Cwmdû, had a rubbing of this stone.

Of the period which may be termed Romano-British, during which the influence of the Roman occupation still survived, although in a gradually diminishing state, we have to mention,

(8.) The *Turpilian* stone, lying in a hedge near Crickhowell;

(9.) The *Victorinus* stone, partly defaced, in the hedge by the road side at Scethrog, formerly used as a garden roller by a resident near the spot; and,

(10.) The *Dervacus* stone, or Maen Madoc, on the Sarn Helen, near Ystradfellte. These three inscriptions are in Latin and in debased Roman capitals. The last named stone has the inscription still perfectly legible. It has not previously been deciphered but is as follows:—

DERVACI FILIVS IULII IC IACIT.

We now arrive at the Christian period, and have to regret the loss of several very interesting memorials of the early Christianity of Wales.

One of these (11.) was engraved in Gibson's *Camden*, from a drawing by Humphrey Lbuyd, in whose time it was used as a cross in the highway road in Vaenor parish, eleven miles from Brecon; it was inscribed with a cross, and the words IN NOMINE D(E)I SUM(M)I ILUS, or FILUS, in letters similar to those used both in the Irish and Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the seventh and eighth centuries. Jones (ii. p. 623) states that he was not able to find this stone, and Taliesin Williams could give me no information concerning it.

(12.) Here belongs also the CATACVS inscription, carefully preserved by Mr. Price, and inserted into the south wall of the church of Cwmdŷ, as well as

(13.) The stone inscribed CATVC, formerly forming the threshold of the church of Llandefaillog, now destroyed. (Jones, ii. p. 174.)

(14.) The figure of a warrior rudely figured by Strange in the *Archæologia*, v. i., and in Gibson's *Camden*, &c., is worthy of a careful representation, and is still fixed in the churchyard of Llandefaillog. Not only does it bear an ornamental cross in the upper part of the design, but the inscription commences with a cross, which could hardly be surmised from the representations published of it.

(15.) There is also an inscribed stone built into the wall of the tower of Merthyr Tydfil Church, which bears a slightly ornamented cross, and the word *artgen* in very early minuscule characters; and,

(16.) A stone inserted into the tower of Defynog Church, also bearing an ornamented cross, and an inscription which I could only partially decipher, being turned upside down, in two lines; one appears to be the name LIVENDONI, in mixed characters.

(17.) The inscribed stone on the Gellygaer mountain, near Merthyr Tydfil, is, I am sorry to say, almost defaced, a party of colliers from the neighbouring works at Dowlais having, as I was informed, amused themselves one afternoon in chipping it away with their hammers. I could only clearly make out the last three letters, *int*. Taliesin Williams told me his father had made several rubbings of it, which he read "Deffro ini," "May we awake." From what still remains of some of the letters in the middle of the word, I can scarcely think this correct.

(18.) Mr. Price also pointed out to me another stone, which he had found to have been chiselled, and used in the construction of the old church at Cwmdŷ; it bears an inscribed cross on one side, and on the other the words IC IACeT still remain.

Several very interesting stones are also to be mentioned, although

destitute of inscriptions, yet bearing evidence of their Christian use, by having the cross inscribed upon them in a more or less ornamental manner.

(19.) One of these is figured by Jones, (pl. xii. fig. 3,) at Ystradfellte, on Pen y mynydd; it appears to have been a square upright block, on one side bearing a Maltese cross, with three small dots in a triangle in each space between the arms, surrounded by a circle, which is extended into a narrow stem formed of two lines. I do not know if this stone be still in existence. Here may also be mentioned

(20.) The numerous small crosses and cross-like marks cut in the sides of the cromlech at Llanhamlach; and,

(21.) The beautiful ornamented stone built into the corner of a mean cottage at Llanynys, called Neuaddsiarmon. It is a disgrace that so beautiful a relic of early art should be allowed to remain in such a situation. Jones' figure (pl. viii. fig. 1) is not quite correct, nor is his designation, "a Saxon cross," more so, as it is doubtless a work of Welsh ecclesiastics, most probably of the ninth or tenth century.

(22.) A small stone in the churchyard of Llanspyddid, of great antiquity, and which is, I believe, traditionally considered as the gravestone of Brychan Brycheiniog; it bears a small Maltese cross in a circle, with four smaller circles on the outside, and one in the centre, in the middle of the stone.

(23.) From information received by me from Joseph R. Cobb, Esq., there is also a carved stone bearing a cross in a circle, with other ornaments, built into the churchyard wall at Llangammarch; and,

(24.) A stone at Penmiarth is also stated to bear some kind of an inscription or ornament.

(25.) The stone erected by Johannis Moridic, at Llanhamlach, is evidently more recent, (possibly eleventh or twelfth century,) and has been lately engraved in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; but I regret that the curious ornamentation of the stone was omitted in the engraving. From the dilapidated state of the building in which it is placed, and the broken state of the stone itself when I saw it, it is probably by this time destroyed.

We must not conclude this list of early inscribed stones, without noticing several very interesting fonts. These are,—

(26.) The circular basin-like font at Patrishow, with the inscription "Meinhir me fecit in tempore Genillin," in very debased minuscule letters, and which has been ascribed to the eleventh century.

(27.) The font in Brecknock Abbey, with an inscription which has, I believe, never been deciphered. The curious carvings round the font are evidently of the Norman period.

(28.) The font at Defynog appears also to be of the last named period, but it is so thickly coated with whitewash that it is impossible to make out the ornamentation, which appears to have been partially of a foliated nature.

Such is the list of the early memorials existing in the neighbourhood of Brecon, with which a ramble of only a few days made me acquainted. It will be observed that at least one-third of the number have not been recorded by any previous writer. Is it to be doubted that the list would not be greatly increased by persons living in the county, and especially by a correspondence opened with the incumbents of the several village churches in the outlying districts?

I purposely avoid speaking of the curious class of sepulchral monuments ornamented with the cross-fleurie, as these are generally of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Brecon and its vicinity is however extremely rich in them, the Priory Church alone containing a great number of very interesting examples. I regret however to have seen, in some of the neighbouring churches, many curious stones of this kind squared for the subsequent flooring of the church, by which means the marginal inscriptions have been either entirely or partially cut away. Such desecration is disgraceful.

Before concluding these remarks I would beg leave to solicit for my collection of rubbings of Welsh inscribed stones, which is now of very considerable extent, rubbings of the following, numbered as in the preceding list:—

No. 4. The stone near Sir Joseph Bailey's chapel.

No. 6. The miliary stone between Coelbren and Mynydd Kerr.

No. 7. The Tiberius Catiri stone, if any rubbing has been preserved and is accessible.

No. 11. The stone at Vaenor containing the invocation of the Deity, if any rubbing has been preserved of it, and the like of

No. 13. The *Catec* stone at Llandefaillog.

No. 15. The stone built into the angle of the tower of Merthyr Tydfil Church.

No. 16. The stone built in the south-west angle of Defynog Church.

No. 17. The Teffroini stone on Gellygaer mountain, if any rubbing exists in its entire state.

No. 19. The Ystradfellte crossed stone.

No. 22. The small crossed stone in Llanspyddid churchyard.

No. 23. The Llangammarch crossed stone.

No. 24. The Penmiarth stone (if inscribed or ornamented); and,

No. 27. The inscription on the rim of Brecon Priory font.

These rubbings may be best made by using a small leather ball or rubber, with common powdered black lead and common whited-brown cap paper.

Trusting that the meeting at Brecon will prove not only an interesting one to the members, but also beneficial to the objects of the Association,—I remain, &c.,

JNO. O. WESTWOOD.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Basil Jones observed that the inscription at Llanhamlach, "*Johannis Moridic surrexit hunc lapidem,*" was probably imperfect. The difficulty of the double name "*Johannis Moridic*" occurring at so early a period, had been noticed

already. He should suggest that the inscription originally ran thus: "Pro salute Johannis," &c. The peculiar blunder, "surrexit hunc lapidem," deserved notice, as one which none but a Welshman could have made. In speaking English, he would say "rose," for "raised, this stone;" the construction being an exact translation of his own (*a gododd y garreg hon*). While they were on the subject of inscribed stones, Mr. Jones wished to call the attention of the Society, not only to the floriated crosses of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, to which Mr. Westwood had alluded, and in which the neighbourhood was unusually rich, but to the incised monuments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which were also extremely common in this district, and nowhere else, and which were in every way most remarkable as an instance of the retention of mediæval forms down to the commencement of the last century.

The Chairman read a letter from a lady, stating that the stone erected to Brychan Brycheiniog, at Llanspyddid, was accidentally broken some years ago by a fire being kindled near it, but the fragments are now put together. The writer expressed her surprise to learn that the existence of Brychan had been doubted, and remarked that his career was recorded in a very ancient MS. which is still preserved.

Mr. Freeman observed that the argument by which the Chairman's anonymous correspondent endeavoured to prove the existence of Brychan Brycheiniog, namely that a tomb was shown as his, would also establish that of a still more celebrated personage, who was also the reputed father of many sons and daughters, though perhaps they had not all of them equal claims with the Brychanidæ to the title of saints. The tomb of Jupiter was anciently shown in Crete, and Mr. Freeman was anxious to learn whether the lady in question adhered to the creed of Lempriere and Bishop Cooper as to his veritable existence. The whole question is this; in other branches of history we do not accept myths as themselves being true history, though much true history may lurk in them; we do not accept the Iliad or the Nibelungen Lied as the true history of the early Greek and Teutonic nations, though doubtless much historical information might be extracted from them. Why should Welsh history remain an exception, and not be treated according to the same rules of common sense? Brychan Brycheiniog was evidently a mythical personage, the "eponymus" of Brecknock, just like Pelægus, Hellen, Romulus, Angul, or Dan; but it by no means followed that the legend of himself and his family contained no elements of truth, if it were dealt with according to the method of Niebuhr and Arnold.

Mr. Fitzwilliams told a humorous story about the removal and restoration of one of the inscribed stones. The man who had taken it from its place, intending to make use of it in building, was so uneasy that night,—frightened by seeing something, he did not know what, as he lay in bed,—that he resolved to restore the stone at once; and accordingly he took it back to its place next morning. His

conscience being thus appeased, his uneasiness passed away, and the stone has never been meddled with since.

Mr. Moggridge begged to call attention to a suggestion made in the paper of Mr. Longueville Jones, read on a previous evening. He recommended that a number of gentlemen should undertake to make a catalogue, with drawings, where practicable, of all the antiquarian remains in their neighbourhoods. He should be happy to make one. By such an arrangement one of the main objects of the Association would be served, by preserving at least a careful record of what has remained until the present time. Many persons who do not belong to the Association, would, he thought, join in such a work. The effect of it would be to aid in preserving from destruction, not merely an accurate list, but the invaluable records themselves. He suggested that any gentleman who felt inclined to do so should give in his name to the Secretaries, and undertake to make a list by next year.

Mr. T. Allen coincided with the remarks of Mr. Moggridge, and proceeded to read a letter from a member who had been present at an earlier part of that meeting, but had been called away. The writer remarked that it was by collecting facts that geology had been established, and that a similar course must be adopted in order to make the labours of this Association effective. He recommended that, instead of theorizing, each member should bring replies to a set of questions such as the following:—What are the size and the number of the inscribed stones in your neighbourhood? What other remains are there? What are the measurements, the materials of which they are constructed, and the inscriptions, if any? If such questions were answered, the members would come together prepared to read thirty papers for one now read. He himself should be happy to answer such questions. He felt greatly obliged to those gentlemen who had read such valuable papers at this and other meetings; but he thought that the Association would make more progress if it followed out his suggestion; it would certainly collect a great deal of valuable information. Mr. Allen added that the writer was the Rev. G. N. Smith, of Gurfreston, Pembrokeshire, a gentleman who has already done considerable service to the Association.

The following members were then elected Vice-Presidents:—

The Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; the Rev. J. M. Traherne, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

And the vacant places on the Committee were filled by the election of

C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A.; M. Moggridge, Esq.; John Powell, Esq., Mayor of Brecon.

The Secretary then made the following announcements on the part of the Committee:—

The motion for reducing the minimum number of General Secretaries to one, of which notice was given in No. XIV. of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, together with Mr. Freeman's notice respecting

composition, had been withdrawn, at the instance of their several authors, by leave of the Committee.

The following motions had been carried unanimously:—

That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the position of the Association with reference to the possibility and expediency of extending its sphere, and to report to the Annual Meeting of 1854.

That the following members be requested to act as the Select Committee:—

The Earl of Cawdor; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart; W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P.; Rev. H. Longueville Jones; Thomas Allen, Esq.; Jelinger C. Symons, Esq.; C. C. Babington, Esq.; E. A. Freeman, Esq.; Rev. W. Basil Jones.

That Mr. Freeman be permitted to withdraw the motion of which he has given notice, and that the Committee appointed to consider the possibility and expediency of enlarging the sphere of the Association, be also empowered to consider the expediency of allowing a composition in lieu of annual subscription, and if any, on what terms; and also to report to the Annual Meeting of 1854.

That the Rev. James Allen, M.A., Rector of Castlemartin, and Prebendary of St. David's, be elected one of the General Secretaries.⁵

That the next Annual Meeting be held at Rathin.

The usual votes of thanks having been disposed of, the meeting terminated.

A Temporary Museum was formed in the Grand Jury Room at the County Hall, which had been placed at the disposal of the Association by the kindness of the magistrates. The room was decorated with a series of busts, by J. E. Thomas, Esq., F.S.A., who also made several contributions to the Museum. The collection was extremely large and interesting, and we much regret our inability to give a more detailed account of it.

THE CAMBRIAN INSTITUTE.

THIS Association, having at length been duly organized, will issue the first Number of its Journal, to be called "THE CAMBRIAN JOURNAL," in the ensuing spring. Members who subscribe 10s. per annum will receive it gratis. Such persons as are desirous of enrolling themselves as Members of the CAMBRIAN INSTITUTE, or of taking "THE CAMBRIAN JOURNAL," are particularly requested to send in their names to the Publisher and Assistant-Secretary without delay.

⁵ Vice Rev. J. Williams, who had resigned since the Ludlow Meeting.—*EN. ARCH. CAMB.*

REVIEWS.

WELSH SKETCHES. Third Series. By the Author of "Proposals for Christian Union." London: James Darling.

The third member is added, and now the Triad is complete. "Beyond this mystic number," our Author observes, "I shall not venture to trespass." Like its predecessors, the last volume is full of interesting matter, whilst the whole is delineated and exhibited to our view in an admirable spirit. We tender to the amiable Author our warmest thanks for the treat which he has kindly conferred upon us in his "Sketches;" and, though he has finished his present work, we trust that we shall perceive the traces of his pen ere long in another production, equally interesting, descriptive of some feature of Welsh history, society, or scenery, which he has not yet noticed.

GWELEDIGAETHAU Y BARD D CWSG. Gan Elis Wynne. Edited by D. Silvan Evans. Caermarthen: Spurrell. 1853.

We are delighted to see a new edition,—the ninth at least,—of our favourite *Y Bardd Cwsog*, more especially as it has been undertaken by a person so well calculated to do it justice as the Rev. D. S. Evans. The editorial features of the work consist mainly in a well written preface; a memoir of the author, together with a tabular genealogy, giving his descent from the family of Llyn Cywarch, continued moreover to the present day; notes, for the most part etymological; and an index of the same. This is decidedly one of the books which should be placed in the hands of Welsh students at our public seminaries; for a work exhibiting a more nervous style, or a more idiomatic phraseology, it would be impossible to meet with.

A GRAMMAR OF THE WELSH LANGUAGE. By WILLIAM SPURRELL. Second Edition. Caermarthen: Spurrell.

We have not forgotten the satisfaction which we felt in examining the first edition of this work. The fact that it has already reached a second edition proves that it has been equally appreciated by the public at large. Nor has the author in the meanwhile been unmindful of the patronage thus bestowed upon it, for he has endeavoured to make it still more acceptable by adding considerably to the utility of its contents. The following extract will suffice to show the care and attention which the author has paid to his subject:—

"In the old bardic alphabet, *Coelbren y Beirdd*, there occurs a character by the substitution of which for that equivalent to *g* in the modern alphabet, the soft mutation of words radically beginning with *g*, was made. This suggests the inference that the Welsh formerly possessed a sound it has not now; and analogy leads to the conclusion that the sound in question is the vocal correlative of *ch*, which would be naturally represented by *gh*, and can be easily produced by any Welshman who will take the trouble to observe the process followed in passing from the sound *th* to *dd*, and imitate that process with respect to *ch*. According to Edward Lhuyd, this sound is to be found in the Armoric, and the writer can corroborate this statement, having heard it pronounced by natives of Brittany, and that too precisely in the situation analogy would induce us to expect it, *ch* in Armoric being equivalent to *sh*, the Welsh *ch* is represented *c'h*, but he found the *c'h* pronounced *gh* in *da c'halloud*, thy power, from *galloud*, power. The sound *gh* is, by Lhuyd, said to occur in Gaelic; it is also heard in an affected pronunciation of the French, the word *vraiment* being often pronounced in Paris as if written *vghaiment*, and it is substituted for the same sound (*r*) by the illiterate in Northumberland and Durham, a corruption arising from the circumstance that the two sounds are produced in very nearly the same part of the mouth, while they agree in being oral, vocal, and continuous. The sound probably existed in old English words where we find the characters *gh* silent, as in *night*, a guttural sound being still retained in this word in Scotland, as well as in the equivalent German word *nacht*. According to Gesenius, the *ain* of the Hebrew, considered mute by Englishmen, bore the sound *gh*; but Dr. Davies asserts it to be identical with *ng*."—pp. 15, 16.

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